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BOROUGH



OF MORLEY



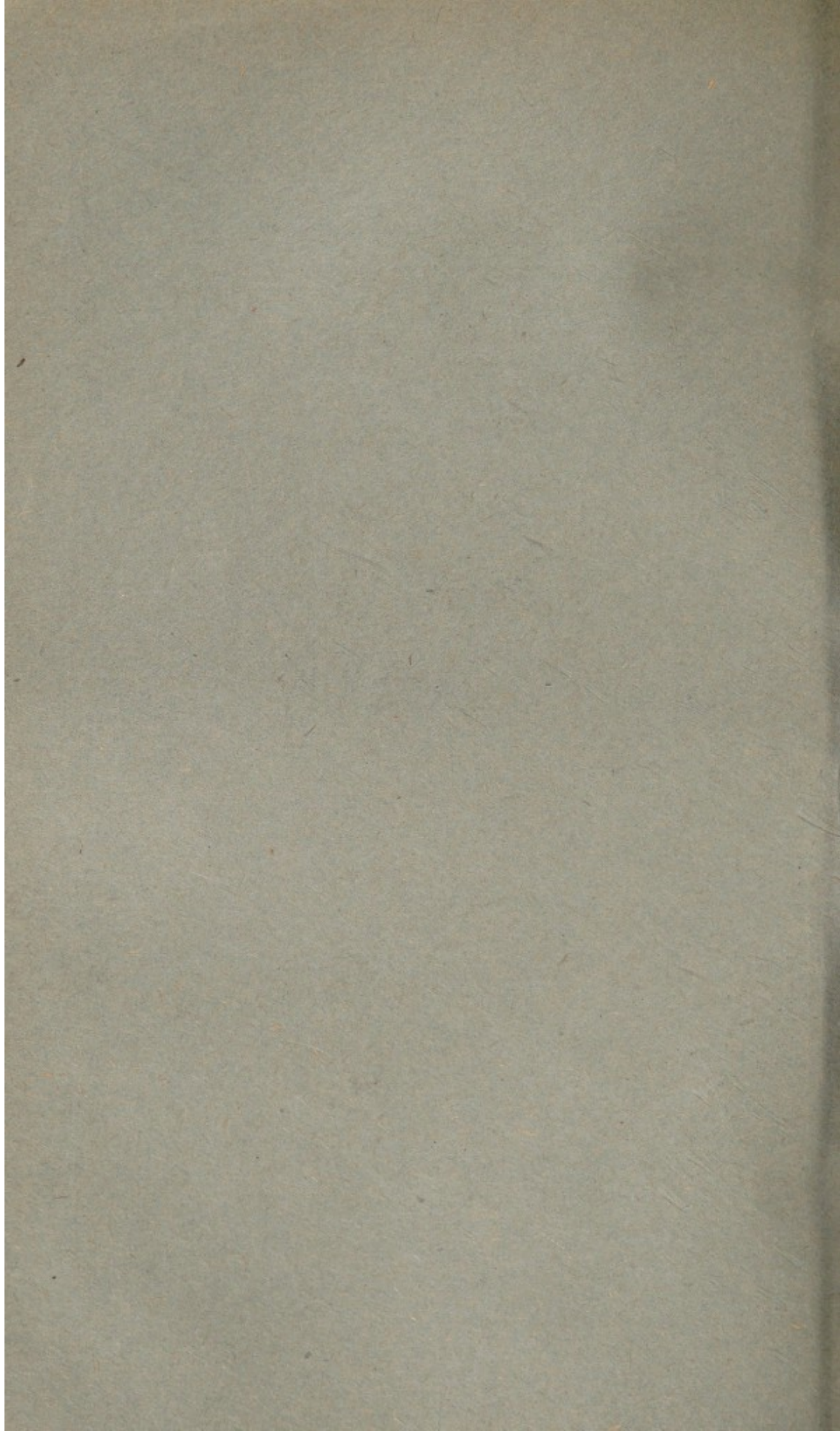
# Annual Report

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949

Samuel Stead and Sons, "Observer" Office, Troy Hill, Morley



Borough



of Morley

MEMBERS OF THE BOROUGH HEALTH COMMITTEE  
(As at present constituted)

The Mayor (Mr. H. J. Handley)

Deputy Chairman—Councillor Miss G. Hepworth

J. Dewar, Esq., M.P.

Councillors—

S. A. Cortes  
L. F. Finnigan  
C. Stinton  
M. M. Watson

J. H. Asquith  
Miss A. Clayton  
H. Dobson  
T. Hedick  
V. Tomlinson  
R. A. ...

Local Health Authority  
West Riding County Council


# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Year Ended December .....

31st. 1949 .....



BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

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**MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.**  
(As at present constituted)

The Mayor (Ald. H. A. Bradley)

Chairman—Councillor J. Askey, J.P.

Deputy Chairman—Councillor Miss C. Hepworth

**Aldermen—**

J. Dews, J.P.

J. Walsh, J.P.

**Councillors—**

J. H. Asquith

S. A. Coates

Mrs. A. Clayton

L. J. Finnigan

H. Dodsworth

C. Stinton

T. Redick

M. M. Watson

J. Tomlinson

N. L. Wade

F. Astill

Local Health Authority:—

West Riding County Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Divisional Medical Officer, West Riding County Council:—

Frederick G. E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:—

Marianne H. Witt, LRCS, LRCP. Edinburgh.

Dental Surgeon (West Riding County Council):—

E. Thornton, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

Frank G. Sugden, D.P.A., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,  
A.M.I.S.E.

Sanitary Inspectors:—

G. E. Bottomley, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

H. C. Reeve, M.S.I.A.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Officer:—

Albert Prince.

Matron, Morley Hall Maternity Home (Hospital Board):—

‡‡Miss P. Duerden.

Health Visitors and School Nurses (West Riding County Council):—

§‡‡Miss S. A. Chapman.

§‡‡Miss N. Richardson.

\*‡Miss E. Wilman.

§‡Miss J. Y. F. Mathieson.

§‡Miss J. E. N. Hainsworth.

‡Miss B. V. Ryall

‡State Registered Nurse.

‡State Certified Midwife.

§Health Visitor Certificate.

\*Fever Trained.

District Midwives (West Riding County Council):—

Mrs. E. H. Hargreaves.

Miss E. Chapman.

Mrs. I. Cowburn.

Mrs. J. Link.

Mrs. E. Illingworth.

Miss M. Burdon.

Mrs. D. J. Jackson.

Home Nurses (West Riding County Council):—

Miss A. M. Wood.

Miss O. R. Marriott.

Mrs. V. Taylor.

Miss E. Rothery.

Miss J. Gomersall.

Miss C. Cooke.

Clerical Staff:—

E. Myers (Chief Clerk)

L. A. Schofield, A.R.S.I.

R. Crabtree.

Miss L. Moss.

Mrs. D. Steele.

Miss W. Lathey.

Miss M. Halloran.

Miss B. Appleyard.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR  
THE YEAR 1949

Resident Population ..... 39,800

Live Births:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate .....	317	321	638
Illegitimate .....	24	23	47
	341	344	685

Birth-rate (Registrar-General) 17.21.

Still Births:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate .....	9	6	15
Illegitimate .....	0	0	0
	9	6	15

Rate per thousand (Live and Still Births) 21.4

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<u>Deaths</u> .....	278	241	519

Death-rate (Registrar-General) 13.04

Corrected death-rate ..... 14.34

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 29 and 30 of the

Registrar-General's Short List:—

No. 29—Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis ..... 0.0

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births ..... 0.0

No. 30—Other Maternal Causes ..... 0.0

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births ..... 0.0

Deaths of Infants under One Year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate .....	13	9	22
Illegitimate .....	4	0	4
	17	9	26

Infantile Mortality Rate:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	38.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	36.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	87.0
Death from Cancer (all ages)	69
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (all ages)	4
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	0
Death-rate—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.327
"    Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.025
"    Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0.10
"    Cancer	1.733
"    Measles	0.0
"    Whooping Cough	0.025
"    Scarlet Fever	0.0
"    Diphtheria	0.0
"    Pneumonia, Bronchitis	1.557
No. of cases notified as Scarlet Fever	57
"    "    Diphtheria	0
"    "    Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24
"    "    Other forms of Tuberculosis	10
"    "    Pneumonia	22
"    "    Erysipelas	10
"    "    Puerperal Pyrexia	1
"    "    Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0
To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,	

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health. The Report deals with the year ended December 31st, 1949.

I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant,  
 —————  
 FREDERICK G. E. HILL,  
 Medical Officer of Health.

The Public Health Office, Morley.

## INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The Annual Report for 1948 referred to the extensive changes of administration in Welfare and Hospital Services.

The year under review represents the initial working year under the new arrangements.

In general, the provision of services remain unchanged. The evident fact is the change in administrative responsibility.

Local Infection Disease Hospitals have been closed and the majority of patients from this District are now sent to Isolation Hospitals in Leeds and Wakefield. No difficulty has arisen in finding suitable accommodation for such patients requiring Hospital Isolation and treatment.

During 1949, the recorded birth rate is 17.2 as compared with 19.9 for 1948.

During 1949 the birth rate for the country is shown as 16.7 as compared with 17.9 for 1948.

