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MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

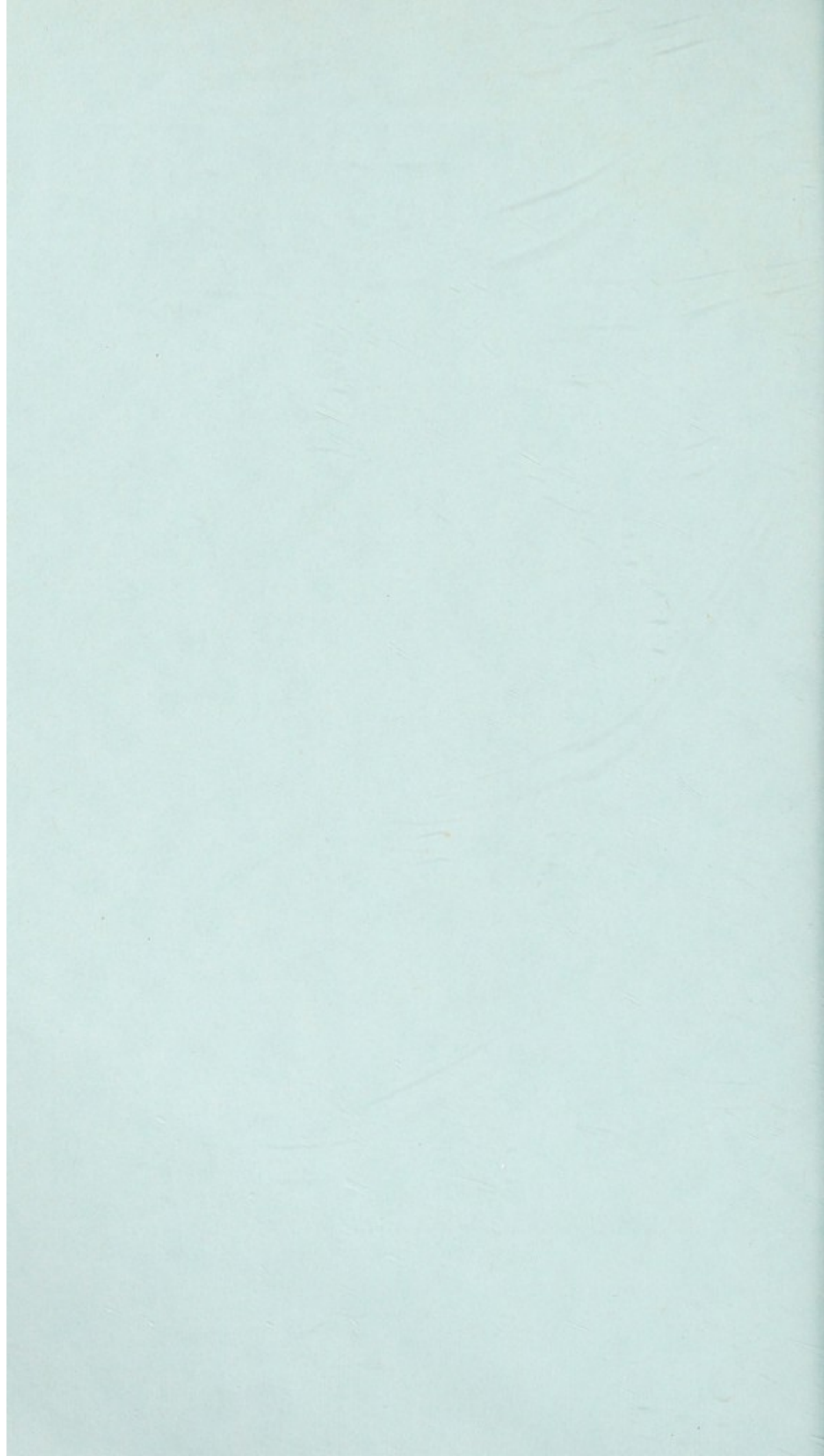


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1 9 6 0

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



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Mirfield Urban District Council

Constitution 1960-61

CHAIRMAN

Councillor SANDY FRETWELL, J.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Councillor J. W. BELL

COUNCILLORS

BARRACLOUGH, Ernest Charles

BARRACLOUGH, Joseph Herbert

CLARKE, George A.

HARDY, John, J.P.

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

SHEARD, Ernest H.

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, 1961.

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 1960. It contains information about certain aspects of health in Mirfield, about the activities of your Public Health Department, and also about the Health Services provided by the County Council in the Urban District. The Scheme of Divisional Administration facilitates the integration of these activities, and this is essential if full benefit is to be derived from the community health services.

The Registrar General's estimate of population for the year shows an increase of 180 over last year, and the preliminary Census report for 1961 indicates that the population of Mirfield has risen by 404 in the past ten years, an increase of 3·4%. This is no doubt due in large measure to immigration associated with the very active private house building which has been taking place during recent years.

I am sorry to report, however, that while there has been a slight rise in the Birth Rate to 16·1 per thousand of the population, the Infant Mortality Rate, which for years has been exceptionally low, has this year risen to its highest figure for twenty years. The eight infant deaths which occurred produce a rate per thousand births of 40·8, and this is accompanied by a higher than normal Stillbirth Rate of 24·9 per thousand live and stillbirths. It is also noteworthy that the number of premature births (18) has not been exceeded during the past ten years.

Premature birth was associated with infant death in five cases, and in only one of these was toxæmia of pregnancy a complicating factor. Toxæmia was a factor in two of the five stillbirths and in two of the thirteen premature babies who survived. There was no other single factor which accounted for this year's poor maternity statistics.

However, the general Death Rate showed a slight drop, and is at last no higher than the average for the County. Almost half the deaths took place at over 75 years of age; there was an equal balance of male and female deaths, and the commonest causes were Heart Disease (33), Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System (29), Coronary Diseases (27) and Cancer (21).

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was low, although there were rather more cases of Scarlet Fever (24), mainly of a mild type, than has been usual for some years. For the second year in succession no new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were reported. It again became apparent, however, that many cases of Infective Jaundice were occurring in the District, and the Council made an Order for this disease to be notifiable within its boundary. This Order was confirmed by the Ministry of Health, and Infective Hepatitis therefore became a notifiable disease in Mirfield from 1st January, 1961.

The various immunisation procedures were prosecuted with vigour as the tables relating to them show. It is estimated that over 90% of all children between one and fifteen years of age have been protected against Diphtheria, and some 60% of children under five

years similarly immunised against Whooping Cough. This figure is improving now that the combined vaccine is in use. Over 80% of young people under sixteen years of age have been vaccinated against Poliomyelitis, but the uptake of vaccination between the ages of sixteen and forty years continues to be disappointing and is only of the order of 46%. Although there appears to have been a poor response to Smallpox vaccination this year, this is due to the alteration in procedure as it is now recommended that it should be carried out at eighteen months to two years of age, whereas previously it was recommended to be given in the first six months of life. The tuberculin testing scheme and vaccination of negative reactors among thirteen year old schoolchildren received a disappointing response, only 68% of parents consenting to the procedure; ninety-four children in this age group subsequently received B.C.G. vaccination.

