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MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1 9 6 1

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

MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT




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Mirfield Urban District Council

Constitution 1961-62

CHAIRMAN

Councillor JOHN W. BELL, J.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Councillor GODFREY H. WALKER

COUNCILLORS

BARRACLOUGH, Ernest Charles
BARRACLOUGH, Joseph Herbert
CLARKE, George A.
FRETWELL, Sandy, J.P.
HARDY, John, J.P.
LYDALL, Frank B., M.B.E., J.P.
SHEARD, Ernest H.
TALBOT, George W.
WALKER, James L. M.
WEBSTER, George

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor LYDALL, Chairman
Councillor FRETWELL, Deputy Chairman
Consists of all the Members of the Council.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report relating to the Urban District of Mirfield for the year 1961 I have, as in previous years included information about the health services provided by the West Riding County Council within the District. Much of this information is in statistical form which probably does not convey a great deal to those not engaged in the detailed running of the services, but it is very necessary to the staff of the Health Department for evaluation of services, assessment of conditions, and as an indication of present and future requirements to improve health and social well-being within the area. I have given brief comments on each statistical section of the report and the purpose of this introductory statement is, therefore, only to draw attention to certain matters of interest or importance connected with the health services.

Vital Statistics.

Of the vital statistics presented perhaps the outstanding features are the exceptionally favourable birth, infant mortality and neo-natal mortality rates. The birth rate of 17·2 births per 1,000 population is higher than at any time since the immediate post war years of 1947 and 1948. This no doubt is a consequence of the very considerable residential development which is taking place in Mirfield. The infant mortality and neo-natal death rates which are 14·1 deaths per 1,000 births in the first year and first week of life respectively compare with similar rates for the whole administrative County of 24·6 and 16·5, and are also better than the average for the entire country. It has been a source of pleasure for some years to record favourable rates for these incidents even although they are subject to considerable fluctuations because of the relatively small numbers involved. The reasons are to be found, I think, in a number of factors; a good level of employment and reasonable living standards, the effect of slum clearance and the provision of better housing, the virtual absence of overcrowding, the easy availability of beds in Crossley Maternity Home for those who wish for a variety of reasons not to have their babies at home or whose homes are unsuitable, the high standard of ante-natal care and the good co-operation which exists between the medical practitioners of the district and the public health and hospital services.

Tuberculosis.

We have grown accustomed to a continually falling mortality from this disease accompanied by a less marked fall in notification of fresh cases. There is, however, no room for complacency as certain figures within the body of the report illustrate. Thus although this year there were no deaths from tuberculosis, six new cases were notified and perhaps more significant is the fact that whereas of the children tested at five to eight years of age, only five showed evidence of previous sensitisation to tuberculosis, of those tested at the age of thirteen years 35% had positive tuberculin tests. This does not of

course mean that they are suffering from the disease but implies that they have at some time been in contact with it, and experience has shown that in their adolescence and early adult life they are more prone to develop active disease. It is evident that there must, therefore, be a considerable hidden reservoir of infection within the community.

Environmental Health Service.

Excellent progress was maintained this year in two of the major activities which influence environment. In addition to the very considerable attention which was paid to the emission of industrial smoke the Nos. 1, 2, 3, Smoke Control Orders came into operation in the Kitson Hill Area in October and the No. 4 Order covering the London Park Estate Area was made in November and comes into operation in October, 1962. This will be followed by contiguous orders in succeeding years in such a manner as to make the whole of Mirfield virtually free from smoke in the next ten to twelve years.

The Slum Clearance drive continued with the representation of a further 41 houses and because of its excellent past record in this respect it cannot be said that the problem is a serious one in Mirfield. Those remaining houses which are by modern standards unfit will be dealt with as soon as opportunity permits either by clearance or by improvement to a fit standard. The rate of new house building in the area, 190 private and 17 by the Council is most encouraging and only one case of statutory overcrowding is known to exist. Difficulties were again experienced with noxious flooding of cellars in the Old Bank area and with the flooded quarry nearby, and efforts to secure the abatement of this nuisance continues.

Representations were also again made to the Huddersfield Corporation regarding the unsatisfactory water supply to various parts of the district which is probably due to defects in the supply system. It is hoped that this will be rectified in the near future.

Hospital Plan for England and Wales.

In January, 1962, the Minister of Health published his plan for the development of the hospital services in England and Wales particularly during the next ten to fifteen years. This is in my opinion an imaginative plan based on the whole on sound precepts. Thus the idea of focusing the hospital services of an area round a single district hospital, the forecast of beds required for different conditions, the incorporation of beds for the treatment of mental illness in general hospitals, the raising of existing standards of accommodation, the gradual elimination of existing barrack like mental hospitals and the rationalisation of the financial plan are all to be welcomed, and are in line with the trends in treatment, in hospitalisation and in community care so far as they can be ascertained at the present time.

It is when one comes down to a study of the local circumstances however that grave doubts arise. Thus it is apparently the intention to abolish the small maternity home at Crossley and to centralise the hospital obstetric work of the general practitioners at Moorlands Maternity Home in Dewsbury and Staincliffe Hospital in Batley. I do not believe that this is likely to prove as convenient for patients or medical practitioners, and I doubt whether it is possible to provide in the larger units the same standards of personal co-operation between midwives and doctors or the homely but efficient atmosphere which is almost a tradition at Crossley; also it may well be found that recruitment of staff is more difficult, and the effect of outbreaks of infection more serious.

As regards provision for the chronic sick the plan envisages a reduction in the number of beds available locally to about half of that available at present, with the closure of North Bierley Hospital and part of Oakwell Hospital in Batley. It is simply not good enough to say that this will be made good by increased building in Wakefield and it is difficult to understand why the closure of North Bierley Hospital is contemplated as it is conveniently situated on main 'bus routes and in the centre of a community. It is also disappointing, but presumably for considerations of capital cost, that the development of a single district hospital for the acute specialities is not contemplated in the foreseeable future. The three general hospitals at Staincliffe, Dewsbury and Batley are apparently to continue in being with certain long awaited improvements. There will thus be a failure to concentrate resources and supporting services with attendant administrative inconvenience, probably higher running costs, and the incurring of considerable capital expenditure much of which will have no permanent impact on the eventual pattern.

Ten Year Development Plan for Local Health Authority Services.