A slight general decrease continues.

The death rate for the year 1949 is 13.0 an increase on the rate 11.8 recorded in the previous year.

This compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales which is 11.7, which rate however shows an increase over that for 1948 which was 10.8.

In this connection it is interesting to note the death rate for recent years which have been:—

1943—13.9, 1944—14.5, 1945—13.4, 1946—14.1,  
1947—13.7.

The Infantile Death Rate for the year is 38.0. This shows a progressive improvement on recent figures which were:—

1945—54.9, 1946—59.0, 1947—44.1 and 1948—44.3

The comparative rate for England and Wales is 32.4 Infant deaths are recorded as due to diarrhoeal disease.

Again there is a slight increase in cancer deaths, 69 being recorded as compared with 65 in 1948. In this connection

the increased prevalence of cancer of the respiratory system is a factor.

There has been a small increase in the number of infectious diseases notified, 557 as compared with 544 previously.

The increase has been due to a prevalence of measles in the early months of the year. The incidence of Scarlet Fever was small and no case of Diphtheria was notified.

34 cases of Tuberculosis were notified as compared with 35 in 1948, but fewer cases of pulmonary and ten cases of non-pulmonary were noted.

Special reference is made to 8 cases of infantile paralysis which occurred in the Area during the year.

This disease became very prevalent in the Country during 1948 and its distribution was general.

This prevalence of infantile paralysis in this country is recent and disquieting, particularly as control based on definite knowledge of the mode of spread, etc, cannot in the present state of knowledge be applied to the disease. With a lack of specific indication, supervision and control can be based on general principles only.

A more detailed reference to the outbreak of infantile paralysis is made in the body of the report.

During the year 129 new houses were provided—124 by the Local Authority and 5 by Private Enterprise.

The provision of 124 houses by the Local Authority indicates the continued effort of the Authority to press forward with new building. The rate of new building is still inadequate in relation to the present housing position and the conditions of many existing occupied houses and the extent of overcrowding in many houses is a matter of serious anxiety. The effect of bad housing on physical health is well known and needs no further comment. Unhappily bad housing conditions are not only a physical but a social evil and are a source of con-

siderable mental illness and general family and domestic unhappiness.

This statement is made with appreciation of the position that no early and satisfactory solution of our Housing difficulties, local and national, can be reasonably expected.

Continued attention has been given to Food Hygiene, and to premises where food is prepared and handled.

Byelaws concerned with the wrapping and cleanly handling of foods for human consumption have been adopted.

The changing social habits of the population whereby there has been a tremendous increase in communal feeding—in canteens, schools and so on—a change co-incident with a shortage of many desirable food stuffs and an increase in the consumption of the so called made-up meat dishes—has increased out of all proportion the hazard of minor or serious food poisoning, and generally speaking has increased the number at risk in any instance of specific food contamination.

This is shown by the rapidly increasing number of food poisoning outbreaks reported throughout the Country, an increase very marked in the year under review.

In Morley, in 1948, some suspected outbreaks of minor illness, thought to be due to food poisoning through contamination with the organisms of specific diseases were investigated, but confirmation was not obtained in any cases.

No formal notification of food poisoning was received in the Health Department.

Nevertheless, the prevalence of minor diarrhoeal diseases in the population is an indication which persists as a disturbing factor in the general picture.

Here again, there is no simple administrative solution of the problem.

Strict supervision of premises and of foodstuffs is essential.

The proper, cleanly and hygienic handling of all utensils is of equal importance.

Nevertheless, the individual worker in food handling, preparing and serving is the really crucial factor and the safeguarding of the present position must rely on his appreciation of this fact and on his readiness to conform with the rules of hygiene which are imperative in the work.

Considerable attention has been directed in the Department to ensure the suitability and cleanliness of premises, utensils, workers' clothing and so on, and equal efforts are being put forward to educate each worker in the food handling trade to a proper sense of his responsibility to the population at large.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		Infectious Diseases		
						Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1939	13.72	12.92	46.3	5.50	1.60	.43	.20	—	127	25
1940	13.89	14.07	40.7	3.60	1.34	.39	.05	—	52	28
1941	14.46	13.00	67.27	3.50	1.87	.24	.11	—	35	52
1942	16.10	14.5	60.6	0.00	2.2	.46	.08	—	59	20
1943	17.7	13.9	42.1	3.03	1.93	.38	.05	—	135	20
1944	19.7	14.5	39.9	0.00	2.07	.33	.08	—	323	66
1945	17.6	13.4	54.9	0.00	1.93	.38	.05	—	99	35
1946	19.2	14.1	59.0	2.64	2.06	.26	.18	—	24	11
1947	23.2	13.7	44.1	1.07	2.09	.25	.05	—	46	2
1948	19.9	11.8	44.3	0.00	1.64	.25	.07	—	123	3
1949	17.2	13.0	38.0	0.00	1.73	.33	.03	—	57	0

A statement is included here of certain statistics shown as a comparative table with reference to ten recent years.

The table shows the general and particular trends in various vital and other statistics over a period of recent years.

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF  
THE AREA.**

General Statistics, 1949:—

Area .....	9,529 acres
Population (1931 census) .....	39,722
Population (Registrar-General, Mid 1949) .....	39,800
Number of inhabited houses (1931 census) .....	11,008
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1949, according to rate books) .....	13,350
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931 census) .....	11,092
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£706
Rateable Value .....	£183,900

Laboratory Facilities:—

Local:—Medical Research Council Laboratory, Public Health Department, Wakefield County Hall.

Samples submitted:—

Swabs—Examination for B. Diphtheria .....	214
Swabs—Examination for Hæmolytic Streptococcus .....	214
Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination from this Department .....	153
Water Samples .....	62
Bath Water Samples .....	8
Water samples submitted for examination under arrangements made by the Waterworks Committee to the Laboratory of Messrs H. T. Lea and Mallinder, Halifax .....	263

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS, INCLUDING  
CLINICS SOLELY FOR DIAGNOSIS OR  
CONSULTATION

Infant Welfare Centres:—

The Town Hall, Morley—

Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Infants.

Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Toddlers.

The Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley—

\*Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley—

\*Thursday 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

The Wesleyan Methodist Schoolroom, Drighlington—

\*Friday 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

The Council Offices, Gildersome—

\*Wednesday 2-0 to 4 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers

\*Combined with a School Clinic Session.

Return of Attendances—Infant and Toddlers Welfares:—

Total number of Centres provided and maintained by the West Riding County Council .....	6
--	---

Total attendances at all Centres during the year:—

(1) By children under 1 year of age .....	6,064
(2) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 .....	2,125

Total number of children who first attended at the  
Centres during the year, and who, on the date of their  
first attendances were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age .....	560
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 .....	28

Total number of children first attending:—

during 1949 and who, at the end of the year, were under 1 year of age .....	450
--	-----

Percentage of total notified births, 1949, represented  
by this figure .....

65.2

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCES AT THE VARIOUS  
INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Morley Infant Welfare:—

Total attendances, 1949:—

(1) Children under 1 year .....	1,348
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 .....	216
	Total ... 1564

Average attendance per session ... 33

Children attending for the first time in 1949 and at the  
date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age .....	173
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 .....	8
	Total ... 181

Morley Toddlers' Clinic:—

Total attendances, 1949:—

(1) Children under 1 year .....	1,827
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	264
	Total ... 2,091

Average attendance per session ... 41

Children attending for the first time in 1949 and at the  
date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age .....	152
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	4
	Total ... 156

**East Ardsley Infant Welfare:—**

Total attendances 1949:—

(1) Children under 1 year .....	686
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	849
	—
Total ...	1,535
	—

Average attendance per session ... 32

Children attending for the first time in 1949 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age .....	56
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	6
	—
Total ...	62
	—

**West Ardsley Infant Welfare:—**

Total attendances 1949:—

(1) Children under 1 year .....	793
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	313
	—
Total ...	1,106
	—

Average attendances per session ... 22

Children attending for the first time in 1949 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age .....	67
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	3
	—
Total ...	70
	—

## Drighlington Infant Welfare:—

Total attendances 1949:—

(1) Children under 1 year .....	698
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	206
	—
Total ...	904

Average attendance per session ... 18

Children attending for the first time in 1949 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age .....	51
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	2
	—
Total ...	53

## Gildersome Infant Welfare:—

Total attendances, 1949:—

(1) Children under 1 year .....	712
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	277
	—
Total ...	989

Average attendances per session ... 19

Children attending for the first time in 1949 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age .....	61
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years .....	5
	—
Total ...	66

**DRIED MILK, Etc., ISSUED AT VARIOUS  
WELFARE CENTRES**

A statement of the sales and free issues of Dried Milk, etc., is given below:—

Infants and Children under 5 years of age:—

Sales at full cost:—

Ambrosia Dried Milk .....	1656 one lb. packets
Modilac Dried Milk .....	159 one lb. packets
Cow and Gate Dried Milk .....	4886 one lb. packets
Virol .....	394 four oz. cartons
Virolax .....	127 four oz. cartons
Maltoline .....	57 ten oz. jars
Cod Liver Oil .....	52 six oz. bottles
Glucose .....	260 four oz. cartons
Nestrovite .....	7 bottles
Halibut Oil .....	104 bottles
Midlothian Oat Food .....	362 tins
Devonlac .....	106 one lb. packets
Robrex .....	227 ten oz. packets
Adexolin .....	188 packets
Scotts' Baby Cereal .....	36 packets

Expectant and Nursing Mothers:—

Sales at full cost:—

Plastules .....	179 tablets
Lactation Tablets .....	76 packets

Free Issues:—

Plastules .....	36 tablets
Lactation Tablets .....	14 packets

**ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS**

For patients booking at Morley Hall Maternity Home:—  
Morley Hall Maternity Home:—(Hospital Board).