On the environmental aspects of the report it is noteworthy that confirmation of the first Smoke Control Order was obtained from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and is to come into force in October, 1961. The area comprises 36 acres in the neighbourhood of Kitson Hill Estate and contains 175 dwellinghouses. The opportunity was taken to make Smoke Control Orders relating to two areas of land as yet undeveloped for housing, and work is proceeding on the next area comprising the London Park Estate and district, which it is hoped to submit later this year. At the same time there has been a noticeable diminution in smoke emissions from most industrial premises in the area, and managements in general are now co-operative and receptive to representations made to them. While this may appear to be having little effect in relation to the table showing the incidence of atmospheric pollution, it is now generally conceded that this method of recording is of little value except where there are many instruments concentrated around a single source of pollution, and changes in measurement of pollution are under active consideration at the present time.

Another step forward was made with the representation for demolition of a further fifty-seven houses of slum clearance type, seventeen of these being owned by the Council. Although the progress made to date with slum clearance has by no means been unsatisfactory, only one standard should be acceptable and that, that every unfit house should be dealt with at the earliest possible moment. As the time approaches when back-to-back property of a better type is due for consideration, owners of such property would be well advised to consider conversions with the aid of Improvement Grants.

In its general housing provision, however, Mirfield is by no means badly off, there being no substantial areas of slums and no severe overcrowding, although some moral overcrowding does exist, and it is fairly well balanced as to type. In fact with the exception of the need for more housing suitable for aged persons the only purpose of future building by the Council could be to encourage immigration from surrounding authorities.

The Warden Scheme at Greenside Estate, whereby a lady visitor supervises the well-being of elderly or disabled persons living in

housing specially provided for them, has been an outstanding success. Mrs. Sessions, in fact, supervised twenty-six cases during the year and paid a total of over 5,000 visits. It is surprising how many matters she has found to deal with and there is no doubt that her presence has contributed very greatly to the well-being of these people. The decision has already been taken to inaugurate a similar scheme in connection with the old people's dwellings now in the course of erection on the London Park Estate.

Otherwise the year has been one of steady application to the routine duties set forth in the appropriate sections of the report. Their value should not be minimised because of their routine nature, as this is the backbone of environmental public health work, without which we should be in a sorry state, and it is seldom realised what problems are encountered during their performance. The refuse and salvage collection schemes have been well maintained in spite of the great difficulty which has been encountered in recent years in acquiring and maintaining a suitable staff of workmen for this task.

The other sections of the report relate to the School Health and other County Services. The statistics relating to the work carried out in the field of mental health are similar to those for last year, although the Mental Health Act, 1960, came into force in the latter part of the year and involved the inception of a new administrative scheme by the County Council. The immediate effect of this was to deprive the area of a mental health social worker, and it will be some considerable time before one can assess the merits or demerits of the new scheme. The home help service has shown a further increase both in cases assisted and in hours worked, and I can say that the establishment permitted was adequate to the needs for the service, which is a slightly different thing from saying that everybody had all the help they wanted. The home nursing services were well maintained, but great difficulties were experienced in maintaining an adequate domiciliary midwifery service. As I reported last year the situation in the Divisional Area is that whereas three midwives can cope with the overall number of home confinements they are not sufficient to allow for off duty, sickness and holidays, or to provide for adequate ante-natal instruction of the expectant mother and liaison with general practitioners. All attempts to recruit additional staff over the past twelve months have been without result and at the end of the year the position deteriorated with the resignation of one midwife from the Divisional Staff. Until all concerned realise that adequate pay and conditions of service for such appointments are just as necessary as a sense of vocation the position is hardly likely to improve, and I reiterate the view which I have expressed before that there is much to be said in areas such as this for domiciliary midwifery to be integrated with the hospital service.

The health visiting and school nursing services suffered a little because of further staff changes, but a good coverage of duties was maintained and much valuable preventive and educative work was carried out. Attendances at the child welfare clinics were also satisfactory. The most noteworthy features in the section relating to the health of the school children are the high standards of physical condition found at routine inspections, the comparatively few defects

found, the provision for the ascertainment and placement of children requiring special education, and the wide scope of the public health services existing to maintain and improve upon the physical and mental well-being of children of school age.

Within the Divisional area there are many voluntary bodies whose activities play a great part in the well-being of the community. Those with which the Health Department are most intimately concerned, are perhaps, the Home Accident, Old People's Welfare, and Family Planning Committees. Although tangible results are difficult to assess in each case, the Old People's Welfare Committee showed evidence of their desire to provide service rather than to secure personal kudos, by the readiness with which they handed over their very efficiently conducted chiropody service to the direct administration of a County scheme. This gave the opportunity for further expansion, particularly of a domiciliary service, and I am pleased to say that this has indeed taken place. The number of clinic sessions was increased and 214 patients received regular treatment during the year. 22 pensioners and 3 physically handicapped persons also received chiropody treatment in their own homes being unable to attend at the clinics.

I have criticised on many occasions the two tier system of local government as it affects the administration of health services in a Divisional area such as this. As time goes on it becomes evermore apparent to me that ideally legislative change should unify the entire health service, as so many of its problems, particularly those relating to mental health, old age, maternity, and research can no longer be efficiently carried out in isolation, and co-operation is never a good substitute for unification. Until this comes about no effort is too great to achieve the maximum co-operation between all concerned and I do feel that it exists in great measure here. The hospital staffs, the general practitioners, school heads and the many others with whom the staff of the public health department have day to day contact have been with few exceptions helpful, tolerant and co-operative at all times and I am most thankful to record that this is so. The many changes in the public health staff during the past few years have hampered very greatly this continuity of co-operation and has been a serious administrative problem.

I must again, as for many years now, thank Mr. Johnson, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his assistance and co-operation throughout the year and also for preparing that part of the report relating to the sanitary circumstances of the area. It is also a pleasure to record my thanks for the friendly help obtained from the other Council Departments as indeed from the Chairman and Members of the Mirfield Health Committee.

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 1960 is 12,260, 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.

Throughout the whole of the year the employment situation maintained a most satisfactory position and to all intents and purposes the area can be regarded as one of "full employment."

At the commencement of the year, an unemployment figure of 0.4% had been attained, but this was further reduced to the point where it was barely 0.3% which compared most favourably with a Regional figure of 1.0% and the National figure of 1.3%. There is a constant demand for skilled operatives in the Textile trade and difficulty is being experienced in meeting the requirements of British Railways for permanent staff.

These notes relating to unemployment 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 1960 in comparison with 1959.

	1959	1960
Area of the district in acres	3,394	3,394
Estimated population (mid-year)	12,080	12,260
Average number of persons per acre	3.5	3.5
Estimated number of dwellinghouses (end of year)	4,682	4,784
Rateable value at 1st April	£106,497	£131,265 £107,762.
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£418	£437 £424
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	12.6	12.2
Comparability Factor	1.04	1.03
Standardised Death Rate	13.1	12.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	15.6	16.0
Comparability Factor	1.01	1.01
Standardised Birth Rate	15.8	16.1
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	Nil	24.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	10.6	40.8
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 1960.

Live Births. (Registered)					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	94	97	191
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total ...					96	100	196

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 16·0.

Stillbirths.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...					1	4	5

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births : 24·9.

Infant Mortality.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...					5	3	8

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 40·8.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 35·7.