The Minister's plans for the development and rationalisation of the hospital service are dependant upon the corresponding development of health and welfare services which will enable sick, infirm and handicapped persons to be adequately cared for within the general community. This is likely to require further provision of small old people's homes, home nursing, health visiting, home help and warden's services, sheltered workshops, mobile meals services, and hostels for certain categories of mentally ill and mentally subnormal persons where home care is inappropriate. This can and must be done although it is difficult at this stage to see where the trained staff are to come from. Without them plans and buildings are meaningless.

Administration.

It will I think be evident that most of the administrative matters which I have mentioned and the services provided are applicable to communities of a certain minimum size of population. Thus the provision of old people's homes, training centres for subnormal persons, hostels for the mentally ill, day nursery accommodation, provision of

special schooling, mental welfare and domiciliary midwifery services and the like, can only be provided economically, efficiently and with sufficient flexibility to meet individual cases, for units of population of perhaps 100,000 or more. It is also desirable that they be linked intimately with the environmental health services and the hospital and general practitioner services, and since unified administration of the entire health service has not been adopted it is surely at least preferable that what for want of a better word we might call the "Local" health and welfare services should be brought under one administration in an area of sufficient size to sustain them financially and enable local people to have an effective voice in their planning and administration. For these reasons so far as the Health and Welfare Services are concerned there is much to be said for local government reorganisation where possible into units which can either be autonomous for all purposes or to which delegation of authority would be helpful and meaningful.

Staff Matters.

Some indication of the wide range of services conducted through the health department will be gained from a study of the report. They are operated, generally speaking, by highly qualified professional and lay staff and if we do less than we would like, less than there is need for, more slowly than we wish, or if we fail to experiment with new techniques, it is because either the staff are not available or the costs would be out of proportion to the other necessary calls upon public money. I must say, however, that even within the limits of existing establishments the continuous changing of personnel and the inevitable shortages in one branch or another is administratively exhausting and frustrating, not only to heads of departments but also to general practitioners, hospital staffs and the public alike.

I trust that the matters set out in the report will command your interest and show that all members of the staff have had a busy but not unrewarding year and that the services provided have been of general benefit to the people of the District. I must again express my grateful appreciation to the help and encouragement of all members of the staff and for the ready co-operation which has been available to them from the medical practitioners, school teachers, hospital staff and many other officials with whom we have almost daily contact. In particular I must again thank Mr. Johnson, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his ready help and co-operation at all times and for preparing that part of the report relating to the environmental services. In conclusion I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Mirfield Health Committee for their interest and help at all times during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, 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 1961 is 12,390, 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.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Dewsbury Employment Exchange for the following information regarding employment in the District:—

Until September, 1961, the figures for unemployment 0·3% compared favourably with those for the region but since then there has been a steady deterioration which was particularly marked in January, the figures being 1·8% for the Mirfield area and 1·5% for the Region. This increase is due to some extent to short-time working in the Textile Industry. The position has improved since January however and the present percentage of 0·8% again compares favourably with the regional 1·5%.

The Coloured Cotton Spinning Co. Ltd. who have been long establish (100 years) in Mirfield are in the process of closing down their mill and this will have been completed by Whitsuntide.

British Railways require men in Mirfield and there are a few vacancies for skilled textile operatives.

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 1961

In comparison with 1960.

	1960	1961
Area of the district in acres	3,394	3,394
Estimated population (mid-year)	12,260	12,390
Average number of persons per acre	3.5	3.6
Estimated number of dwellinghouses (end of year)	4,415	4,581
Rateable value at 1st April	£107,762	£109,051
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£425	£437
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	12.2	13.6
Comparability Factor	1.03	1.03
Standardised Death Rate	12.6	14.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	16.0	17.2
Comparability Factor	1.01	1.01
Standardised Birth Rate	16.1	17.4
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still- births	24.9	22.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	40.8	14.1
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 1961.

Live Births. (Registered)					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	104	104	208
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total ...					106	107	213

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 17·2.

Stillbirths.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...					2	3	5

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births : 22·9.

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

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 14·1.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 14·1.

The Birth Rate at 17·2 per 1,000 population is higher than last year (160) and the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 45. Of the 213 births only 37 were born at home, the remainder, 83% of the total, being born in neighbouring hospitals or general practitioner maternity homes. Actually 140 were born in the general practitioner maternity unit at Crossley Maternity Home in Mirfield. Nineteen births were premature, and the cause of death of all three children who died in the first year of life was given as prematurity. There were five still births, the same figure as last year.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF MIRFIELD, 1961.

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	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	In First Year
	2							1															3				3
Prematurity	2							1															3				3
TOTALS	2							1															3				3

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1961

	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 ...												
Cancer—												
(a) Stomach ...	6						2	3	1	4	2	3
(b) Lung, bronchus ...	3						2	1		2	1	1
(c) Breast ...	2					1	1				2	1
(d) Uterus ...	2						2				2	1
(e) Other ...	12						6	3	3	3	9	3
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1								1		1	1
Diabetes ...	1							1			1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	21					1	3	5	12	7	14	5
Coronary disease, angina ...	30						13	10	7	22	8	5
Hypertension with heart disease ...	5						1	2	2	3	2	
Other heart disease ...	38						4	6	28	15	23	7
Other circulatory disease ...	6						3	1	2	4	2	4
Pneumonia ...	7		1				1	3	2	4	3	3
Bronchitis ...	14						7	7		12	2	7
Other disease of respiratory system ...	1						1			1		
Other defined & ill defined diseases ...	11	3	1				3	3	1	5	6	8
Motor vehicle accidents ...	3		1		1		1			3		3
All other accidents ...	4			1		2			1	3	1	2
Suicide ...	1						1			1		
TOTALS All Causes ...	168	3	3	1	1	4	51	45	60	89	79	55

There were 18 more deaths this year compared with last year, and the death rate consequently rose to 13·6 deaths per thousand population which is rather higher than the average for the administrative county (12·1).

It will be seen that there is a slight prevalence of male deaths over female and that of the commonest causes coronary disease and bronchitis were more prevalent in men while other heart disease and 'stroke' were more prevalent in women.