Friday, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Ante-natal clinic.

Special sessions for post-natal cases.

For patients booking at other Lying-in Institutions, or  
remaining at home for confinement:—

\*School Clinic Premises, Commercial Street, Morley:—

Friday in each week, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

\*No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley:—

1st, 3rd, and 5th Wednesday in each month, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

\*Wesleyan Schoolroom Drighlington:—

2nd and 4th Thursday in each month—2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

\*Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley:—

2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month—10 a.m. to 12 noon.

\*Gildersome Council Offices:—

1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday in each month—2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

\*Combined Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics

Attendances at the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics in  
1949 are shown below:—

**A.—Ante-natal Clinics:—****Morley District Ante-Natal Clinics—**

Total No. of women who attended .....	191
Total attendances .....	692
Average attendance per session .....	14

**West Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic—**

Total No. of women who attended .....	20
Total attendances .....	81
Average attendance per session .....	3

**East Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic—**

Total No. of women who attended .....	25
Total attendances .....	91
Average attendance per session .....	4

## Gildersome Ante-Natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended .....	21
Total attendances .....	68
Average attendance per session .....	2

## Drighlington Ante-Natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended .....	23
Total attendances .....	74
Average attendance per session .....	3

## All Ante-Natal Clinics—

Total attending in 1949 .....	280
Total attendances .....	1,006
Average attendance per session .....	6

Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number of women attending the Clinics during 1949 ..... 39.8%

## B.—Post-natal Clinics—

## All Post-Natal Clinics—

Patients attended .....	14
-------------------------	----

Arrangements have been made for Specialist Consultations.

## SCHOOL CLINICS.

Morley Central Clinic, Commercial Street, Morley.

No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley.

The Methodist Chapel Schoolroom, East Ardsley.

The Wesleyan Chapel Schoolroom, King St., Drighlington.

The Council Offices, The Green, Gildersome.

Consultant Eye Clinic—Morley Central Clinic.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—

Mr. Ludwick Wittels, M.D., D.O. (Oxford).

Consultant Aural Clinic—Batley Hospital.

Consultant Aural Surgeon—

Mr. John E. Otty, F.R.C.S., Edin.

Dental Clinic—This Clinic is established at the Morley Central Clinic premises.

## Summary of Clinic attendances, 1949:—

Morley Central Clinic .....	6,283
East Ardsley Clinic .....	27
West Ardsley Clinic .....	15
Gildersome Clinic .....	31
Drighlington Clinic .....	125
	Total .....
	6,481

## CLINIC SERVICES.

The clinic services in Morley, which are provided now by the Local Authority, have been fully described in previous Annual Reports and reference to the statement at once indicates that there has been little change in the general provision and organisation.

The provision of clinic services generally in Morley is generous and adequate for the population served and the needs of the individuals resident in the outer Districts of the Borough in respect of clinic services have been met by the establishment of clinics in each District where this could reasonably be justified. There is, perhaps, an exception to this general statement in regard to Churwell. The Morley Central Clinics are the nearest available for the Churwell area and representations have been made that in present circumstances the Churwell mothers and children are at some disadvantage, a disadvantage not of distance so much as the disadvantage entailed through the hilly nature of the district involving some rather laborious pram pushing. The position has been a matter of concern to the Local Health Committee and has been the subject of recent representation to the County Authority.

Reference to the tables stating the attendances at the various clinics, shows a falling off in attendances. Whilst this may be a disturbing fact to the Authorities who have provided and developed these services over a period of many years, it must be borne in mind that the introduction of the

extended medical services provided by the National Health Act ensured that many services previously freely available only through Local Authority Clinics, are now available through General Practitioners, Hospital and other services, within the scheme of the National Health Act. Essentially the clinic services provided medical advice, supervision and treatment, and the services of nurses specially trained in welfare and social service. Additionally, milk, milk foods and accessory foods were, through the clinic services, made available, particularly to families in necessitous circumstances. The operation of the National Health Services and the arrangements for the supply of milk, etc., by the Ministry of Food, has given a measure of duplication of the services. The effect is seen in a falling off in clinic attendances. On the other hand, the still encouraging figures of infant welfare and similar clinic attendances do indicate a continuing need, a need which must, however, remain to be qualified from time to time through development in national and local policy.

With regard to pre-and-post-natal clinics, however, there is a more definite drift of patients from the Authority Clinics to the services now available under the National Health Service. Although for many years these clinics have to a useful extent fulfilled an urgent need, nevertheless they created of themselves certain difficulties related both to medical care and administration. Here again, the position will be qualified with the development of general policy.

Consultant and Special clinics are not available in Morley with the exception of a Consultant Eye Clinic.

The Consultant Ear Nose and Throat Clinic has been moved from Morley to Batley in the year under review.

There is no Orthopaedic Clinic within the Borough and children requiring special treatment for speech defects, children requiring Physio-therapy and so on have to obtain any necessary treatment at Centres in other Districts.

During the year an Artificial Sunlight Clinic has been

established in the premises in Commercial Street, Morley.

The Dental Clinic is still held in the Central School Clinic and throughout the year, the services of a whole-time Dental Surgeon have been available. In consequence of this, the standard of dental treatment of the schoolchildren and to a certain extent of the under-school-age children has been maintained.

#### CHEST CLINICS

The chest clinic which has special reference to Tuberculosis is in High Street, Morley.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES

There is no local dispensary treatment available in Morley. Cases requiring diagnosis, treatment or observation and investigation are referred to the outpatient departments of hospitals in Leeds, Wakefield and Bradford.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITALS

There is no Isolation Hospital now in Morley which is open for the reception of patients.

Reference to the figures of notified Infectious Diseases given in various Annual Reports shows an altering picture in recent years.

The need for Isolation Hospital Beds has been lessened owing to the reduced incidence of many of the infectious illnesses which in past years were prevalent. This is particularly so in regard to Diphtheria where the position has been so greatly modified by immunization, and in regard to Scarlet Fever. In consequence a number of the smaller Isolation Hospitals have been closed and some have been used for non-isolation hospital accommodation.

In Morley, the Bruntcliffe Isolation Hospital and the Grange Isolation Hospital have been closed. Oakwell Hall

Isolation Hospital and Carr Gate Isolation Hospital do not accept infectious cases from Morley.

Cases of Infectious Disease requiring hospital accommodation are accepted from this District in Leeds, Wakefield and Bradford and special arrangements are available for any case of suspected or confirmed Smallpox which may occur.

#### MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSPITALS

Morley Hall Maternity Home continues to serve Morley but its administration has passed from the Local Authority to the Hospital Board.

Patients are accepted also for routine booking at Staincliffe Hospital.

Additional accommodation, chiefly for surgical and abnormal cases, is available at Leeds Maternity Hospital.

In previous Annual Reports, detailed statistics for Morley Hall Maternity Home were included, but this information is not available now for the Report.

A brief tabular statement of the admissions to all the Maternity Institutions, is given and this includes Morley Hall.

#### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The establishment of Domiciliary Midwives in Morley is now seven, six of whom are allocated to districts and one to general relief duties.

The service is sufficiently provided and has worked efficiently and well throughout the year.

The requirements of domiciliary practice require a margin of provision beyond a bare minimum. Sickness of staff, contact with certain infectious disease, and the varying nature of the calls on the services of the midwives demand this. During the year under review no serious difficulty has arisen through such altering circumstances. Particularly helpful here has been the increased number of cars now available to midwives.

A tabled statement in respect of Domiciliary Midwives

is given elsewhere and attention is drawn to the increasing number of patients now getting the benefit of gas and air analgesia in their confinements. All midwives here have now received special training in the administration of this anaesthetic in labour, and each midwife now has been provided with the special apparatus required for its administration, and no doubt succeeding reports will show that the majority of patients accepting domiciliary confinement will have the benefit of this assistance in their own homes.

### MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY

The figures of admissions to these various Institutions are given below:—

#### Leeds Maternity Hospital:—

Emergency cases admitted .....	26
Booked cases admitted .....	16
Ante-natal cases admitted .....	0
	<hr/>
Total .....	42
	<hr/>

#### West Riding County Hospital, Staincliffe:—

Emergency cases admitted .....	46
Booked cases admitted .....	89
Ante-natal cases admitted .....	1
	<hr/>
Total .....	136
	<hr/>

#### Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Total cases admitted .....	251
----------------------------	-----

#### Wakefield County General Hospital:—

Emergency cases admitted .....	0
Booked cases admitted .....	4
	<hr/>
Total .....	4
	<hr/>

## Manygates Hospital, Wakefield:—

Emergency cases admitted .....	0
Booked cases admitted .....	3
Ante-natal cases admitted .....	0
	—
Total .....	3
	—

## St. James's Hospital, Leeds:—

Emergency cases admitted .....	0
Booked cases admitted .....	1
	—
Total .....	1
	—

## Walton Hall, Wakefield:—

Total cases admitted .....	3
----------------------------	---

## Summary of all Lying-in Institutions:—

Emergency cases admitted .....	72
Booked cases admitted .....	367
Ante-natal cases admitted .....	1
	—
Total .....	440
	—

Figures relating to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service in Morley Borough are as follows:—

Number of Domiciliary Midwives .....	7
Total number of confinements undertaken by Domiciliary Midwives:—	
(a) As midwives .....	236
(b) As Maternity Nurses .....	27
	—
Total .....	263
	—

Number of cases where medical assistance was sought by midwife .....	149
Number of patients to whom gas and air was given .....	91

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA**

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in 1949.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY**

No Maternal Death was recorded in 1949.

**STATEMENT OF THE HOME VISITING OF THE HEALTH  
VISITORS FOR 1949**

(1) To Expectant Mothers:—	
(a) First Visits .....	472
(b) Total Visits .....	586
(2) To Children under 1 year of age:—	
(a) First Visits .....	1122
(b) Total Visits .....	2904
(3) To Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years:—	
(a) Total Visits .....	4516
(4) Special Visits .....	500
	————
	Total all visits .....
	8506
	————

**CHILD CARE**

During 1949 the accommodation in both Nurseries was fully utilised and the waiting lists for these Nurseries have shown a steady increase in applications.

The present position is shown as follows:—

**Lewisham Park Nursery:—**

Total accommodation .....	40
Number on register .....	40

**Grove Park Nursery:—**

Total accommodation .....	40
Number on register .....	40

Nursery Waiting List—number of applications, latest revision  
(the two Nurseries being included here) .....

182

**HOME HELPS—DOMICILIARY SERVICES**

There have been improvements and development in this Service during the year.

The allocation of Home Helps to this District for the year 1949 was the equivalent of the full time services of 6 persons.

An increasing demand for the services of Home Helps was evident throughout the year, chiefly in respect of aged and infirm persons who are at a marked disadvantage through the lack of accommodation for them in Institutions either as chronic sick or as aged and infirm persons.

The Home Help service as constituted, is not sufficiently provided nor staffed to be an effective substitute for Hostel or Institutional provision, but it can play a helpful part in easing the acute difficulties of these older persons and in providing some amenities for them. In general, the services of Home Helps in these cases, have been minimum in respect of the time it has been possible to allocate to individual cases. On the other hand, it has to be borne in mind that such persons require assistance over long periods and indeed, in cases indefinitely.

The work of the Home Help is rather special in character and is a type of work that makes a limited appeal to workers in present social conditions. Over many years there has been a regrettable lack of response to advertisements, but more recent improvements in wages, conditions of service, etc., have ensured a better recruitment.

In recent months, the growing need for the services of Home Helps has been insistent and a large staff establishment has been agreed by the County Authority. Under the new arrangement now operating, the establishment in Morley has been increased to the equivalent services of twelve whole-time employees.

Applications received are in all cases individually investigated by Health Visitors who assess need in relation to disability, lack of available help from relations, neighbours and so on.

The assessment of payment, if any, in respect of the services supplied are made through the West Riding County Welfare Officer.

Statement of the Allocation of the Services of Home Helps in 1949:—

Establishment:—Equivalent of 6 whole-time employees.

No. of cases where Home Helps were provided:—

(a) Part-time .....	33
(b) Whole-time .....	29
	—
Total .....	62
	—

Analysis of Part-time provision:—

Up to 4 hours in each week .....	2 cases
From 4 to 8 hours in each week ...	5 cases
From 8 to 12 hours in each week ...	8 cases
Over 12 hours in each week .....	18 cases
Home Helps provided in Maternity Cases	28
Home Helps provided in Sickness Cases	20
Home Helps provided in old age and infirmity .....	14

#### DAY NURSERIES

As previously reported, there are two Day Nurseries in the Borough. Each Nursery has accommodation for 40 children.

There is no Residential Nursery.

Both of the local nurseries are approved Training Schools for pupils, and students under training are allocated to these now under the West Riding Training Scheme.

During 1949, both Nurseries worked throughout at full capacity, the local demand referred to in the 1948 Report has not decreased, but increased. In the review of 1948 a revised waiting list of applications showed a total of 152. At the present time that has increased to 182.

Generally the demand is from mothers anxious to work in the local textile industry, an industry which employs a large

proportion of women workers. Additionally there are the priority demands of mothers who through illness or other adverse circumstances, have to find accommodation and care of their children during a period of stress. In the administration of the Nurseries such cases have compassionate consideration.

The large waiting list has been a matter of concern again to the Local Health Committee. The waiting list is considerable in itself, and large also relative to the 80 places available and to the usual extended stay of children in the Nurseries after their acceptance from the list.

This has been the subject of representation to the Local Health Authority and to the Ministry, but circumstances have not so far permitted any extension of the Day Nursery provision in the Borough.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

The water supplied to this District is the rainfall on high moorland, collected to impounding reservoirs, treated and piped to service reservoirs in the town.

The water is characteristic of rainfall so collected. There is a marked content of peaty material which is largely removed by precipitation and filtration, this process improving the appearance of the natural water which has a dark tint.

The natural water is mildly acid but sufficiently so to have plumbo solvency qualities, and this is corrected by the addition of lime.

At the points of the service reservoirs the water is treated with chlorine and ammonia and to an extent sufficient to ensure a residual chlorine content at each service tap, providing the period of holding in the final service pipe is not longer than is normal in domestic circumstances.

At the beginning of 1949 there were 5 houses without mains water supply. Samples were taken from these during

the year. In the case of one well serving two cottages bacteriological examinations produced results of 90, 20, 180+, 50, 180+, and 160 B. Coli per 100 ml. of water. A spring serving another cottage showed three samples with results of 180+ B. Coli per 100 ml. of water. During the year the town's mains were extended to these properties.

In the remaining cases reports were better and so far these remain with the alternative supplies.

Altogether 19 samples of non-piped water supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination and one for chemical analysis.

The pH value of the mains water (safeguard of plumbosolvency) is recorded daily in the Health Department. A similar examination is made in the Water Department.

The samples submitted to the Laboratory for lead content were reported as satisfactory.

Routine sampling and examination of the samples has been carried out as in previous years. Most samples have been examined by Messrs Lea and Mallinder of Halifax, (263 in 1949). 210 samples were subjected to bacteriological examination and 53 to chemical examination.

Reports on the bacteriological examinations showed that 3 samples contained 1 B.Coli, 1 contained 3 B.Coli.

Additionally 62 samples of mains water taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield. 4 of these samples contained B.Coli. Two further samples were examined for plumbosolvency which was found to be not excessive.

Below is printed a report on the Chemical and Bacteriological examination of a sample of mains water, and this report is printed as a typical report received.

H. T. LEA AND MALLINDER      The Borough Laboratory,  
Halifax.

W/D 113

REPORT on the Chemical and Bacteriological examination  
of one sample of Water, received on July 14th, 1949.

Sample marked "Victoria Reservoir, Engineer's Office."

Chemical Analysis:—

Total Solids .....	11.84	pts per 100,000
Mineral Matter .....	9.28	„ „ „
Chlorine .....	1.6	„ „ „
Free Ammonia .....	0.0080	„ „ „
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	0.0010	„ „ „
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F .....	0.019	„ „ „
Nitrous Nitrogen .....	Nil	
Nitric Nitrogen .....	0.045	„ „ „
Temporary Hardness .....	0.8	degrees
Total Hardness .....	4.6	„
Permanent Hardness .....	3.8	„
Lead in Solution .....	Nil	
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs. ....	Nil	
Free Chlorine .....	0.14	pts per million
pH Value .....	7.1	
Appearance .....	Clear and Colourless	

Bacteriological Examination.

Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing  
on Agar at 22°C.—3 days .....
 Nil |

Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing  
on Agar at 37°C.—2 days .....
 Nil |

Presumptive B. Coli .....
 Nil |

The condition of the Water is highly satisfactory.

R. MALLINDER,

19th July, 1949.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Extensions during 1949:—

- (a) Drainage of Moorhead district of Gildersome by the construction of a new sewer 1,100 yards long from Moorhead to Nursery Bottoms. Area drained 50 acres approx.
- (b) Sewering and development of Vicarage Avenue Housing Estate, Gildersome. Approx. 13 acres.

Improvement of existing sewers:—

Westerton Road, West Ardsley.  
Town Street, Gildersome.

Districts requiring sewerage:—

- (1) Gelderd Road
- (2) Tingley Common
- (3) Old Lane, Ardsley.
- (4) Woodhouse Lane, Ardsley.

### Sewage Disposal

Extensions during 1949—None.

Adequacy of present Sewage Disposal Works:—Improvement scheme (2nd instalment) for the Main Works in Dewsbury Road has reached the stage when tenders for the work may be invited.

The construction of the sewer intended to relieve the Drighlington Sewage Works by connecting into the Leeds system is referred to in the extension of sewers (a) above  
Complaint from the West Riding Rivers Board:—

These are mainly confined to the Dewsbury Road Works and the steps referred to previously are intended to meet these.