The Birth Rate at 16·0 births per thousand of population is slightly higher than last year (15·6), and the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 46. Of the 201 births only 33 were born at home, the remainder, 84%, being born in neighbouring hospitals or maternity homes. Eighteen births were premature, five were stillborn, and eight failed to survive the first year of life. Toxaemia of pregnancy was a complicating factor in two of the stillbirths and also in two of the premature births.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1960

	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, respiratory ...												
Tuberculosis, other ...												
Other infective & parasitic diseases ...	1						1				1	1
Cancer—												
(a) Stomach ...	3							3		2	1	1
(b) Lung, ...	5					1	4			4	1	
(c) Breast ...	1								1		1	
(d) Uterus ...	1						1				1	
(e) Other ...	9						3	1	5	5	4	2
Diabetes ...	1							1		1		1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	29	1					6	7	15	12	17	11
Coronary disease, angina ...	27					2	12	7	6	21	6	3
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3								3	2	1	
Other heart disease ...	33						6	2	25	11	22	10
Other circulatory disease ...	4							1	3	1	3	2
Pneumonia ...	6				1		1		4	1	5	5
Bronchitis ...	6						1	3	2	6		4
Nephritis & Nephrosis ...	2					1	1				2	2
Congenital malformations ...	1	1									1	1
Other defined & ill defined diseases ...	13	6					2		5	5	8	8
All other accidents ...	2		2							2		
Suicide ...	3						3			3		
TOTALS All Causes ...	150	8	2	—	1	4	41	25	69	76	74	51

In spite of the much larger than usual number of deaths under 1 year of age, there is a slight reduction in the general death rate which this year is 12·2 per thousand population. Male and female deaths are evenly balanced, coronary disease is shown to be the commonest cause of death at under 65 years of age; it was also three-and-a-half times more common in males than in females.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF MIRFIELD, 1960.

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-28 days	28 days-2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	In First Year
Birth injury	2																							2		2
Accidental asphyxia											1											1		2		1
Prematurity	3							1														1				4
Congenital abnormality			1																				1			1
TOTALS	5		1					1			1											2	1	3	2	8

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1960 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	16.5	17.8	16.9	17.1	16.0
Adjusted Birth	16.7	17.8	17.1	17.1	16.1
Crude Death	12.2	9.7	11.5	11.5	12.2
Adjusted Death	12.9	11.9	12.6	11.5	12.6
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	—
Tuberculosis, Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	—
Cancer	2.10	1.67	1.98	2.16	1.55
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.97	1.53	1.85	•	2.37
Heart and Circulation	4.68	3.52	4.35	•	5.46
Respiratory Diseases	1.25	0.96	1.17	•	0.98
Maternal Mortality	0.70	0.82	0.73	0.39	—
Infant Mortality	22.5	22.4	22.5	21.7	40.8
Neo-Natal Mortality	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.6	35.7
Stillbirth	21.8	23.9	22.4	19.7	24.9

*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 ... 18
- (2) The total number of premature babies notified during the year that were born :—
 - (a) at home 1
 - (b) in hospital or nursing home 17
- (3) The number of those born at home :—
 - (a) who were nursed entirely at home 1
 - (b) who died during the first 24 hours —
 - (c) who survived at the end of one month 1
- (4) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—
 - (a) who died within the first 24 hours 3
 - (b) who survived at the end of one month 13

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	—	—	—
$2\frac{1}{2}$ — 3	2	1	1	—
3 — $3\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 4	3	3	3	3
4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	—
$4\frac{1}{2}$ — 5	2	2	2	2
5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	7	7
Totals	18	15	14	13

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	Poliomyelitis (Booster)	
9		Diphtheria and tetanus (Booster)	do.
10	Thirteen years (approx.)	B.C.G.	

Diphtheria Immunisation.

A high level of protection against diphtheria has been obtained, and it will be seen that 86% 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 200 children received primary inoculations and 173 received reinforcing injections.

Type of Injection	Age at Final Injection			Total
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	
Primary Injection	139	57	4	200
Re-inforcing Injection	—	—	173	173

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 31-12-60 i.e., Born in year :	Under 1 1960	1—4 1959-1956	5—9 1955-1951	10—14 1950-1946	Under 15 Total
Last completed course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1956-1960	60 (30%)	513 (70%)	714 (81%)	626 (60%)	1911 (67%)
B. 1955 or earlier	—	—	117 (13%)	422 (40%)	539 (19%)

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation against whooping cough is available up to four years of age under the County Scheme. This is generally given in combination with diphtheria and tetanus immunisation, and it is estimated that 30% of children under one year and 56% of children between one and four years of age had received protective inoculation by the end of the year. The acceptance rate for "triple" immunisation is very satisfactory.

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

Age at final injection	
Under 6 months ...	40
6 months to 1 year	124
1—2 years ...	21
2—3 years ...	7
3—4 years ...	2
	<hr/> 194 <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 31/12/60 i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1960	1—4 1959-1956	5—9 1955-1951	10—14 1950-1946	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	60	409	469	27	965

Smallpox Vaccination.

Due to change over from the procedure of giving primary vaccination during the first six months of life to its postponement to 18 months to 2 years, there has been comparatively little smallpox vaccination this year in comparison with previous experience. However, it is hoped that this is only a temporary phase and that satisfactory levels will be obtained in the future.

Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1960.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2—4	5—15	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	11	35	6	—	6	58
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	—	3	20	23

Pollomyelitis Vaccination.

After the rush of work last year in organising the extension of the scheme to the under 40's and ensuring that as many as possible received third injections, this year was somewhat quieter. However, uptake of vaccination was well maintained in children under 15 years and it is estimated that over 80% of such children have been vaccinated. The older groups still show some apathy, however, and it is estimated that only about 46% of the 16—40 age group have been vaccinated.

Ages	Under 1 1960	1—4 1959-1956	5—9 1955-1951	10—14 1950-1946	Expect- ant Mothers	16—26 1945-1935	26—40 1935-1921	Total
Vaccinated during 1960	20	130	4	2	5	37	195	393

In addition to the above, 347 children and 332 adults received a third injection.

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

1960	1959-1956	1955-1951	1950-1944	Others	Total
20 (5%)	567 (78%)	732 (82%)	1132 (84%)	1006	3457

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.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in Mirfield Urban District classified according to Age Groups and Wards and Quarters, 1960.

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	26	—	19	7	—	—	—	—	2	13	3	7	10	9	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	24	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	3	13	2	8	6	10	—	—
Dysentery	4	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
TOTALS	60	—	22	33	—	3	2	—	6	30	6	18	17	20	22	1

There is little remarkable about the notifiable infectious disease returns for the year except perhaps that there were rather more than usual cases of scarlet fever notified. This, however, was generally of a mild type.

As it was apparent that many cases of Infective Hepatitis were occurring in the district for the second year in succession the Council made an Order under Section 147 of the Public Health Act making this disease compulsorily notifiable in Mirfield. This received the approval of the Ministry of Health and Infective Hepatitis becomes notifiable locally from the 1st January, 1961.

Anthrax also became a disease notifiable to Medical Officers of Health from 1st December, 1960, by Order of the Ministry of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

For the second year in succession no new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, and there were only two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified, 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. 127 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 ...	20	10	4	7
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year ...	—	—	1	1
(c) Removals from other areas	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of Cases removed from the Register ...	4	2	1	2
(e) Number of Cases remaining on the Register ...	16	8	4	6

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

One notification was received of admission of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria and there were no discharges.