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1961 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	16.7	18.4	17.2	17.4	17.2
Adjusted Birth ...	16.9	18.4	17.4	17.4	17.4
Crude Death	12.8	10.3	12.1	12.0	13.6
Adjusted Death ...	13.7	12.8	13.4	12.0	14.0
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	—
Tuberculosis, Other ...	0.00	—	0.00	0.01	—
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	—
Cancer	2.09	1.71	1.98	2.16	2.10
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	1.97	1.49	1.84	*	1.69
Heart and Circulation	4.79	3.75	4.50	*	6.38
Respiratory Diseases ...	1.76	1.34	1.64	*	1.78
Maternal Mortality ...	0.30	0.23	0.27	0.33	—
Infant Mortality ...	24.2	25.7	24.6	21.4	14.1
Neo-Natal Mortality ...	16.0	17.5	16.5	15.5	14.1
Stillbirth	19.7	21.4	20.2	18.7	22.9

*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 ... 19
- (2) The total number of premature babies notified during the year that were born :—
 - (a) at home ... 4
 - (b) in hospital or nursing home ... 15
- (3) The number of those born at home :—
 - (a) who were nursed entirely at home ... 4
 - (b) who died during the first 24 hours ... —
 - (c) who survived at the end of one month ... 4
- (4) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—
 - (a) who died within the first 24 hours ... 2
 - (b) who survived at the end of one month ... 12

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	2	2	1
3 — $3\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 4	1	1	1	1
4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2
$4\frac{1}{2}$ — 5	5	5	5	5
5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	6	6
Totals	19	17	17	16

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 over 90% of children under the age of 15 years have been immunised at one time or another. During the year 213 children received primary inoculations and 120 received reinforcing injections.

Type of Injection	Children born in years:—							Total
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-56	1947-51	
Primary Injection	80	89	7	5	5	26	1	213
Reinforcing Injection	—	—	—	—	1	117	2	120

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 31-12-61 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in year :	Under 1 1961	1—4 1960-1957	5—9 1956-1952	10—14 1951-1947	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1957-1961	80 (37%)	637 (87%)	620 (70%)	645 (62%)	1982 (69%)
B. 1956 or earlier	— —	— —	263 (29%)	385 (38%)	648 (23%)

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

During the year 183 children completed a course of immunisation and it will be seen that 37% of children under one year and 77% of children between one and four years of age had received protective inoculations. Although we are now combining anti-tetanus injections with diphtheria and whooping cough no figures are available of the percentage of immunisation against this disease.

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

Age at final injection—

Under 6 months	101
6 months to 1 year	65
1—2 years	7
2—3 years	5
3—4 years	5
	<hr/>
	183

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 31/12/61 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	Under 1 1961	1—4 1960-1957	5—9 1956-1952	10—14 1951-1947	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	78	564	577	59	1278

Smallpox Vaccination.

The acceptance rate for smallpox vaccination was again very poor during the year and only 59 new vaccinations were performed which is similar to last year. It is still not nearly good enough and the outbreak of smallpox in Bradford in the early part of 1962 caused considerable panic among parents who simply had not bothered to have their children vaccinated previously. Unfortunately when this happens, vaccination is frequently sought or advised when the individual child is not in the best condition to receive it, with consequent increased risks of more severe reactions.

Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1961.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	6	31	6	6	10	59
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	21	21

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Good progress was maintained during the year with vaccination against poliomyelitis, and it would have been even better but for the shortage of vaccine which occurred from September onwards. An attempt is given to show the approximate percentages of the eligible age groups who have been protected, and it will be seen that the older age groups are disappointingly low. We were advised at the year end of the forthcoming use of vaccine given by mouth on a lump of sugar, and perhaps this will encourage an even greater uptake of vaccination. It will certainly be a time saver for the medical staff.

Class	Vaccinated with 2 injections during the year	Previously vaccinated with 2 injections	Totals	Estimated Percentage
Children & young persons born in years 1943 to 1961	319	2554	2873	86%
Young persons born in years 1933 to 1942 ...	34	630	664	48%
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday ...	219	195	414	19%
Others ...	—	78	78	
TOTALS	572	3457	4029	

In addition to the above 215 children and 234 adults received a third injection. In April the Ministry of Health advised that children over 5 and under 12 should receive a fourth injection. An approach was made through the schools to the parents of all such children and 894 fourth injections were given before the year end.

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 Physician 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, 1961.

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	Battysford	East-thorpe	Northorpe	Quarters			Remov'd to Hospital
													1	2	3	4
Measles	395	1	206	187	—	1	—	—	42	206	82	65	33	260	100	2
Scarlet Fever	16	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	1	10	3	2	—	1	5	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	21	—	1	18	1	1	—	—	5	12	3	1	13	7	1	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	434	1	209	219	1	3	1	—	48	229	88	69	47	269	106	12

Except for measles (395 cases) occurring mainly in the second and third quarters of the year the incidence of notifiable infectious disease was very light during the year. Battysford was the area most affected by the measles epidemic. The sixteen cases of scarlet fever were in the main mild in nature with a quick return to health in each case. Infective Hepatitis became notifiable in Mirfield by Order of the Council on 1st January, 1961, and 21 cases were notified at the year end. Investigations were carried out in each case but failed to reveal a common factor. Advice was given on precautions to be taken to limit the spread of the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Four new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and two of non-respiratory disease were notified during the year, which, though higher than last year's figures, is still low for an area of this type, and it compares well with the notifications in other parts of the County. Nevertheless 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. Nurse Smith, the Tuberculosis Visitor, paid home visits in connection with 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 ...	16	8	4	6
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year ...	4	—	1	1
(c) Removals from other areas	—	1	—	—
(d) Number of Cases removed from the Register ...	5	4	—	2
(e) Number of Cases remaining on the Register ...	15	5	5	5

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Three notifications were received of admission of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria and there were two discharges notified.

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

	<i>Admission</i>	<i>Discharges</i>
Whitley Grange Hospital	3	2
Totals ...	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

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

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Examinations carried out.			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	495	348	843
(b) Number recalled for large film ...	5	2	7
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings.			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—
(c) Other abnormalities (see below) ...	2	1	3
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film ...	—	—	—
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (2(c) above)			
Bronchiectasis	1	—	1
Pulmonary fibrosis-non-tuberculosis ...	1	1	2

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

After the staffing difficulties of last year we were fortunate to have the services of Mr. Etty, a County Mental Welfare Officer, for the greater part of the year, and although he also carried out duties in a neighbouring divisional area this was reflected in a considerable increase in the amount of visitation and social work. There was, of course, scope for more, but at least the service was held together and we cannot expect the full benefits of the service and the proper liaison with hospital staffs and general practitioners until a full and stable establishment is attained. The statistics given, while not telling anything like the full story of the work carried out by the doctors and social workers in the Mental Health Service, at least give some indication of its scope and variety.