### Closet Accommodation, 1949.

No. of water closets .....	12,944
No. of waste water closets .....	0
No. of privy midden compts .....	119
No. of pail or tub closets .....	16
No. of new water closets in old build- ings provided in 1949 (conversion of existing privy middens) .....	75
No. of new water closets in new build- ings provided in 1949 .....	201

The number of privy compartments has been reduced from 194 to 119 since the last annual report.

As recorded earlier, most of the 119 privy compartments remaining are in the Drighlington area, and but for the difficult circumstances of recent years, the majority of these would have been dealt with.

The Council's scheme for the conversion of these privy middens is now well under way, and it is gratifying to report that the rate of conversion increases each year. So far since the end of the war, 214 privy compartments have been converted.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1949, are given below:

Total weight of refuse collected .....	15,431 tons
Total weight of refuse tipped .....	15,431 tons
Total cost of collection and disposal .....	£15,942
Income from disposal of salvage etc .....	£ 2,252

Net Cost .....	£13,690
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## SALVAGE

Salvage of waste materials is the responsibility of the Department and all reasonable efforts are made to ensure a satisfactory and efficient collection.

The value of salvage collected and disposed in 1949 was £2,237 12s. 2d. as compared with £2,195 13s. 0d. in 1948.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1942	.....	288 tons
1943	.....	215 „
1944	.....	167 „
1945	.....	142 „
1946	.....	168 „
1947	.....	171 „
1948	.....	263 „
1949	.....	270 „

The cost of collection and disposal of salvage is not shown although in this connection it may be said that waste paper is the only material which shows an actual profit.

The total value of material salvaged during the year ended 31st December, 1949 was made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	1704	16	5
Kitchen Waste .....	435	1	7
Rags etc. ....	83	7	4
Scrap Metal .....	14	6	10
	<hr/>		
Total .....	2237	12	2
	<hr/>		

## Summary of Nuisances dealt with during 1949:—

	Found	Abated
Insufficient Refuse Accommodation .....	123	162
Accumulations of Refuse .....	1	1
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation ...	1	2
Defective Water Closets .....	75	93
Dirty Water Closets .....	2	2
Insanitary Privy Middens .....	31	34
Offensive Smells .....	3	2
Defective Drains .....	33	39
Choked Drains and Gulleys .....	121	116
Lack of Drainage .....	1	0
Defective Sink Waste Pipes .....	27	27
Defective Eaves Gutters and Spouts .....	83	67
Disused Buildings .....	0	2
House Dilapidation .....	354	327
Dampness .....	93	110
Defective Roofs .....	138	109
Insanitary Sinks .....	33	57
Insufficient Water Supply .....	10	7
Defective Water Pipes .....	20	16
Accumulation of Water .....	2	1
Water in Cellars .....	4	1
Dirty or Verminous Houses .....	5	5
Verminous Infestations .....	0	1
Offensive Accumulations .....	5	6
Animals so kept as to be a Nuisance ...	3	6
Pollution of Stream .....	1	0
Obstruction of Light .....	0	1
Houses L-in-L .....	1	1
Caravan Living .....	0	1
Colliery Spoil Heap Cesspool .....	5	5
Excessive Smoke Emission .....	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1176	1201
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number of visits made in connection with the above Nuisances .....	2988
Statutory Notices Served .....	128
Informal Notices Served .....	1176
1049 Informal Notices and 152 Statutory Notices were complied with	

The number of Nuisances recorded and dealt with, although less than the previous year, was again substantially higher than average.

Figures for the past five years are:—

1949 .....	1176
1948 .....	1321
1947 .....	1428
1946 .....	811
1945 .....	450

The reduction in the number of nuisances dealt with is probably a result of the improved labour and materials positions in the building trades. In previous years there have been many complaints brought to the Department of failure to carry out repairs when the real trouble was the inability of property-owners to find builders who were ready to undertake the work.

SHOP ACTS 1934—

Total Inspections .....

61

No contraventions of the Act were found during the year. A contravention outstanding from 1948 was remedied by the provision of new sanitary accommodation.

SWIMMING BATHS

Eight bath water samples were examined in 1949. All were reported on as satisfactory.

## Specimen Sample:

Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.

From: Chief Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Mooley.

Water taken from Second Class Baths. Deep End.

Date and hour of collection: 28th June, 1949—11 a.m.

Number of coliform bacilli ..... Nil per 100 ml.

Faecal or non-faecal coli ..... Nil per 100 ml.

pH. Value ..... 8.1

0.6 free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.

SATISFACTORY (sgd.) W. S. Lane.

Two public Baths. Baths waters are subject to continuous filtration and chlorination (chlorine and ammonia).

## ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS

1. (a) Number of Council Houses found to be infested with bed bugs ..... 2
- (b) Number of Council Houses disinfested ..... 2
- (c) Number of other houses found to be infested with bed bugs ..... 20
- (d) Number of other houses disinfested ..... 20
2. Method employed for bed-bug disinfestation:—  
Fumigation with H.C.N.
3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.
  - (a) Clearance removal:—Van fumigation with H.C.N. supplemented where necessary by Steam Sterilization.
  - (b) Other lettings of Council houses:—As in 3(a) above, if evidence is found of bed-bug infestation.
4. H.C.N. Disinfestation:—Carried out by Contractor.  
Steam Sterilization:—Carried out by Local Authority.
5. Supervision of Council Houses:—
  - (a) Health Department—Sanitary Inspectors.
  - (b) Housing Department—Housing Director.  
2 Housing Visitors (Women).

## RODENT CONTROL

The Health Department employs one whole-time rodent operative.

The requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture have been carried out as previously.

During the year a special scheme for rodent destruction was organised and operated in the Borough.

The scheme provides not only for the carrying out of treatments on receipt of complaints but also for a routine search for infestations and their treatment when found.

The whole area has been divided up into small zones each of which is inspected in turn. After the inspection of a zone, all infestations found are treated at the same time in an effort to prevent the driving of rats from one place to another.

In addition to the inspection and treatment of these zones, all places of special risk such as refuse tips, sewers, sewage works, etc., receive special treatment at regular intervals.

During 1949, some 260 separate infestations were dealt with and it is estimated that more than 2,800 rats have been killed.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

44 timed smoke observations were taken during the year. Excessive black smoke emission was noted on four occasions. One statutory notice and a number of warnings were issued.

A large number of informal smoke observations were taken in addition and it is from these general observations taken throughout the district that information is obtained as to the chimneys which warrant further attention.

## HOUSING

Table D, included here, gives a summary of the Housing work carried out in 1949.

TABLE D.—HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:—	
	1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	922
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1058
	2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	922
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1058
	3. Number of dwelling houses needing further action:	
	(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	2
	(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	920
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	876
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
	A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:—	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners .....	2
(b) By Local Authority .....	0

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	90
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— (including brought forward)	
(a) By owners .....	102
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	7

C—Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of representations, etc. made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation .....	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	0

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made. ....	See Remark (a)
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	„

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:—
- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year. ....   | See Remark (b) |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein ...                            | „              |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...                             | „              |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ..... | „              |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..... | „              |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....                    | „              |

#### NEW HOUSES

5. Number of new houses provided during the year:—
- |                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| By the Local Authority:—    |     |
| Permanent Type .....        | 124 |
| Temporary Type .....        | 0   |
| By Private Enterprise ..... | 5   |

#### REMARKS

- (a) Undertakings given by the owners to close one dwelling house and one underground room were accepted during the year.
- (b) It is not possible to give any estimate of the overcrowding position short of making a complete survey of the district. All Council houses are let on a "points" letting scheme in which overcrowding is the principal factor in estimating need. It would seem that most of the more serious cases of overcrowding have been dealt with, as the vast majority of families now qualifying for houses are not overcrowded under the standards of the Housing Act, 1936.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Statement prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.—

## COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES

Visits of Inspection to Cowsheds .....	82
Visits of Inspection to Milk Dealers .....	15
Visits of Inspection to Dairies .....	94
	<hr/>
Total .....	191
	<hr/>

Legal proceeding taken—none.

Formal action taken—none.

Informal action taken—17 cases.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

	No. of Samples Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised .....	55	55	0
Accredited .....	23	19	4
Untreated .....	56	47	9
Tuberculin Tested ...	39	34	5
Sterilised .....	5	5	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	178	160	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

153 of the above samples were taken by Inspectors of this Department and 25 by Inspectors of the Health Department of the West Riding County Council.

The number of unsatisfactory milk samples has shown a welcome decrease compared with the figures for the past few years.

On the 1st October, 1949, the duties of the local authority in connection with the production of clean milk were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The local authority still remains responsible for inspections necessary in connection with the sale and distribution of milk and for the prevention of the spread of disease by milk.

In urban areas such as Morley the new arrangements would seem to be likely, at any rate for a period, to lead to a reduction of the supervision exercised over milk production.

New Milk and Dairies Regulations brought in during the year strengthened the powers of the local authority in dealing with the sale and distribution of milk and the enforcement of these has already commenced.

It is very encouraging to notice that each year the percentage of milk sold in bottles increases and the day cannot be now far distant when the sale of loose milk from hand cans may become an obsolete practice.