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

	<i>Admission</i>	<i>Discharges</i>
Whitley Grange Hospital	1	—
Totals ...	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The Mental Health Act, 1960, came fully into force in November of this year. This seeks to retain those afflicted by mental illness or by sub-normality within the community to the maximum extent possible. It places on Local Health Authorities the duties of providing for the care, training and rehabilitation of such patients other than in hospitals, and it brings into being a new class of Mental Welfare Officer with duties covering the whole field of mental health. Apart from legislative changes in connection with the admission and discharge of patients from hospital the emphasis is on informality rather than on certification as in the past.

The Mental Welfare Officer's tasks are to help both general practitioners and hospital staff with admissions, discharges, and background reports, and by attendance at out-patient clinics and hospitals to learn of the patients' needs so that after care can be more effective. They supervise the well-being of patients in their own homes and are available to give help and guidance wherever a mental health problem exists.

The statistics given below show the situation with regard to sub-normality in Mirfield during this year. With the opening of the County Training Centre at Lincoln House, Heckmondwike, in January, all the patients who formerly attended the Dewsbury Centre have now been transferred and are conveyed thence by special transport. There are no figures available for mental illness this year due to the prolonged absence through illness of Mrs. De La Cour, the Social Worker, who formerly carried out these duties in this and neighbouring areas. Shortly after her return to duty she received promotion to a senior post in another area, so that for the last few months of the year no special officer was available within the Division.

Under the new scheme the Divisional establishment is for one full-time and one part-time Mental Welfare Officer, but where they are to come from and what their degree of training will be is at this stage by no means clear. The scheme also provides for a Senior Mental Welfare Officer to be allocated to each large hospital catchment area. Of this hierarchy I am suspicious and critical, fearing that it may lead to further separation between the field worker and the hospital staffs in the care of the patient. Time, however, may and I hope will, prove this fear to be groundless.

Mental Deficiency Statistics.

1. Number of defectives on register :	Males	Females	Total
(a) at home	10	13	23
(b) in institutions	7	6	13
	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>36</u>
2. Number of defectives under supervision at home :			
(a) Statutory Supervision	8	10	18
(b) Voluntary Supervision	2	3	5
(c) On Licence from Institutions ...	—	—	—
Total under supervision ...	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>23</u>
3. (a) Number of defectives in gainful employment	1	5	6
(b) Number attending Lincoln House Occupation Centre ...	4	3	7
(c) Number awaiting admission to Institutions... ..	—	—	—
Totals	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>
4. Placed under supervision in 1960 ...	—	2	2
5. Placed under guardianship in 1960 ...	—	—	—
6. Admitted to Institutions in 1960 ...	—	—	—
7. Admitted to Occupation Centres 1960...	4	3	7
8. Visits paid during 1960 :—			
(a) To cases on Licence	—	—	—
(b) To Cases under Statutory Supervision	14	26	40
(c) To cases under Voluntary Supervision	13	17	30
(d) For Home reports for institutions	—	3	3
Total Visits	<u>27</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>73</u>

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 slightly fewer also. 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. Suitable equipment, sometimes of a very specialised nature, has been readily available when required.

1. No. of cases visited during 1960—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
(b) Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>206</u>

2. Age Groups of cases visited—

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5—65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>206</u>

3. No. of visits paid during 1960 to—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,928
(b) Surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,373
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>6,301</u>

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

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
5—65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,402
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>6,301</u>

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Because of the decline in attendances at the ante-natal clinic this was discontinued in June of this year. Occasional cases for whom it is more convenient can attend for examination or advice at the infant welfare clinic. With frequent changes in staff and inability to recruit midwives for domiciliary practice it is extremely difficult to maintain what should be regarded as a satisfactory service in relation to ante-natal care and instruction, liaison with general practitioners, and continuity of care of the patient. To this extent the present service is unsatisfactory, but this is not in any way to disparage the efforts of the midwives who have given of their best under trying circumstances during the year.

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of Cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
—	—	4	29	33

(a) Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	266
(b) Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	481
(c) No. of cases receiving Pethidine alone	...				1
(d) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air alone	...				4
(e) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air & Pethidine	...				15
(f) No. of cases receiving Trilene alone	...				2
(g) No. of cases receiving Trilene and Pethidine	...				1

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

(i) Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Labour	...	...	...	...	2
(iii) Lying-in	...	...	...	...	3
(iv) The child	...	...	...	...	2

Labour.

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Obstructed Labour	...	...	...	...	...	1

Lying-in.

Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	2

The Child.

Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skin condition	...	...	...	...	...	1

Relaxation classes were recommenced during the year and 16 such clinics were held at which 12 patients made 40 attendances.

Ante-Natal.

	1959	1960
No. of women who attended during the year	5	5
No. of women attending for the first time	3	5
Total No. of attendances	17	27

Post-Natal.

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

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. Because of the very large numbers attending the infant welfare clinic it was decided to hold an extra weekly session and this has been well attended. Another pleasing development in the work of the health visitor has been the provision of background reports for hospitals with special regard to geriatric cases. As there is always a waiting list for the admission of such cases this is of great assistance in assessing priority. The whole bias of the work of the health visitor is, however, towards education and although 60 parentcraft talks or lectures were given at school during the year this is but a small part of the health education work which she actually carries out.

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year :—

	1959	1960
(a) To expectant mothers :—		
(i) First visits	30	2
(ii) Total visits	37	3
(b) To children under 1 year of age :—		
(i) First visits	193	203
(ii) Total visits	1,686	881
(c) To children between the ages of one and five years :—		
(i) Total visits	586	879
(d) To other classes :—		
(i) Total visits	1,440	976
(e) No. of attendances at Clinics	243	230
(f) No. of parentcraft lectures	66	60
(g) No. of visits to schools for medical inspections, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc.	334	304
(h) No. of home visits in connection with school-children	100	47

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	150
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1958-1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	230

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

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1721
1, but under 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
2, but under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1993

Number of medical consultations	672
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

During the year 597 tins of National Dried Milk, 5193 bottles of Orange Juice, 719 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 536 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

There was an increased demand of between 10 and 15% for this service during the year and it was fortunate that this could be met from an increased establishment and the recruitment of suitable staff. 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 90% of the cases.

Reason for Provision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentages
Maternity	2	135	0.7
Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Aged Chronic Sick			
Over 65	85	16,581	90.6
Under 65	4	601	3.3
Others	8	993	5.4
Totals ...	99	18,310	100

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

During the year there were two requests for the County Council to provide convalescent home treatment under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. One patient went to the Blackburn & District Convalescent Home at St. Annes-on-Sea, and the other to the Metcalfe Smith Home in Harrogate, for periods of two weeks.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

Following authorisation by the Ministry of Health for Local Health Authorities to establish schemes for chiropody for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and physically handicapped persons, the County Council adopted a scheme which could provide for either a direct service provided by the County Council or for making use of voluntary organisations on an agency basis. Within this Divisional area voluntary Committees both in Spenborough and in Mirfield had, under the guidance of the Health Department, established comprehensive and efficiently run chiropody clinics for elderly persons. It appeared to me, however, that administration would be easier and expansion of the service more rapid, if these schemes came under my direct administration, and the voluntary Committees concerned readily agreed to this. Consequently from the 1st February a direct chiropody service for the classes of persons mentioned commenced in the Divisional area.