Mental Health Statistics.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Patients referred (Mentally ill):			
(a) By General Practitioners	4	3	7
(b) From Out-Patient Clinics	1	1	2
(c) By Police	1	—	1
(d) Sub. Normals reported to L.H.A.	2	1	3
(e) Other sources	3	2	5
	11	7	18
2. No. of patients dealt with under Mental Health Act:			
(a) Section 5 (Informal)	3	1	4
(b) Section 25 (Observation)	2	—	2
(c) Section 26 (Treatment)	—	1	1
(d) Section 29 (Emergency)	2	—	2
(e) Dealt with informally	4	5	9
	11	7	18
3. No. of visits paid during year:			
(a) To sub-normal patients	61	42	103
(b) To mentally disordered re admission to hospitals	14	1	15
(c) To mentally disordered re prevention, care and after care	24	8	32
(d) Other visits (<i>e.g.</i> , to G.P.'s N.A.B., relations, etc.)	7	1	8
	106	52	158
4. Occupation Centres:			
(a) Patients attending O.C. at beginning of year	4	3	7
(b) New admissions	2	—	2
(c) Discharges	1	—	1
(d) Patients attending O.C. at end of year	5	3	8

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Little comment need be made on the statistics of the home nursing section and we were fortunate in having a full staff for the greater part of the year. However, at the year's end the nursing staff were two short of establishment. The bulk of the work was again in connection with the chronically ill and the aged, and it is absolutely essential that this service be maintained in full vigour if the objective of obviating the need for hospitalisation is to be attained.

1. No. of cases visited during 1961—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
(b) Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>200</u>

2. Age Groups of cases visited—

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
5—65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>200</u>

3. No. of visits paid during 1961 to—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,497
(b) Surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,123
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>5,620</u>

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

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
5—65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,138
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>5,620</u>

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There is no fixed ante-natal clinic in the Mirfield area but occasional cases can attend for examination or advice at the Infant Welfare Clinic. Owing to staff shortages combined with a greater number of confinements at home the number of ante-natal and post-natal visits were reduced compared with last year. The health visitors continued, however, some of the ante-natal classes in preparation for confinement and motherhood. 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	
—	—	—	37	37

(a) Ante-natal visits	261
(b) Post-natal visits	721
(c) No. of cases receiving Pethidine alone	—
(d) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air alone	3
(e) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air & Pethidine	4
(f) No. of cases receiving Trilene alone	13
(g) No. of cases receiving Trilene and Pethidine	13

The midwives sought medical aid on 11 occasions, details of which are given below :—

(i) Pregnancy	1
(ii) Labour	7
(iii) Lying-in	1
(iv) The child	2

Pregnancy.

Ante Partum Haemorrhage	1
-------------------------	---

Labour.

Ruptured Perineum	7
-------------------	---

Lying-in.

Pyrexia	1
---------	---

The Child.

Prematurity	1
General condition	1

Relaxation classes were recommenced during the year and 34 such clinics were held at which 28 patients made 113 attendances.

Ante-Natal.	1960	1961
No. of women who attended during the year	5	2
No. of women attending for the first time	5	1
Total No. of attendances	27	14

Post-Natal.		
No. of women who attended during the year	Nil.	Nil.
No. of women attending for first time	Nil.	Nil.
Total No. of attendances	Nil.	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. It is pleasing to record an increase in the amount of domiciliary visitation of infants in spite of the fact that the divisional staff was short of establishment for the greater part of the year. The infant welfare clinics continue to be very well attended. The Health Visitors have also continued to provide home 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 the greatest assistance in assessing priority. The whole bias of the work of the Health Visitor is, however, towards education and although 66 parentcraft talks or lectures were given at schools during the year this is but a small part of the health education work which she actually carries out. The staff has been two Health Visitors short of establishment for some two years now. This I am afraid means inevitably that some valuable duties have to be neglected, and it is again a question not so much of doing what one feels should be done, but what can be done with the available resources. I must say that all these nurses have again given of their very best during the year.

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year :—

(a) To expectant mothers :—	1960	1961
(i) First visits	2	34
(ii) Total visits	3	38
(b) To children under 1 year of age :—		
(i) First visits	203	231
(ii) Total visits	881	1,009
(c) To children between the ages of one and five years :—		
(i) Total visits	879	975
(d) To other classes :—		
(i) Total visits	976	1,387
(e) No. of attendances at Clinics	230	277
(f) No. of parentcraft lectures	60	66
(g) No. of visits to schools for medical inspections, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc.	304	383
(h) No. of home visits in connection with school-children	47	60

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	139
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
1959-1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267

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

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1448
1, but under 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
2, but under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1755

Number of medical consultations	655
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

During the year 486 tins of National Dried Milk, 3,333 bottles of Orange Juice, 583 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 522 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

It is difficult to reduce to figures the amount and scope of the work which is done in connection with problem families whose general standard of cleanliness or child care falls consistently and considerably below the minimum that we have a right to expect, and needless to say many families have had to have special attention from time to time. Nevertheless by the efforts of the staff and the many others concerned in the welfare of these families the rate of breakup and dispersion of these families has been kept at a very low level over the years.

There is provision for such cases to be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health and it is his responsibility, when it is considered necessary, to call meetings of the various officers concerned to discuss the circumstances of each case with a view to determining the best method of tackling the problem. This has been done on a number of occasions during the year.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The Chiropody Service for elderly and handicapped persons functioned satisfactorily up to a point. The number of persons treated and the number treated in their own homes both increased, but there was a drop in the total number of treatments given. This was due to the sudden and unexpected illness of Mr. Vaines, who has been associated with the staff for many years in this work. His absence for three months meant that the interval between treatments stretched in some cases to twelve or fourteen weeks even although we were fortunate in getting some outside help from other chiropodists.

1.	No. of sessions held during 1961	...	...	...	...	113
2.	No. of patients treated...	...	...	...	...	233
3.	Total treatments given	...	...	...	...	913
4.	No. of patients treated at home—					
	(a) Pensioners	...	...	...	...	27
	(b) Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	2
	(c) Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	—
5.	No. of treatments given at home to—					
	(a) Pensioners	...	...	...	...	97
	(b) Physically handicapped	...	...	...	...	4
	(c) Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	—

OLD PEOPLE'S WARDEN SCHEME.