#### Summary of Milk Dealers on Register:—

Cowkeepers .....	41
Wholesale Dealers .....	22
Retail Dealers .....	92
Licensed Producers of "Accredited Milk" .....	10
Licensed Producers of "Tuberculin Tested Milk" .....	1
Licensed Producers of "Pasteurised Milk" .....	1

Again during the year under review a number of milk retailers have availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining pre-bottled Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk. A few years ago it was extremely difficult to obtain supplies of Tuberculin Tested milk in parts of the Borough, this is no longer the position.

#### BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

14 samples were taken and 1 was reported as tuberculous. The Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Officers traced the affected animal which was removed from the herd.

One of the major difficulties with tuberculous milk samples has been in the past the length of time taken to trace the affected animal, and the period during which the infected milk could continue to be sold to the public. The new milk and Dairies Regulations empower the Medical Officer of Health

to stop the sale of any milk which he suspects as being capable of causing disease and this serious difficulty has been largely overcome.

#### ADULTERATION OF MILK

67 samples of milk were taken during 1949 for the detection of adulteration. Three of these were found to be adulterated but in view of the slight extent of each case warnings were issued.

#### ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered:—

(a) for the manufacture of ice cream .....	8
(b) for the sale of ice cream .....	59
No. of samples taken .....	44
No. of these reported as satisfactory .....	29
No. of these reported as unsatisfactory .....	15

The unsatisfactory samples shown above include eight taken from certain retailers at the annual Lee Fair who do not normally sell ice cream within the Borough. In addition to the samples shown a number of samples were submitted of various ice cream ingredients as part of the investigations of unsatisfactory results.

At the end of the year all street vendors of loose ice cream were required to improve the design of their vehicles to reduce the risks of contamination. They were also required to carry water, towels and soap for personal washing. These requirements have been generally complied with and a distinct improvement has resulted.

#### MEAT INSPECTION

Slaughtering in the Borough was discontinued in 1940. Routine inspections were made of meat from the Ministry of Food's Regional Slaughterhouse at the Butchers' Allocation

Centre before distribution to the retailers as in recent years.

The quantity of meat inspected was:—

Beef .....	1629 quarters
Sheep and Lambs .....	1971
Pork .....	50

In connection with the above, informal action was taken as stated below:—

Meat condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Beef .....	285 lbs.
Mutton .....	67 lbs.

Inspections were made of 113 carcasses of Pork slaughtered under the Ministry of Food's scheme for the slaughter of cottagers' pigs. In this connection informal action was taken in respect of 2 cases.

#### INSPECTION OF FOOD

Preparation and sale, 1949:—

Inspections—

Ice Cream Premises .....	108
Fried Fish Shops .....	196
Bakehouses .....	172
Meat Shops and Stalls .....	187
Other Food Preparing Premises .....	652
	—
Total ...	1315
	—

Informal action was taken in 165 cases.

Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:—

Meat Loaf etc. ....	35 tins
Tinned Pork .....	3 tins
Chickens .....	4
Beef .....	4 lbs.
Bacon and Ham .....	37 lbs.
Liver .....	3 lbs.
Tinned Soup .....	29 tins
Tinned Salmon .....	4 tins
Tinned Fish .....	8 tins
Fish (wet) .....	8 sts
Mussels .....	4 sts
Fish Paste .....	7 tins
Dried Milk .....	10 pkts.
Tinned Milk .....	185 tins
Mixed Vegetables .....	13 tins
Tomatoes .....	20 tins
Tomato Sauce .....	3 tins
Tomato Ketchup .....	38 bottles
Beans .....	32 tins
Peas .....	56 tins
Dried Fruit .....	26 lbs.
Tinned Fruit .....	30 tins
Butter .....	26½ lbs.
Jam .....	7 tins
Pickles .....	19 jars
Fruit Juice .....	13 tins
Sweets .....	3½ lbs.

Much of the food condemned comes to the notice of the Department as a result of requests from traders for an opinion upon the fitness for sale of the food concerned.

During the year there were a number of occasions when members of the public brought in unsound articles of food which had been sold to them. In another instance four chickens showing evidence of decomposition and tuberculosis

were found exposed for sale in a shop in the Borough. In all these cases warnings were given.

Amongst a minority of traders there appears to be an impression that rationed foodstuffs must be sold irrespective of their condition and that because it is a rationed food this absolves the trader from any responsibility as to its fitness for food. This is not so. Adequate arrangements have been made by the Ministry of Food for the replacement of any rationed foodstuffs which are condemned as unfit for human consumption, and traders selling unsound food in any circumstances whatever render themselves liable to prosecution.

#### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

During the year a sample of a school dinner was submitted for bacteriological examination as part of an investigation into alleged cases of food poisoning.

A sample of butter badly stained was sent for examination and this was reported as being due to mould growth.

Four samples of washing-up water from cafes were submitted as a check on the efficiency of certain proprietary sterilising agents. Very favourable results were obtained.

An investigation into a complaint of illness after eating certain sweets necessitated the examination of the remaining sweets but nothing could be found wrong with them.

A milk bottle was examined by the Bacteriologist as a follow-up to action regarding the sale of milk in dirty bottles. The sample showed that the action taken had brought about the required improvement.

Two cans of meat were examined by the Analyst for the presence of metallic contamination with negative results.

Eighteen samples of sausage, two of polony, one of fish cake and one of meat pie were taken for the detection of adulteration. Three of the sausage samples were reported as adulterated. Legal proceedings were taken and convictions recorded.

## FOOD POISONING

No reports of food poisoning were received from Medical Practitioners during 1949.

Total No. of Outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Food involved with number of outbreaks of each
none	none	none	none	none

A report was received in the Health Department that a number of children had been taken ill after eating dinner at school.

The homes of the 13 children affected were visited and a visit was also made to every person working in the canteen when the meal was prepared.

A sample of the school dinner was sent to the Public Health Laboratory but there was no evidence of any infection of the food.

No members of the staff of the canteen had any history of illness and the enquiries amongst the children showed that several of them had been ill before eating the dinner. The same meal had been consumed by many more children without any ill effect.

As a result of the investigations it was felt that there was not sufficient evidence to support the view that the children had been suffering from food poisoning.

## FOOD HYGIENE—GENERAL

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention throughout 1949. The number of cases where some action was required fell from 419 in 1948 to 165 in 1949, and it is felt that this is indicative of the fact that the Department's food hygiene propaganda work is bearing fruit.

Towards the end of the year the Council decided to adopt byelaws for the handling and wrapping of foodstuffs and it is

hoped that when these are fully operated, general conditions in the food trade will be greatly improved.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the standard of food hygiene maintained in our food premises, depends not only upon the extent of the work done by the officers of the Health Department, but also upon the interest shown by the general public. The unsatisfactory food handling practices seen in some establishments are usually carefully avoided when the Sanitary Inspector is on the premises, but members of the public should make a point of drawing the attention of their traders to any practices which appear to them objectionable. If they are not remedied custom should be transferred elsewhere.

#### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notification of "Notifiable Infectious Diseases" 1949:—

Scarlet Fever .....	57
Diphtheria .....	0
Pneumonia .....	22
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1
Erysipelas .....	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases) .....	24
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases) ...	10
Whooping Cough .....	94
Measles .....	328
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	0
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	8
	<hr/>
Total ...	557
	<hr/>

Notifications of 'Notifiable Infectious Diseases' included in preceding table occurring in school-children:—

Scarlet Fever .....	35
Diphtheria .....	0
Pneumonia .....	2
Measles .....	128
Whooping Cough .....	27
Para-Typhoid Fever .....	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis .....	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	1
	Total ... 197

#### ISOLATION HOSPITALS

Bruntcliffe Lane Isolation Hospital Returns, 1949 to 28/5/49.

	Scarlet Fever	Total
Admissions .....	8	8
Deaths .....	0	0

This hospital closed on 28/5/49.

Seacroft Isolation Hospital, Leeds, Returns, 1949:—

	Scarlet Fever	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Anterior Polyeli- mitis	Total
Admission ...	3	1	1	6	11
Deaths .....	0	0	0	0	0

Carr Gate Isolation Hospital, Returns, 1949:—

	Scarlet Fever	Total
Admissions .....	3	3
Deaths .....	0	0

## Mitchell Laithes Isolation Hospital Returns, 1949:—

	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Total
Admissions .....	1	2	3
Deaths .....	0	0	0

## Snapethorpe Isolation Hospital, Wakefield, Returns, 1949:—

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Anterior Poliomy- elitis	Erysipelas	Total
Admissions ...	26	2	1	1	30
Deaths .....	0	1	0	0	1

## Staincliffe Hospital Returns, 1949:—

	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia	Total
Admissions .....	2	2	4
Deaths .....	0	0	0

## Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis), 1949:—

	Total cases notified	Admitted to Hospitals	Deaths
Scarlet Fever .....	57	41	0
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0
Enteric Fever .....	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	0	0
Pneumonia .....	22	2	0
Erysipelas .....	10	2	0
Ophthalmia			
Neonatorum ...	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	3	0
Whooping Cough ...	94	2	1
Measles .....	328	2	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	8	7	0
Para-Typhoid Fever	0	0	0

Age Group Incidence and Analysis of Notified Diseases.  
(See separate table)

**CANCER**

Total Deaths—Males 39, Females 30 Total 69.