The figures given below indicate that approximately 13% of persons of pensionable age in the district received chiropody treatment during the year. Twenty-five received treatment at home of whom three were physically handicapped persons. There was no demand at all for treatment by expectant mothers. The number of clinic sessions was increased to three per week and this had provided for six treatments per person per year to be given at a sessional attendance of nine patients per session. These figures are as laid down in the County's scheme and I do not think they are entirely satisfactory. Many persons need more than six treatments per year and the attendance of nine persons per session leads to an atmosphere of flurry especially where there are no voluntary workers to assist patients with stockings and footwear. It would be preferable to reduce the number attending at each session to eight at the most.

Fully qualified chiropodists are engaged on a sessional fee basis and I think it would be much preferable to have full-time staff and this incidentally would be more economical. However, this would, of course, imply the payment of a salary sufficient to make recruitment possible. The average cost per treatment in the clinics worked out at 4s. 10d. (excluding cost of premises, heat and light) and the domiciliary treatments at 12s. 6d. each. So far the service provided is adequate to existing demand but there is a steady stream of new patients and it appears likely that further expansion will be necessary in due course.

1.	No. of sessions held during 1960	...	...	...	...	121
2.	No. of patients treated...	...	...	...	...	214
3.	Total treatments given	...	...	...	...	973
4.	No. of patients treated at home—					
	(a) Pensioners	...	...	...	...	22
	(b) Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	3
	(c) Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	—
5.	No. of treatments given at home to—					
	(a) Pensioners	...	...	...	...	73
	(b) Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	8
	(c) Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	—

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The pattern of the School Health Service continued much as in previous years, as it was not thought opportune both on account of the pressure of other activities and in the absence of the prospect of continuity of staff, to replace the system of routine medical inspection with other and more time consuming methods.

The outstanding feature of the routine inspections has been that out of 574 children examined all were found to be in satisfactory physical condition, and although 160 defects were noted for observation most of these were of a minor or transitory nature. All children at school have eye tests each year and those whose vision is worse than 6/9 in one eye are referred to the consultant ophthalmologist for further examination. As a result of this procedure 29 children were supplied with spectacles for the first time.

The speech therapy clinic was resumed in September after having been without a speech therapist for the greater part of the year, but fortunately the dental clinic had no such problems as the very considerable volume of dental inspection and treatment shows. The clinic is open for two and a half days per week only.

As a result of special medical examinations carried out nine children were recommended for special educational treatment and one was referred to the child guidance clinic because of maladjustment and home difficulties.

The tuberculin testing of school entrants and eight year olds showed only one positive reactor out of 292 tests given, whereas at thirteen years of age 23% of the children tested gave positive reactions. The reluctance of parents to consent to the B.C.G. scheme of vaccination against tuberculosis which can now be offered to children over ten years of age is difficult to understand as the procedure has been found to be safe and effective.

The head infestation with lice and nits was lower than it has ever been before—a tribute no doubt to improved hygiene in the homes as well as to the vigilance of the school nurses.

The remainder of the services including the health education lectures given in the secondary modern school functioned satisfactorily as in previous years.

**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
1956 and later	—	—	100·00	—	—
1955	97	97	100·00	—	—
1954	61	61	100·00	—	—
1953	19	19	100·00	—	—
1952	83	83	100·00	—	—
1951	41	41	100·00	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—	—
1948	89	89	100·00	—	—
1947	64	64	100·00	—	—
1946	32	32	100·00	—	—
1945 and earlier	88	88	100·00	—	—
TOTAL	574	574	100·00	—	—

Total number of children who have been re-examined for
follow-up defects 179

During the year 34 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	12	8	20
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	2	4	6
(b) Otitis Media	3	13	16
(c) Other ...	—	1	1
Nose and Throat	7	32	39
Speech	—	3	3
Lymphatic Glands	—	11	11
Heart and			
Circulation ...	2	15	17
Lungs	3	19	22
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	1	1	2
(b) Other ...	2	13	15
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	5	1	6
(b) Feet ...	8	7	15
(c) Other ...	8	21	29
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	—	2	2
(b) Other	1	5	6
Psychological			
(a) Development	1	1	2
(b) Stability	—	1	1
Abdomen ...	—	2	2
Totals ...	55	160	215

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 13 children were examined involving 15 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made :—

Education in a Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	2
Education in a School for Physically Handicapped Pupils ...	1
Education in a School for the Deaf	1
Education in an Open Air School for Delicate Children ...	1
Education in a Hostel for Maladjusted Children	1
Special Education in an ordinary school	3
Referred to the Child Guidance Clinic	1
Reported to Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts—	
Section 57 (3) (incapable of receiving education at school)	—
Section 57(5) (require supervision after leaving school) ...	1

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

Open Air School for Delicate Children	1
--	---

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

School for Physically Handicapped pupils	1
Open Air School for Delicate Children	2

The following table shows the number of children from Mirfield receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1960 :—

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

CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—

Number of children examined for the first time	...	...	...	...	43
Number of re-examinations	...	...	...	...	88
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	131
Number of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	...	12
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed for first time	...	...	...	...	29
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed subsequently	...	...	...	...	32
Number referred for other treatment	...	...	...	...	4
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 1960 :—

Minor Ailment	No. treated
Skin :	
Ringworm—body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	—
Other skin diseases	—
Eye Disease :	
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital).	—
Ear Defects :	
Otitis media	—
Otorrhoea	—
Other	—
Miscellaneous	17
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	17
Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics	20

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Total No. of sessions held	...	...	...	60
No. of sessions held weekly	...	...	...	2
No. of cases treated	...	...	...	40
No. of treatments	...	...	...	338
Average number of attendances per session	...	...	...	1.5
Average length of course of treatment	...	...	(sessions)	9
No. on register at end of year	...	...	...	4
Details of cases treated :				
General Debility	...	...	...	10
Recurrent Bronchitis	...	...	...	18
Frequent Colds	...	...	...	3
Cattarrh	...	...	...	5
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	1
Acne	...	...	...	1
Debility following whooping cough	...	...	...	1
Swollen Glands	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 40 <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 fifteen 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	...	...	...	15
No. of individual patients seen :				
(a) Pre-school children	...	...	...	1
(b) School children	...	...	...	40
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	67
Types of cases seen :				
(a) Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	7
(b) Respiratory System, including E.N.T. defects	...	...	...	4
(c) Psychological	...	...	...	3
(d) Epilepsy	...	...	...	4
(e) Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	1
(f) Incontinence	...	...	...	20
(g) Migraine	...	...	...	1
(h) Rheumatism	...	...	...	1
Total				<hr/> 41 <hr/>

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	15	6	21
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year	3	—	3
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	15	6	21
No. of cases continuing treatment in 1961 ...	3	—	3
Intelligence assessments carried out by			
Psychologist	—	4	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, 1960	20
No. of children referred for treatment	22
Total number of attendances	326
Total number of treatments	326
No. of children discharged	28
No. of children on register 31st December, 1960	14
Defect	No.
Asthma	5
Postural	9
Foot Deformities	16
Bronchitis	5
Obesity	1
Knock Knee	6
	<hr/> 42