On 1st April, 1961, a second warden was appointed in connection with the old people's dwellings on the London Park Estate and from then to the year's end she paid 3,387 visits to elderly or disabled persons in the district. The warden on the Greenside Estate paid 4,488 visits during the year, and it is obvious to all concerned that this scheme continues to be an outstanding success.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The demand for this service was maintained at the same level as last year. It was fortunate that this demand 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 over 92% of the cases.

Reason for Provision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentages
Maternity	1	92	0.5
Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Aged Chronic Sick			
Over 65	88	16,426	92.8
Under 65	1	84	0.5
Others	6	1,107	6.2
Totals	96	17,709	100.0

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

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

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 307 children examined none was found to be physically unsatisfactory, and although 92 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 12 children were supplied with spectacles for the first time.

For the first time for years the Speech Therapy clinic was fully staffed and this not only permitted a great extension of this very necessary work but also gave the Speech Therapist the opportunity to visit many of the schools, either for ascertainment of defects or to give therapy. This personal liaison with teachers and Health Department staff is essential to the development of a good service. Unfortunately it has still not been possible to engage a Physiotherapist to resume the clinic which is of so much value to children suffering from postural defects or from various respiratory illnesses for example.

As a result of special medical examinations carried out 7 children were recommended for special educational treatment and 2 were referred to the child guidance clinic because of maladjustment and home difficulties. It is very disappointing for the school medical officers to find that, after recommending special educational treatment for a child, such placement is not forthcoming. This applies particularly to the availability of places in the day special school at Hartshead Moor, where it is apparent that extension is badly needed.

The tuberculin testing of school entrants and eight year olds showed only five positive reactors out of 171 tests given, whereas at thirteen years of age 35% 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 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
1957 and later	1	1	100.00	—	—
1956	91	91	100.00	—	—
1955	38	38	100.00	—	—
1954	11	11	100.00	—	—
1953	24	24	100.00	—	—
1952	10	10	100.00	—	—
1951	1	1	100.00	—	—
1950	—	—	100.00	—	—
1949	28	28	100.00	—	—
1948	10	10	100.00	—	—
1947	2	2	100.00	—	—
1946 and earlier	91	91	100.00	—	—
TOTAL	307	307	100.00	—	—

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up defects 164

During the year 79 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	2	7	9
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	1	4	5
(b) Otitis Media	—	2	2
(c) Other ...	1	—	1
Nose and Throat	2	10	12
Speech	—	3	3
Lymphatic Glands	—	4	4
Heart and			
Circulation ...	—	3	3
Lungs	1	5	6
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	—	3	3
(b) Other ...	1	4	5
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	—	4	4
(b) Feet ...	2	12	14
(c) Other ...	—	13	13
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—
(b) Other	—	1	1
Psychological			
(a) Development	—	3	3
(b) Stability	—	4	4
Abdomen ...	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	82	92

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

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

Education in a Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	2
Education in a Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal 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	1
Referred to the Child Guidance Clinic... ..	2

Reported to Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts—

Section 57 (4) (incapable of receiving education at school)	1
For Care and Guidance after leaving school	1

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

School for the Deaf	1
School for Physically Handicapped Pupils	1
Open Air School for Delicate Children	1

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

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

The following table shows the number of children from Mirfield receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1961 :—

Type of School	No. of children receiving special education	No. of children awaiting special education
Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	1	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	6	4
School for the Blind	1	—
School for the Deaf	3	1
Open Air School for Delicate Children ...	1	1
School for the Physically Handicapped	3	—
Hostel for Maladjusted Children... ..	—	1

CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—

Number of children examined for the first time	...	38
Number of re-examinations	... ..	114
Total number of attendances	... ..	152
Number of sessions held during the year	... ..	15
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed for first time		12
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed subsequently		47
Number referred for other treatment	... ..	2
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 1961 :—

Minor Ailment	No. treated
Skin :	
Ringworm—body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	1
Other skin diseases	5
Eye Disease :	
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital).	1
Ear Defects :	
Otitis media	—
Otorrhoea	1
Other	—
Miscellaneous	27
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	35
Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics	37

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Total No. of sessions held	...	...	...	...	62
No. of sessions held weekly	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases treated	...	...	...	...	24
No. of treatments	...	...	...	...	364
Average number of attendances per session	...	...	...	...	6
Average length of course of treatment	...	...	...	(sessions)	15
No. on register at end of year	...	...	...	...	5
Details of cases treated :					
General Debility	...	...	...	...	6
Recurrent Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	6
Frequent Colds	...	...	...	...	8
Catarrh	...	...	...	...	2
Tonsilitis	...	...	...	...	2
					24

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 sixteen 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	...	...	...	...	16
No. of individual patients seen :					
(a) Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	1
(b) School children	...	...	...	...	38
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	62
Types of cases seen :					
(a) Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Respiratory System, including E.N.T. defects	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Psychological	...	...	...	...	2
(d) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	4
(e) Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	1
(f) Incontinence (Enuresis)	...	...	...	...	18
(g) Migraine	...	...	...	...	1
(h) Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	1
(i) Mental Defect, including Educational Subnormality	...	...	...	...	1
(j) Developmental	...	...	...	...	1
Total					39

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	13	6	19
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year	4	—	4
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	13	3	16
No. of cases continuing treatment in 1962 ...	4	3	7

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

No. of half-day sessions held during year ... ..	...	...	45
No. of new cases treated during year ... ..	...	...	3
No. of cases attending for treatment from previous year ...	...	...	12
Total number of cases treated ... ..	...	...	15
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year ...	...	...	—
No. of visits made to schools ... ..	...	...	—
No. of home visits ... ..	...	...	1

Analysis of Cases Treated :

	Boys	Girls
Stammerers	3	1

Defects of Articulation—

(a) Dyslalia	4	1
(b) Sigmatism	—	2
(c) Rhinolalia, due to Nasal Obstruction... ..	2	—
Retarded Speech Development	2	—

Analysis of Cases Discharged :

Speech Normal	3	—
Speech improved	2	1
Non-co-operation	1	—

DENTAL TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

No. of children inspected ... ..	...	...	1008
No. of children found to require treatment ... ..	...	...	891
No. of children offered treatment ... ..	...	...	759
No. of children treated ... ..	...	...	526
No. of attendances ... ..	...	...	1429
No. of extractions—temporary ... ..	...	...	646
No. of extractions—permanent ... ..	...	...	175
No. of general anaesthetics ... ..	...	...	308
No. of fillings—temporary ... ..	...	...	23
No. of fillings—permanent ... ..	...	...	1115
No. of other operations—temporary ... ..	...	...	2
No. of other operations—permanent ... ..	...	...	113

CHIROPODY CLINIC.