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
No. of Deaths ...	69	65	82	79	70	75	70

Analysis of 69 Deaths shown in:—

	Males	Females
Digestive Tract and Associated Organs	15	13
Genito-urinary system	4	11
Other	20	6
	—	—
	39	30
	—	—

Ages at Death as shown in the following table:—

	Males	Females	Total
Age under 30 years	0	0	0
„ 30—39 years	0	0	0
„ 40—49 years	2	0	2
„ 50—59 years	5	10	15
„ 60—69 years	15	8	23
„ 70—79 years	14	10	24
„ 80—89 years	3	2	5

**TUBERCULOSIS**

New cases and Mortality during 1949:—

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1949:—

	Notifications	Deaths
Pulmonary	24	13
Non-Pulmonary	10	1
	—	—
	34	14
	—	—

Age Groups	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
5-15	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
15-25	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0
25-35	6	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
35-45	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
45-55	2	0	1	1	5	0	0	1
55-65	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
65 and upwards	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	15	9	4	6	8	5	0	1

### AGE GROUP MORTALITY ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	13
Tuberculosis:—									
Pulmonary	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	2	13
Non-Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	1	0	1	0	2	12	8	28

The numerical increase is due particularly to a greater incidence of measles; 215 cases notified in 1918 and 328 in 1919.

The cases occurred in the early part of the year (294

## ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Churwell Ward	E. & W. Ardsley Wards		Gilder- some Ward	Drigh- lington Ward	Total
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary ...	0	2	1	0	3	3	3	1	13
Non- Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	0	0	2	2	2	4	2	1	13
Dysentery .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>

### (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

NOTIFIED	CASES TREATED		Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
	At home.	In hospital				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Reference to the Table of Notified Infectious Diseases shows a total of 557 notifications received during the year. This shows an increase of 13 over the notifications received in 1948, when the total was shown as 544.

The numerical increase is due particularly to a greater incidence of measles, 215 cases notified in 1948 and 328 in 1949.

The cases occurred in the early part of the year (254

notifications being received in the period January 1st to April 30th). 17 cases only were notified in the period 1st July to December 31st inclusive.

All districts of the Borough were equally affected in the outbreak.

Considerable reductions are noticed in the cases of Scarlet Fever notified, 57 as compared with 122 and also in the cases of Whooping Cough notified, 94 as compared with 141.

There is little to comment on in the remaining figures shown in the Table, with the exception of Acute Poliomyelitis which shows a total of 8 cases during the year.

The prevalence of this disease in 1949 was general throughout the country and considerable anxiety has arisen on account of this and also in view of an increasing general prevalence developing in recent years.

Previously, the control of acute poliomyelitis has not been a major problem in this country, but many countries, notably America, have had serious outbreaks over long periods.

In dealing with outbreaks of this disease, difficulties are presented through an incomplete knowledge of the essential nature of the problem, in particular in relation to the method of spread within a community in relation to personal immunities and also to determining factors in precipitating an attack of this disease in individuals.

Attention has been drawn to a possible relationship in some cases with immunisation in connection with which some time related manifestations have been observed. Considerable caution is necessary in any present interpretation of the facts that have been rendered. The value of protective treatment against diphtheria is unquestioned and a sustained policy of such protection must be pursued. The indication at the moment appears to be to practice such protection at times other than those when acute poliomyelitis is prevalent.

With reference to the cases which occurred in this Area,

these occurred through the period August to December. In no case was it possible to ascertain the direct source of infection. There was no local grouping of the cases, 4 were notified as living in Morley, 2 in Ardsley, 1 in Gildersome and 1 in Drighlington, the incidence being approximately proportional to the population in the various Districts of the Borough.

Hospital accommodation was immediately available for every case. No death from acute poliomyelitis is recorded.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

A total of 444 diphtheria immunization treatments were given to school age and under-school-age children during 1949. Of this total 331 were under the age of 5 when receiving treatment and 113 were in the age group 5 to 15.

From Figures available it is shown that 74% of the school population has received immunization and 38% of the under-school-age population.

During the year no case of diphtheria was notified and no death recorded. That is a very favourable statement and the low incidence and reduced death rate from diphtheria throughout the country must be in large measure attributed to the largely immunized susceptible-age population.

The proportion of immunized children in the community which is necessary to ensure this individual protection continuing, is a high one and in view of this, the relatively low proportion of immunized under-school-age children continues to give rise to anxiety, particularly as it is the child of this age-group who is the most susceptible to the disease, particularly to its virulence.

Every encouragement is given to parents to afford this protection to their children. Birthday cards are sent to every child (on attaining its first birthday), advice is given by Health Visitors in the homes and also in the clinics. Further advice is given at school inspections and elsewhere.

Additionally, encouragement is given through posters, film displays and so on.

## VITAL STATISTICS

## POPULATION

Estimated population of Morley for 1949—39,800.

## BIRTHS

703 births were notified in 1949 under the Public Health Act, 1936, as compared with 820 in 1948.

## Distribution of Notified Births in Wards:—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Morley North .....	52	43	95
Morley Central .....	59	65	124
Morley South .....	61	69	130
Churwell .....	28	11	39
East Ardsley .....	40	41	81
West Ardsley .....	53	45	98
Gildersome .....	31	31	62
Drighlington .....	36	38	74
	360	343	703

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the birth-rate gives 341 boys and 344 girls—a total of 685.

24 boys and 23 girls are recorded as illegitimate.

The corrected birth-rate figure is 17.21 per 1,000 population.

The corrected birth-rate figure for 1948 was 19.9 per 1,000 population and the figures for the past five years are:—

1944 .....	19.70
1945 .....	17.60
1946 .....	19.20
1947 .....	23.20
1948 .....	19.90

The Registrar-General's returns show the following live birthrates estimated on a population to the middle of 1949:—

England and Wales .....	16.7
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London) .....	18.7
148 Smaller Towns (Resident population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census .....	18.0
London, Administrative County .....	18.5

#### DEATHS

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Morley North .....	39	24	63
Morley Central .....	41	36	77
Morley South .....	61	60	121
Churwell .....	21	13	34
East Ardsley .....	38	27	65
West Ardsley .....	26	30	56
Drighlington .....	27	31	58
Gildersome .....	29	25	54
	282	246	528

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the death-rate gives 278 males and 241 females—a total of 519.

The corrected death-rate figure for 1949 is 13.04 per 1,000 population.

The corrected death-rate figure for 1948 was 11.8 per 1,000 population and the figures for the past 5 years are:—

1944 .....	14.50
1945 .....	13.40
1946 .....	14.10
1947 .....	13.70
1948 .....	11.80



## Morley Municipal Borough, 1949 (civilians only):—

	Males	Females	Total
1. Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers ...	0	0	0
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	0	0	0
3. Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	0
4. Whooping Cough .....	1	0	1
5. Diphtheria .....	0	0	0
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	5	13
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	0	1	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases .....	1	0	1
9. Influenza .....	1	6	7
10. Measles .....	0	0	0
11. Acute Poilo-myelitis and Polio- encephalitis .....	0	0	0
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis .....	0	0	0
13. Cancer of Body Cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	1	1	2
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	10	13
15. Cancer of Breast .....	0	8	8
16. Cancer of all other sites .....	35	11	46
17. Diabetes .....	2	5	7
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions .....	31	33	64
19. Heart Disease .....	82	68	150
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	13	13	26
21. Bronchitis .....	28	21	49
22. Pneumonia .....	7	6	13
23. Other Respiratory Diseases .....	4	9	13
24. Ulceration of Stomach or Duodenum	7	0	7
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years of age .....	2	2	4
26. Appendicitis .....	1	2	3
27. Other Digestive Diseases .....	2	0	2
28. Nephritis .....	10	9	19
29. Peuperal and Post-abortionnal Sepsis	0	0	0
30. Other Maternal Causes .....	0	0	0
31. Premature Birth .....	4	1	5
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases	7	4	11
33. Suicide .....	1	1	2
34. Road Traffic Accidents .....	3	1	4
35. Other Violent Causes .....	6	1	7
36. All other causes .....	18	23	41
	<hr/> 278	<hr/> 241	<hr/> 519

	Males	Females	Total
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year	17	9	26
Legitimate .....	13	9	22
Illegitimate .....	4	0	4
Total Number of Live Birth .....	341	344	685
Legitimate .....	317	321	638
Illegitimate .....	24	23	47
Total Number of Still Births .....	9	6	15
Legitimate .....	9	6	15
Illegitimate .....	0	0	0

#### RESPIRATORY DISEASES—Deaths and Death-rate:

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Deaths .....	45	53	50	59	75
Death-rate ...	1.24	1.38	1.28	1.51	1.88

#### ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN 1949

	Males	Females
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	7	6
Bronchitis .....	28	21
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	4	9

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	—	—
45	53	50	59	75	39	36
1.24	1.38	1.28	1.51	1.88	—	—

#### STATISTICS RELATING TO INFANTILE MORTALITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year is 38.0 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rates for the past five years are shown as:—

1945 .....	54.9	} per 1,000 live births
1946 .....	59.0	
1947 .....	44.1	
1948 .....	44.3	
1949 .....	38.0	