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

No. of half-day sessions held during year	...	...	...	...	18
No. of new cases treated during year	...	...	...	...	5
No. of cases attending for treatment from previous year	...	...	...	...	13
Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	...	18
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	...	...	...	...	4
No. of visits made to schools	...	...	...	...	—
No. of home visits	...	...	...	...	—
Analysis of Cases Treated :				Boys	Girls
Stammerers	...	...	...	5	2
Defects of Articulation—					
(a) Dyslalia	...	...	...	4	5
(b) Sigmatism	...	...	...	1	—
(c) Rhinolalia, due to Nasal Obstruction	...	...	...	—	1
Retarded Speech Development	...	...	...	2	—
Analysis of Cases Discharged :					
Discharges during year	...	...	...	1	—
Speech normal	...	...	...	1	—

DENTAL TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

No. of children inspected	...	...	...	...	726
No. of children found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	566
No. of children offered treatment	...	...	...	...	514
No. of children treated	...	...	...	...	459
No. of attendances	...	...	...	...	1172
No. of extractions—temporary	...	...	...	...	687
No. of extractions—permanent	...	...	...	...	159
No. of general anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	334
No. of fillings—temporary	...	...	...	...	36
No. of fillings—permanent	...	...	...	...	757
No. of other operations—temporary	...	...	...	...	4
No. of other operations—permanent	...	...	...	...	89

CHIROPODY CLINIC.

49 half-day sessions were held by the Chiropodist at Mirfield Clinic during 1960. A total of 187 cases was seen by the Chiropodist. The 187 cases seen made 618 attendances and the following table gives the types and numbers of conditions treated :—

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Hallux Valgus ...	46	Under/Overlapping Toes ...	56
Nail Conditions ...	10	Corns and Callus ...	18
Weak Foot ...	3	Verrucae ...	48
Hallux Rigidus ...	6	Septic Conditions ...	3
Chilblains ...	20	Tinea Pedis ...	2

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	...	181
No. offered testing and vaccination	...	181
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	...	1
No. of acceptances	...	122
Percentage of acceptances	...	68%
No. of children tested	...	122

Result of Heaf test :—

(a) Heaf Positive	...	28
(b) Heaf Negative	...	94

Percentages :—

(a) Heaf Positive	...	23%
(b) Heaf Negative	...	77%

No. of children vaccinated	...	94
No. of final conversion Tests given at Twelve Months	...	91
No. of conversions at twelve months	...	79

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, 1960 :—

New Entrants						Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	...	97	86
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	91	83
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	94%	96.5%
Result of Jelly Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	90	83
Result of Final Heaf Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	1	1*
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(c) percentage of new entrants positive	...	...	...	...	...	1.1%	—
7/8 Year Olds						Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	...	56	62
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	53	56
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	...	97%	90%
Result of Jelly test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	53	56
Result of Final Heaf Test :							
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(c) percentage of 7/8 year olds positive	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total number of children X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total number of Contacts X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

*Case brought forward from 1959.

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Three routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 4,202 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. In 57 instances infestation was detected and this involved 42 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 1960 is as follows :—

Number of Privies	43
„ Privy Middens	26
„ Water Closets	5,462
„ Waste Water Closets	8
„ Pail Closets	53

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

By conversion of Privies to Water Closets	—
By provision of extra closet accommodation to existing property	71
By provision to new property	133
By conversion of Waste Closets to W.C's.	4
By conversion of Pail Closets to W.C's.	—
Total	208

No. of W.C's discontinued	8
Conversion of Privies to Chemical Closets	2
No. of Privies discontinued	3
No. of Chemical Closets Provided	2
No of Chemical Closets discontinued	—
Number of Dry Ashpits	2
Number of Dust Bins	5,122

Ward	Privies	W.C.	Waste W.C.	Pail Closets	Bins
Eastthorpe Ward ...	2	1337	—	3	1251
Hopton Ward ...	23	797	—	41	908
Battysford Ward ...	9	1976	8	6	1632
Northorpe Ward ...	9	1352	—	3	1331
Totals ...	43	5462	8	53	5122

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of inspections made

Total number of inspections made	3631
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Dwelling Houses.

Ordinary	262
Municipal Houses	77
Municipal Applications	213
Housing Act, 1957, Overcrowded	...	...	3
Housing Act, 1957, Clearance, etc.	...	...	287
Re Notifiable Disease	...	...	40
Improvement Grant—Discretionary...	...	...	10
Improvement Grant—Standard	...	...	396
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	1
Land Charges	...	...	325
Houses—Dirty, Infested and Treated	...	...	17

Sanitary Conveniences.

Water Closets	...	...	4
Privies	...	...	21
Tipplers	...	...	8
Pail Closets	...	...	15

Refuse Storage.

Ashbins	...	...	36
Ashplaces	...	...	—

Drains.

Drains Inspected	...	...	20
Drains Tested—Colour	...	...	16

Factories.

Factories (with mechanical power)	...	...	35
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	...	2

Food Storage, Preparation, etc.

Food Hygiene Regulations	128
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	165
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	14
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	20
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	7
Confectionery and Sweets	...	...	...	...	2
Grocery	...	...	...	...	6
Grocery and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	14
Greengrocery only	...	...	...	...	3
Wet Fish and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	...	...	33
Registered Preparation Rooms	...	...	...	...	32
Other Preparation Rooms	...	...	...	...	19
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	9
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	464
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	463

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution.

Atmospheric Pollution...	...	...	...	...	103
Boiler Houses	1
Smoke Observations	7
Clean Air Act	67

Rodent Control.

Inspections	220
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Shops.

Inspections—Shops Act	63
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Miscellaneous.

Inspections	162
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NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices outstanding at end of	7	30
1959		
Informal Notices Served during 1960	23	
Informal Notices complied with during 1960	...	...	...	...		19
Informal Notices outstanding at end of 1960	...	...	...	...		11
Statutory Notices Outstanding at end of 1959	...	...	...	...	2	3
Statutory Notices served during 1960	...	...	...	...	1	
Statutory Notices complied with during 1960	...	...	...	...		3
Statutory Notices outstanding at end of 1960	...	...	...	...		—
Verbal Notices for the remedy of defects, etc.	...	...	...	...		6
Letters sent	...	...	...	...		10
Complaints received	...	...	...	...		132
Complaints confirmed	...	...	...	...		125

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Houses.

Houses made fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Roofs Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Eaves, Spouting, Rain Water Fall Pipes Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chimneys Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
External Walls Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Internal Walls Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Floors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Doors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fire-places Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilation Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ceilings Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Coal stores improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foodstores improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yards Paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drains.

Repaired & Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleansed by Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
I.C. Constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
New drain constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Open for inspection	37

Accumulations.

Manure	2
Other	3

Animals, Poultry, etc.

Nuisances Abated	2
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Ash-bins and Ash-places.

Bins provided and renewed	199
Ash-places Abolished	2
Dustbins Abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Closets.

Reconstructed & Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tippler closets converted	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New external W.C's provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Sinks.