36 half-day sessions were held by the Chiropodist at Mirfield Clinic during 1961. A total of 60 cases was seen by the Chiropodist. The 60 cases seen made 385 attendances and the following table gives the types and numbers of conditions treated:—

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Hallux Valgus	20	Chilblains	14
Nail Conditions	8	Under/Overlapping Toes ...	32
Weak Foot	4	Heloma Durum	12
Hallux Rigidus	4	Verrucae	26

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	...	...	203
No. offered testing and vaccination	...	...	203
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	...	...	2
No. of acceptances	...	...	137
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	68%
No. of children tested	...	...	137

Result of Heaf test :—

(a) Heaf Positive	...	...	48
(b) Heaf Negative	...	...	89

Percentages :—

(a) Heaf Positive	...	...	35%
(b) Heaf Negative	...	...	65%
No. of children vaccinated	...	...	89
No. of final conversion Tests given at Twelve Months	...	...	85
No. of conversions at twelve months	...	...	71

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, 1961 :—

New Entrants					Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	59	70
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	57	67
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	96.5%	96%
Result of Jelly Test :						
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	1	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	56	67
Result of Final Heaf Test :						
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	1	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	—	—
(c) percentage of new entrants positive	...	...	...	...	1.75	—
7/8 Year Olds					Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	18	30
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	18	29
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	100%	97%
Result of Jelly test :						
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	2	2
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	16	27
Result of Final Heaf Test :						
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	2	2
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	—	—
(c) percentage of 7/8 year olds positive	...	...	...	...	11%	7%
Total number of children X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total number of Contacts X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	—

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Three routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 4,382 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. In 33 instances infestation was detected and this involved 21 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 to 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 1961 is as follows :—

Number of Privies	41
„ Privy Middens	21
„ Water Closets	5,690
„ Waste Water Closets	8
„ Pail Closets	40

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

By conversion of Privies to Water Closets	8
By provision of extra closet accommodation to existing property	38
By provision to new property	207
By conversion of Waste Closets to W.C's.	—
By conversion of Pail Closets to W.C's.	11
Total	264

No. of W.C's. discontinued	34
Conversion of Privies to Chemical Closets	—
No. of Privies discontinued	8
No. of Chemical Closets Provided	—
No of Chemical Closets discontinued	13
Number of Dry Ashpits	2
Number of Dust Bins	5,211

Ward	Privies	W.C.	Waste W.C.	Pail Closets	Bins
Eastthorpe Ward ...	2	1346	—	3	1496
Hopton Ward ...	25	824	—	28	846
Battleyford Ward ...	6	2016	8	5	1678
Northorpe Ward ...	8	1504	—	4	1191
Totals ...	41	5690	8	40	5211

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of Inspections made

Total number of inspections made	3735
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Dwelling Houses.

Ordinary	195
Municipal Houses	63
Municipal Applications	141
Housing Act, 1957, Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Housing Act, 1957, Clearance, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Re Notifiable Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Improvement Grant—Discretionary...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Improvement Grant—Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Land Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	466
Houses—Dirty, Infested and Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Sanitary Conveniences.

Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tipplers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Refuse Storages.

Ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Ashplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drains.

Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Drains Tested—Colour	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains Tested—Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Factories.

Factories (with mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Food Storage, Preparation, etc.

Food Hygiene Regulations	160
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	17
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	24
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	6
Confectionery and Sweets	...	...	...	...	5
Grocery	...	...	...	...	5
Grocery and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	3
Greengrocery only	...	...	...	...	3
Wet Fish and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers	...	...	...	...	10
Registered Preparation Rooms	...	...	...	...	31
Other Preparation Rooms	...	...	...	...	27
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	9
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	16
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	433
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	432

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution.

Atmospheric Pollution...	...	...	...	...	30
Boiler Houses	3
Smoke Observations	8
Clean Air Act	874

Rodent Control.

Inspections	205
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Shops.

Inspections—Shops Act	9
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Miscellaneous.

Inspections	147
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NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices outstanding at end of 1960	11	} 33
Informal Notices Served during 1961	22	
Informal Notices complied with during 1961	...	...	...	23	
Informal Notices outstanding at end of 1961	...	...	...	10	
Statutory Notices Outstanding at end of 1960	...	...	...	—	} —
Statutory Notices served during 1961	...	...	...	—
Statutory Notices complied with during 1961	...	...	...	—
Statutory Notices outstanding at end of 1961	...	...	...	—
Verbal Notices for the remedy of defects, etc.	...	...	...	16	
Letters sent	...	...	...	5	
Complaints received	...	...	...	129	
Complaints confirmed	...	...	...	117	

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Houses.

Houses made fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Roofs Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eaves, Spouting, Rain Water Fall Pipes Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimneys Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
External Walls Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Internal Walls Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Floors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Doors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fire-places Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ventilation Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ceilings Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coal stores improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foodstores improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Yards Paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yards Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drains.

Repaired & Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cleansed by Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
I.C. Constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
New drain constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Open for inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Accumulations.

Manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Animals, Poultry, etc.

Nuisances Abated	5
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Ash-bins and Ash-places.

Bins provided and renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
Ash-places Abolished	—
Dustbins Abolished	53

Closets.

Reconstructed & Repaired	1
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Sinks.

New Sinks Provided	2
Waste Pipe Trapped & Repaired	2

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

9 inspections have been made under the Shops Act, 1950, 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 2 factories to infringements of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

Arising out of Circular No. 42/61 dated 29th August, 1961, from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, all factories in the district were warned that the defence against prosecutions where dark smoke has been emitted, *i.e.*, that the contravention was due to faulty buildings or equipment, and that inability to remedy this will no longer be valid after 5th July, 1963, and advised to give early attention to any necessary alterations to buildings or plant.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

The Mirfield No. 1 Smoke Control Order, 1959, and the Mirfield No. 2 and Mirfield No. 3 Smoke Control Orders, 1960, came into operation on 1st October, 1961. All the necessary works of adaptation and replacement to fireplaces in the No. 1 Area had been completed before the Order came into operation.