New Sinks Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waste Pipe Trapped & Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

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 3 factories to infringements of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

The first Smoke Control Area, the subject of the Mirfield No. 1 Smoke Control Order, 1959, which was made on 25th November, 1959, and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 31st December, 1959, was the subject of a Public Enquiry on 4th May, 1960. The Order was confirmed by the Minister on 4th November, 1960, subject to the following modifications:—

- (a) the date of operation shall be postponed to 1st October, 1961, to allow time for works of conversion, and
- (b) fireplaces in buildings, or parts of buildings separately occupied without gas supply, shall be exempted from the operation of the order on condition that only authorised fuels as declared by regulations made under the Clean Air Act, 1956, and kindling sticks and paper shall be used in the fireplaces.

During 1960 the Council declared two other areas as Smoke Control Areas, and, as both areas were largely undeveloped it was agreed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that the preliminary stages need not be carried out. Accordingly on 30th November, 1960, the Council made the Mirfield No. 2 Smoke Control Order, 1960. The area comprises 41 acres of undeveloped land, of which 24 acres are to be developed for residential purposes in the near future, and is adjacent to the first Smoke Control Area at Foxroyd Lane, and with Kitson Hill Road to the North and the rear of the property in Nab Lane as boundaries. The Order was submitted to the Minister for confirmation on 1st December, 1960.

On 30th November, 1960, the Council also made the Mirfield No. 3 Smoke Control Order, 1960. The area comprised 41 acres and included the Estate of 3½ acres at West Royd in course of development.

The area originally planned as the No. 2 Area will now be the No. 4 Area, and the preliminary work on this area is now proceeding.

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 ...	1.88	4.41	9.32		1.97	4.10	9.34		1.69	5.22	14.35	
February ...	1.85	1.34	7.37		2.24	1.26	8.94		2.59	1.77	11.92	
March ...	2.05	1.38	9.15		1.93	1.18	7.78		1.51	1.81	13.24	
April ...	0.98	0.78	7.87		1.15	0.87	10.44		1.04	1.02	6.06	
May ...	1.09	1.54	10.14		1.18	1.42	13.62		1.00	1.62	5.20	
June ...	0.60	0.51	15.30		0.84	0.51	15.08		0.63	0.59	7.80	
July ...	0.64	3.15	16.86		0.62	3.03	14.91		0.28	2.64	27.17	
August ...	0.87	5.08	12.77		0.64	5.16	9.31		0.64	5.08	13.30	
September ...	1.29	2.60	7.21		1.04	2.76	12.56		0.74	2.95	8.63	
October ...	1.14	5.20	11.39		1.60	5.63	9.51		0.93	5.36	10.43	
November ...	1.93	4.71	9.81		1.23	4.81	8.51		0.93	5.44	20.35	
December ...	1.62	2.64	11.75		2.17	3.03	14.12		1.25	3.11	14.95	
Monthly Average	1.33	2.77	10.74		1.38	2.81	11.18		1.09	3.05	12.88	
Average 1955-60	1.89	2.03	11.16		1.67	2.20	11.62		1.36	2.29	13.51	

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.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

The above Act came into operation on the 29th August, 1960. The Act confers on Local Authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites. Planning permission is first required, and in granting permission consideration will be given as to whether it is possible for the proposed site to be made suitable for caravan use. The second stage is to issue the site licence, when conditions regulating the use of the site are set out by the Local Authority having regard to the Model Standards prescribed by the Ministry.

WATER.

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

Several complaints of the dirty condition of the water in the mains were received during the year. On investigation it was found that the mains in question were "dead ends" and required flushing or the trouble had arisen from disturbance in the mains due to "bursts." The water pressure has improved generally throughout the area. Isolated faults in pressure have been reported, but have again been accounted for by bursts and fractures in the mains.

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.

Four samples of water from the Huddersfield Corporation mains were 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	Council Offices, Mirfield			
After standing in pipe all night—				
7- 4-60	do.	35'	0.21	6.3
19- 5-60	do.	35'	1/25th	6.8
29- 9-60	do.	35'	9/50th	6.4
26-10-60	do.	35'	1/20th	6.7
After standing in pipe for measured period of ½ hour—				
7- 4-60	do.	35'	Nil	6.3
19- 5-60	do.	35'	Nil	6.3
29- 9-60	do.	35'	Nil	6.4
26-10-60	do.	35'	Nil	6.7

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 45 houses were completed by the Council. In addition 87 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 fifth year Slum Clearance Programme was completed during the year. 32 houses were represented as unfit, comprising 28 houses in Clearance Areas, and 4 Individual Demolitions. In addition 17 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.

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair 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 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 1959, 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 39 applications for Standard Grants were approved, amounting to £4,850, as against 26 grants amounting to £3,200 in 1959; and two applications for Discretionary Grants were approved amounting to £550, as against 12 grants amounting to £2,235 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	Nil
(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 in 1960 are as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	11
Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary)	6
Pasteurised (Dealers)	11
Pasteurised (Supplementary)	6
Sterilised (Dealers)	16
Sterilised (Supplementary)	5

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.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1960.

The above Regulations came into operation on the first day of October, 1960. As from 1st January, 1961, the Licences issued by the Local Authority under the 1949 Regulations will be issued by the Food and Drugs Authority, in this case the West Riding County Council.

The registration of Distributors of Milk and of Dairies still remains, however, with the Local Authority. In my opinion it would be advantageous for the whole of these dealers to be dealt with by one authority.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The West Riding County Council, acting as Food and Drugs Authority for the area, submitted during the year 32 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
18	—	3	—	11	—

Number of proceedings—Nil

Cautions issued—Nil

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Contamination ...	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	8
Personal Cleanliness ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sanitary Conveniences ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	7
Wash-hand basins ...	3	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	2	1	—	15
Hot & Cold Water ...	3	2	—	—	4	4	1	—	2	1	—	17
Nailbrushes, etc. ...	3	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	2	1	—	15
First Aid Materials ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Accommodation for Clothing ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Facilities for Washing Food ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Facilities for Washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair of Structure ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4	10
Cleanliness & Decoration ...	2	1	—	—	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	11
Temperature at which Food ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kept ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refuse Accommodation ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
No. of Premises end of 1959	9	17	8	12	19	28	2	8	15	10	18	146
No. of Premises closed during ...	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	8
1960... ..	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
No. of New Premises in 1960	—	16	8	13	19	25	2	6	15	10	18	141
No. of Premises end of 1960	9	16	8	13	19	25	2	6	15	10	18	141
Verbal Notices complied with ...	2	1	—	—	3	3	1	—	2	1	—	13
Letters complied with ...	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	1	10
Total Notices Complied with	2	3	—	—	6	3	1	2	4	1	1	23
Total Notices Outstanding ...	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

(a) Ice Cream.

Forty-six 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.