Only in very few cases were difficulties experienced in bringing the Order into operation. A number of visits were made in an advisory capacity on the use of the new appliances and of smokeless fuel.

The 41 acres of land between Kitson Hill Road and Nab Lane, adjoining the No. 1 Area at Foxroyd Lane, and comprising the Mirfield No. 2 Smoke Control Area remain undeveloped.

The 41 acres comprising the Mirfield No. 3 Smoke Control Area includes the estate in course of development at West Royd. Although none of the owners was eligible for grant it was found necessary to visit occupiers in order to remind them of their obligations under the Order, and to advise on the use of smokeless fuels.

The Mirfield No. 4 Smoke Control Order, 1961, was made in November and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in December. Confirmation of the Order by the Minister is now awaited.

The Area covers 74.64 acres and comprises:—

1. Dwellinghouses—					
(a) Privately owned	...	...	...	...	57
(b) Council owned	...	...	...	...	319
					— 376
2. Commercial premises	...	...	...	...	4
3. Other premises	...	...	...	...	2
					— 382

The area includes the whole of the London Park Council Estate and is bounded by Kitson Hill Road, Slipper Lane, Leeds Road, Taylor Hall Lane and Old Bank Road.

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				EASTHORPE		
	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 ...	2.47	3.86	12.90		1.80	3.78	15.11		1.53	4.11	18.47
February ...	1.08	1.81	13.92		1.48	1.85	10.90		1.37	2.05	16.03
March ...	1.80	0.24	9.61		2.13	0.35	12.10		1.94	0.43	10.80
April ...	1.84	3.47	20.58		1.35	2.95	24.39		1.26	3.62	18.14
May ...	1.35	*	*		1.18	1.02	22.34		0.55	1.22	13.04
June ...	1.31	0.91	23.17		1.01	0.98	17.76		0.59	0.24	25.71
July ...	0.59	4.33	20.05		1.46	3.98	25.82		1.22	*	*
August ...	1.11	2.17	17.97		0.94	2.09	9.77		0.66	2.44	14.68
September ...	0.86	2.05	19.52		0.86	1.69	10.96		1.12	2.28	19.17
October ...	1.71	2.60	11.56		1.30	2.95	12.06		1.13	2.95	13.99
November ...	1.91	1.46	20.25		2.03	1.49	20.61		1.57	1.89	13.93
December ...	1.95	2.76	15.37		2.43	2.44	15.15		1.82	2.09	11.53
Monthly Average	1.49	2.15	16.80		1.49	2.12	16.41		1.23	2.12	15.89
Average 1955-61	1.83	2.05	12.10		1.64	2.19	12.30		1.34	2.26	13.85

* No readings available

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

All premises and occupations within the district which can be controlled by byelaws are already so controlled. There are no lodging-houses or underground sleeping rooms 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 licences, 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.

During the year 4 sites were licensed for the stationing of 6 caravans.

WATER.

The district receives the bulk of its supplies from Huddersfield Corporation. The supply is constant and direct to the houses, and the whole district is on a piped supply.

It is regretted that the supply has again in certain areas in the district been most unsatisfactory. Strong complaints have been made to the Huddersfield Corporation and the matter is still receiving close attention.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Two 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)	pH value
Huddersfield Corporation After standing in pipe all night	11. 4.61	Council Offices Mirfield	35'	1/29th	6.8
	3.10.61		35'	Nil	6.1
After standing in pipe for measured period of ½-hour	11. 4.61	do.	35'	Nil	6.8
	3.10.61	do.	35'	Nil	6.0

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 17 houses were completed by the Council. In addition 190 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 sixth year Slum Clearance Programme was completed during the year. 41 houses were represented as unfit, comprising 26 houses in Clearance Areas, 2 Individual Demolitions, and 13 Council owned properties which 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 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. No applications for Certificates were made during the year.

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 36 applications for Standard Grants were approved, amounting to £4,565, as against 39 grants

amounting to £4,850 in 1960; and 4 applications for Discretionary Grants were approved amounting to £1,220, as against 2 grants amounting to £550 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 one case is 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	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(b)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	6
(2)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(1)	(a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	1
	(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	3½

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 Dairies (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	...	...	47
Number of Dairies registered in the area	...	...	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The West Riding County Council, acting as Food and Drugs Authority for the area, submitted during the year 18 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
10	—	—	—	8	—

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 :—

Type of Premises	Total Premises 1960	Premises Closed 1961	New Premises 1961	Total Premises 1961	Notices Outstanding 1960	Notices Served 1961	Notices complied with 1961	Notices Outstanding 1961
Bakehouses	8	—	—	8	1	—	—	1
Butchers	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Cafes and Canteens	16	1	—	15	4	4	5	3
Confectioners	13	1	—	12	1	—	1	—
Fried Fish and Chipped Potatoes ...	9	—	1	10	4	1	3	2
Grocery	19	1	1	19	—	—	—	—
Grocery and Greengrocery	25	2	1	24	—	—	—	—
Greengrocery	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
Greengrocery and Fish	6	—	—	6	—	2	—	2
Licensed Premises	18	—	—	18	2	—	1	1
Registered Preparation Rooms ...	10	—	—	10	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	141	5	3	139	13	8	10	11

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

(a) Ice Cream.

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

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

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

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

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

Ten are registered for the preservation of fish by cooking.

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

BAKEHOUSES.

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

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

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

No. of Animals Slaughtered	CONDEMNATIONS			
	Tuberculosis	Weight lbs.	Other causes	Weight lbs.
Pigs 16,883	11 carcasses and organs 452 heads 35 plucks 1 stomach and intestines	1,625 5,424 245 10	17 carcasses and organs 26 heads 1280 Livers 765 prs. lungs 14 kidneys 7 stomachs and intestines 7 leaf fat 18 parts of carcasses	2,251 312 5,120 2,295 7 70 21 271
16,883		7,304		10,347

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Bovines	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number Slaughtered	Nil	Nil	Nil	16,883
Number Inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	16,883
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.				
Whole Carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,481
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	8.86%
Tuberculosis Only.				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	452
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.74%
Cysticerci Only.				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

CONDEMNATIONS OF UNSOUND FOOD.

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

138½ lbs. Canned Corned Beef
45¾ lbs. Canned Pork Luncheon Meat
45¼ lbs. Canned Pork Loin
32½ lbs. Canned Ox Tongues
30 lbs. Canned Jellied Veal
20½ lbs. Canned Cooked Ham
16 lbs. Canned Chopped Pork
4 lbs. Canned Pork & Beef Luncheon Meat
12¾ lbs. Canned Tomatoes
6½ lbs. Canned Processed Peas
6 lbs. Canned Apricots
2 lbs. Canned Pears
1 lb. Canned Pineapples
¾ lb. Canned Oranges
61 lbs. —1 Lamb Carcase
14¼ lbs. Dressed Ducklings

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 surveys and treatments of the Council's refuse tip at Northorpe Old Sewerage Works were carried out during the year. In addition 53 treatments were carried out at 37 private premises and 16 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	754	100,118	—	—	92	—
2	646	51,432	143	74	1,733	236
3	827	100,194	—	—	—	—
Totals	2,227	251,744	143	74	1,825	236

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

EXPENDITURE				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	8080	0	0						
Superannuation	...	...	...	140	0	0						
National Insurance	...	...	...	360	0	0						
							8580	0	0			
Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...				270	0	0			
Petrol Diesel and Oil	...	...	...				410	0	0			
Vehicles—Licences and Insurance	...	...	...				180	0	0			
Rents	...	...	...				50	0	0			
Renewals & Repairs Fund	...	...	...				222	0	0			
Sundries	...	...	...				65	0	0			
Salvage	...	...	...				40	0	0			
										9817	0	0
INCOME												
Trade Refuse	...	...	...				100	0	0			
Salvage	...	...	...				878	7	9			
Tipping Rights	...	...	...				100	0	0			
										1078	7	9
NET COST										£8738	12	3

SALVAGE 1961-1962.

The results of the salvage effort during the year are set out below. The income amounting to £878 7s. 9d. 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.

1960-61				1961-62			
Tonnage			Income	Tonnage			Income
T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.	
61	11	0½	£ 503 2 5	99	16	2	£ 878 7 9

INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS.

				Tonnage			Income		
				T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper	...	...	...	96	17	1	845	17	9
Scrap Metal	...	...	...	2	10	1	28	0	0
Rags	...	...	...	0	9	0	4	10	0
				99	16	2	£878	7	9

INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS—1940-61.

					Tonnage			Income		
					T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
1940-50	...	...	...	...	2015	16	1	8284	5	6
1951-60	...	...	...	...	1119	14	1½	8667	4	10
1961	...	...	...	...	99	16	2	878	7	9
					3235	7	0½	£17829	18	1

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 1952-1961.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Mirfield for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Disease in Mirfield Urban District, 1942-1961.
- 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 1952-1961.

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
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
1961	12,390	213	17.2	3	14.1	168 13.6

**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
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
1961	213	3	14·1	—	—	5	22·9

APPENDIX C

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN Mirfield Urban District, 1943-1961.

Year	Smallpox	Infective Hepatitis	Poliomylitis and Poliocencephalitis	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Malaria	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anthrax	Dysentery	Other Diseases	Totals
1943	—	—	1	—	60	23	5	1	3	—	—	1	—	4	3	233	7	—	1	—	339
1944	—	—	—	—	22	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	6	2	12	5	—	—	—	55
1945	—	—	—	—	26	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	1	18	6	—	—	—	157
1946	—	—	—	—	17	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	6	5	18	5	—	—	—	49
1947	—	—	6	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	6	5	172	5	—	—	—	200
1948	—	—	—	—	16	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	2	6	3	43	20	—	1	—	97
1949	—	—	11	1	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	11	3	140	26	—	—	1	202
1950	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	10	1	109	27	—	1	—	167
1951	—	—	—	—	24	—	6	—	3	—	—	3	—	9	3	110	33	—	1	—	188
1952	—	—	2	—	9	—	2	—	3	—	—	6	—	7	—	55	29	—	—	—	113
1953	—	—	3	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	2	130	3	—	2	—	157
1954	—	—	1	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	26
1955	—	—	4	—	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	4	240	21	—	5	—	284
1956	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	4	6	—	—	—	30
1957	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	312	13	—	—	—	348
1958	—	—	2	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	17	—	—	5	—	47
1959	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	27	—	—	—	2	31
1960	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	26	—	—	4	1	62
1961	—	21	—	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	395	3	—	—	—	440

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
Building (Addition—Clean Air Act, 1956)	1957
Building (Addition—Thermal Insulation, etc.)	1961

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Staff.

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

ROBERT STALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
Senior Assistant County 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.

SHIRLEY JESSOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
(Commenced 2nd January, 1961).

Clerical Staff.

Mr. P. MARSHALL, D.P.A., Chief Clerk.
Miss N. HOLLIDAY.
Mrs. A. KERSHAW
Miss S. E. LENNOX (Commenced 10th July, 1961).
Mr. G. RISHMAN
Miss M. P. ROBERTS
Miss N. RYDER.
Mrs. V. THEWLIS.
Mrs. E. M. THOMIS.

Health Visitors (Part-time School Nurses).

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Miss J. FRENCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
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Queen's Nurse.

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Mrs. J. P. WOOD, S.R.N., Part-time.

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Miss M. J. B. BARTLEY, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 1st August, 1961).
Miss E. CLARKSON, S.C.M. (Commenced 1st November, 1961).

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Miss R. METCALFE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.
Miss A. LODGE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.
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Mrs. O. M. ROBEY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.
Miss M. M. L. WEST, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.
(Resigned 30th December, 1961).
Miss B. B. ROBERTSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.
(Resigned 30th December, 1961).

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.
Mr. L. WITTELS, M.D. (Vienna), D.O., Consultant Ophthalmologist.
Miss P. M. HARVEY, Speech Therapist
Mr. S. PARKINSON, Senior Mental Welfare Officer.
Mrs. E. M. JOHNSON, Part-time Clerk.
Mrs. H. SQUIRE, Part-time Clerk.

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 ...	22	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	82	34	8	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	3	—	—
Total ...	107	39	8	—

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)	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 ...	1	—	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	9	1	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	1	—	1	—	—
Total ...	9	9	3	2	—

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