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

Nine 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 as follows :—

No. of Animals Slaughtered	CONDEMNATIONS			
	Tuberculosis	Weight lbs.	Other causes	Weight lbs.
Pigs 13,146	2 carcasses and organs 508 heads 5 stomachs and intestines 62 plucks	196 6,096 50 434	12 carcasses and organs 12 heads 2 stomachs and intestines 885 Livers 616 prs. lungs 6 kidneys 6 flares 6 parts of carcasses	1,675 144 20 3,540 1,848 3 18 138
13,146		6,776		7,386

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Bovines	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number Slaughtered	Nil	Nil	Nil	13,146
Number Inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	13,146
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.				
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,158
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	8.82%
Tuberculosis Only.				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	508
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.86%
Cysticerci Only.				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses 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 :—

181½ lbs. Canned Corned Beef
52½ lbs. Canned Pork Luncheon Meat
46½ lb. Canned Ox Tongues
32 lbs. Canned Pork & Beef Luncheon Meat.
17½ lbs. Canned Cooked Ham
4¾ lbs. Canned Chopped Pork
3 lbs. Canned Beefsteak Pudding
1 lb. Canned Steak and Vegetables.
13½ lbs. Canned Bilberries
10¾ lbs. Canned Peeled Tomatoes
3 lbs. Canned Slices Pineapples
2 lbs. Canned Peaches
6½ lbs Canned Processed Peas
16 cwts. 1 qr. 6 lbs. Forequarters of Bacon
4½ lbs. Bacon
2 lbs. Prepared Chicken

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 42 treatments were carried out at 23 private premises and 19 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	736	95,619	—	—	47	3
2	710	46,163	203	128	2,227	360
3	957	97,823	—	2	34	—
Totals	2,403	239,605	203	130	2,308	363

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

EXPENDITURE				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	7150	0	0						
National Insurance	...	...	...	290	0	0						
Superannuation	...	...	...	100	0	0						
							7540	0	0			
Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...				320	0	0			
Vehicles—Licences and Insurance	...	...	...				171	0	0			
Petrol Diesel and Oil	...	...	...				460	0	0			
Rents	...	...	...				50	0	0			
Renewals & Repairs Fund	...	...	...				223	0	0			
Sundries	...	...	...				75	0	0			
Salvage	...	...	...				40	0	0			
										8879	0	0
INCOME												
Trade Refuse	...	...	...				100	0	0			
Salvage	...	...	...				503	2	5			
Tipping Rights	...	...	...				100	0	0			
										703	2	5
NET COST										£8675 17 7		

SALVAGE 1960-1961.

The results of the salvage effort during the year are set out below. The income amounting to £703 2s. 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.

1959-60				1960-61			
Tonnage			Income £ s. d.	Tonnage			Income £ s. d.
T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.	
93	13	1½	743 9 5	61	11	0¼	503 2 5

INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS.

				Tonnage			Income		
				T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper	...	...	...	59	8	2	465	7	11
Scrap Metal	...	...	...	1	19	1¼	35	2	6
Rags	...	...	...	0	3	1	2	12	0
				61	11	0¼	£503	2	5

INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS—1940-60.

					Tonnage			Income		
					T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
1940-50	...	...	...	...	2015	16	1	8284	5	6
1951-60	...	...	...	...	1119	14	1½	8667	4	10
					3135	10	2½	£16951	10	4

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 1951-1960.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Mirfield for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Disease in Mirfield Urban District, 1942-1960.
- 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.

APPENDIX A

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1951-1960.

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. Rate
1951	11,840	195	16.5	7	35.9	164 13.8
1952	11,760	196	16.7	4	20.4	174 14.8
1953	11,830	151	12.8	3	19.9	165 13.9
1954	11,850	176	14.8	5	28.4	142 12.0
1955	11,860	173	14.6	5	28.9	176 14.8
1956	11,810	193	16.3	4	20.7	159 13.5
1957	11,840	177	14.9	2	11.3	163 13.8
1958	11,900	169	14.2	2	11.8	165 13.9
1959	12,080	189	15.6	2	10.6	152 12.6
1960	12,260	196	16.0	8	40.8	150 12.2

**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
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	—	—	—	—
1960	196	8	40·8	—	—	4	24·9

APPENDIX C

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN Mirfield Urban District, 1942-1960.

Year	Smallpox	Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis	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
1942	—	—	—	109	20	4	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	3	33	11	—	—	—	195
1943	—	—	—	60	23	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	233	7	—	1	—	339
1944	—	1	—	22	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	6	2	12	5	—	—	—	55
1945	—	—	—	26	7	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	110	6	—	—	—	157
1946	—	—	—	17	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	18	5	—	—	—	49
1947	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	5	172	5	—	—	—	200
1948	—	—	—	16	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	6	3	43	20	—	—	—	97
1949	—	11	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	11	3	140	26	—	1	—	202
1950	—	—	1	9	—	6	—	1	—	—	3	—	10	1	109	27	—	1	—	167
1951	—	—	—	24	—	6	—	1	—	—	2	—	9	3	110	33	—	1	—	188
1952	—	2	—	9	—	2	—	3	—	—	6	—	7	—	55	29	—	—	—	113
1953	—	3	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	2	130	3	—	—	—	157
1954	—	1	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	26
1955	—	4	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	4	240	21	—	—	—	284
1956	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	4	4	6	—	5	—	30
1957	—	1	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	312	13	—	—	—	348
1958	—	2	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	17	—	—	—	—	47
1959	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	27	—	—	5	2	31
1960	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	26	3	—	4	1	62

APPENDIX D

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 Footways	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 (Resigned 31st August, 1960).
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.
Mrs. A. KERSHAW
Miss M. P. ROBERTS (Commenced 25th April, 1960)
Mr. G. RISHMAN
Miss N. RYDER.
Mrs. V. THEWLIS.
Mrs. E. M. THOMIS.

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 J. FRENCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss M. GREENHOUGH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss D. A. LEAKE, 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. PATCHETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Cert. of R.S.I.
(Resigned 25th September, 1960).
Mrs. M. RAYNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
(Resigned 31st January, 1960).
Miss W. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Queens Nurse.

Miss D. M. ORMESHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
(Commenced 1st August, 1960).

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

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

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

Mrs. J. P. WOOD, S.R.N., Part-time. (Commenced 19th Sept., 1960).

Midwives.

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

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

Mrs. N. NAIFSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Left 31st December, 1960).

District Nurses.

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

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

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., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. O. M. ROBEY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Miss M. M. L. WEST, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

(Commenced 2nd May, 1960).

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

(Commenced 2nd May, 1960).

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.

Mrs. I. MURGATROYD, Part-time Clerk.

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.

(Left 31st October, 1960).

Miss P. M. HARVEY, Speech Therapist

(Commenced 7th September, 1960).

Mr. S. PARKINSON, Senior Mental Welfare Officer.

(Commenced 1st November, 1960).

Mrs. D. SESSIONS, Old People's Warden.

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		
		Inspec- tions (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 ...	27	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	82	42	7	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	4	4	—	—
Total ...	113	48	7	—

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 ...	5	6	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	1	—	—
Total ...	5	6	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.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	RESIDENCE
Mr. J. W. Smith	45	M	Head of Family	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
Mrs. J. W. Smith	42	F	Wife	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
John W. Smith	15	M	Son	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
Mary W. Smith	12	F	Daughter	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
James W. Smith	10	M	Son	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
Elizabeth W. Smith	8	F	Daughter	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
William W. Smith	5	M	Son	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
Anna W. Smith	3	F	Daughter	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
Charles W. Smith	2	M	Son	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
Frederick W. Smith	1	M	Son	123 Main St., N.Y.C.

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Anna W. Smith	3	F	Daughter	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
Charles W. Smith	2	M	Son	123 Main St., N.Y.C.
Frederick W. Smith	1	M	Son	123 Main St., N.Y.C.

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