## COMPARATIVE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

England and Wales .....	32	} per 1,000 live births
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London .....	37	
148 Smaller Towns .....	30	
London .....	29	

## ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF ALL INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Churwell Ward	E. and W. Ardsley Wards	Drigh- lington Ward	Gilder- some Ward	Total
<b>Premature Births and Congenital</b>								
Defects .....	1	3	3	0	1	1	0	9
Diarrhoea ...	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
<b>Violent</b>								
Accident ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Other defined conditions ...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>
	4	5	5	1	4	2	3	26

## CANCER

Table showing deaths and death-rates for the past 5 years:

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Deaths .....	70	79	82	65	69
Death-rate ...	1.93	2.06	2.10	1.64	1.73

STATISTICS RELATING TO INFANTILE MORTALITY  
AND CHILD WELFARE

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year is 38.0 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rate for the past five years are shown as—

1945	38.0
1946	38.0
1947	44.1
1948	44.8
1949	38.0

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1949, for the Borough of Morley, in the County of York, on the administration of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

No. of Factories	No. of Inspectors	No. of Inspectors' Hours	Number of	
			Written Notices Issued	Inspections Made
1	1	1	0	1
2	2	2	0	2
3	3	3	0	3
4	4	4	0	4
5	5	5	0	5
6	6	6	0	6
7	7	7	0	7
8	8	8	0	8
9	9	9	0	9
10	10	10	0	10
11	11	11	0	11
12	12	12	0	12
13	13	13	0	13
14	14	14	0	14
15	15	15	0	15
16	16	16	0	16
17	17	17	0	17
18	18	18	0	18
19	19	19	0	19
20	20	20	0	20
21	21	21	0	21
22	22	22	0	22
23	23	23	0	23
24	24	24	0	24
25	25	25	0	25
26	26	26	0	26
27	27	27	0	27
28	28	28	0	28
29	29	29	0	29
30	30	30	0	30
31	31	31	0	31
32	32	32	0	32
33	33	33	0	33
34	34	34	0	34
35	35	35	0	35
36	36	36	0	36
37	37	37	0	37
38	38	38	0	38
39	39	39	0	39
40	40	40	0	40
41	41	41	0	41
42	42	42	0	42
43	43	43	0	43
44	44	44	0	44
45	45	45	0	45
46	46	46	0	46
47	47	47	0	47
48	48	48	0	48
49	49	49	0	49
50	50	50	0	50
51	51	51	0	51
52	52	52	0	52
53	53	53	0	53
54	54	54	0	54
55	55	55	0	55
56	56	56	0	56
57	57	57	0	57
58	58	58	0	58
59	59	59	0	59
60	60	60	0	60
61	61	61	0	61
62	62	62	0	62
63	63	63	0	63
64	64	64	0	64
65	65	65	0	65
66	66	66	0	66
67	67	67	0	67
68	68	68	0	68
69	69	69	0	69
70	70	70	0	70
71	71	71	0	71
72	72	72	0	72
73	73	73	0	73
74	74	74	0	74
75	75	75	0	75
76	76	76	0	76
77	77	77	0	77
78	78	78	0	78
79	79	79	0	79
80	80	80	0	80
81	81	81	0	81
82	82	82	0	82
83	83	83	0	83
84	84	84	0	84
85	85	85	0	85
86	86	86	0	86
87	87	87	0	87
88	88	88	0	88
89	89	89	0	89
90	90	90	0	90
91	91	91	0	91
92	92	92	0	92
93	93	93	0	93
94	94	94	0	94
95	95	95	0	95
96	96	96	0	96
97	97	97	0	97
98	98	98	0	98
99	99	99	0	99
100	100	100	0	100
Total			238	248

APPENDIX.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1949, for the Borough of Morley, in the County of York, on the administration of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Register.	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupier. Prosecuted	
i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	1	12	50	6	0	1
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	2	207	188	42	0	2
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	3	4	8	0	0	3
<b>Total</b> ... ..		<b>223</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector*	Prosecu- tions insti- tuted.
Lack of Cleanliness ...	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding ...	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature	1	1	0	1	0
Inadequate ventilation ...	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) insufficient ...	6	2	0	0	0
(b) unsuitable or defec- tive ...	42	14	0	5	0
(c) not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences—(not relat- ing to outwork) ...	0	0	1	0	0
	49	17	1	6	0

TABLE IX  
MILL-BATHS, DEATH-BATHS,  
Lamp-making, Paper-making, etc.

Lamp-making	12				
Textile weaving					
Christmas stockings, etc.					
Casades, Christmas crackers					
Chocolates and sweetmeats					
Basket making					
Stuffed toys					
Carding of buttons, etc.					
Feather sorting					
Pea picking					
Brush making					
Paper-making					
made wholly or partially of receptacles or parts thereof					
The making of boxes or other					
Total ...	20				

## OUTWORK

SECTIONS 110 AND 111

Unwholesome  
Premises—  
Section 111

Section 110

NATURE OF WORK.	No. of Out- workers	No. of cases of def. send- ing lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc. ... ..	8					
Cleaning and Washing ...						
Household Linen ... ..						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery ...						
Electro-plate ... ..						
File making ... ..						
Brass and brass articles ... ..						
Fur pulling ... ..						
Iron and Steel Cables and chains						
Iron and Steel						
Anchors and Grapnels ...						
Cart Gear ... ..						
Locks, latches and keys ... ..						
Umbrellas, etc. ... ..						
Artificial flowers ... ..						
Nets, other than wire nets ..						
Tents ... ..						
Sacks ... ..						
Racquet and tennis balls ...						
Paper Bags ... ..						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ... ..						
Brush making ... ..						
Pea picking ... ..						
Feather sorting ... ..						
Carding of buttons, etc. ... ..						
Stuffed toys ... ..						
Basket making ... ..						
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...						
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ...						
Textile weaving ... ..	12					
Lampshades ... ..						
Total ... ..	20					

TABLE IX.

## BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

67

## BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1949.

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures). Based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION							RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- typhoid fevers	Small-pox	Tuberculosis	Whooping- cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales ... ..	16.7	0.33	11.7	0.00	0	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.15	3.0	32
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London ...	18.7	0.47	12.5	0.00	0	0.52	0.02	0.00	0.15	3.8	37
148 Smaller Towns ... ..	18.0	0.40	11.6	0.00	0	0.42	0.01	0.00	0.14	2.4	30
London ... ..	18.5	0.37	12.2	0.00	0	0.52	0.01	0.00	0.11	1.7	29
Morley ... ..	17.2	0.38	13.0	0.00	0	0.36	0.03	0.00	0.18	5.8	38

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:

per 1,000 Total Births ...	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
0.22	0.22	0.76	0.98
per 1,000 Total Births ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morley	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE C.

YEAR 1949

## BOROUGH OF MORLEY SANITARY DISTRICT.

## NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

Total No. of Inspections made in 1949 for Nuisance only—985  
(Not including Housing Inspections)

Nuisances found in 1949...	1176	Total needing abatement	1879
Nuisances in hand, end of 1948 ...	703	Total abated during 1949	1201
Total .....	1879	Outstanding at end of 1949	678
Notices served, informal	1176	Complied with .....	1201
Notices served, Statutory	128	Complied with .....	152
Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings ...		3	

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.	No. in District.	No. on Register	Total No. of Ins- pections made	General Conditions.	Legal Proceed- ings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	1	0	1	Unsatisfactory. Registration refused now closed	0
Houses let in Lodgings	2	2	10	Unsatisfactory one now closed	0
Canal Boats ... ..	0	0	0	—	0
Knackers' Yards ...	0	0	0	—	0
Tents, Vans and Sheds	5	0	53	Only temporarily in district	0
<i>Offensive Trades:</i>					
Soap Boilers ... ..			} 22	Satisfactory	
Fat Melters ... ..					
Tallow Refiner ... ..					
Fish Meal Manufacture					

Have the Council declared any other process to be offensive trades? Fish Meal Manufacture.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1949:—

Drainage of Moorhead district of Gildersome by the construction of a new sewer 1100 yards long, from Moorhead to Nursery Bottoms. Area drained, 50 acres approx.

Sewerage and development of Vicarage Avenue Housing Estate, Gildersome, 13 acres approx.

Details of any portion of district still requiring:—

(a) Sewering: (1) Gelderd Road. (2) Tingley Common.  
(3) Old Lane, Ardsley. (4) Woodhouse Lane, Ardsley.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers: Westerton Road, West Ardsley, Town Street, Gildersome.

No. of houses not connected to sewers: Approx. 200.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS**

Particulars of any extensions made during 1949—None.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works?—Improvement scheme (2nd instalment) for the Main Works in Dewsbury Road has reached the stage when tenders for the work may be invited. The construction of the sewer intended to relieve the Drighlington Sewage Works by connecting into the Leeds system is referred to under (b) above.

Any complaints from the West Riding Rivers Board?—These are mainly confined to the Dewsbury Road Works and the steps referred to previously are intended to meet these.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION**

No. of privies with open middens—26.

No. of pail or tub closets—16.

No. of privies with covered middens—37.

No. of water closets—12,944.

No. of waste water closets—None.

No. of closets, other than privies reconstructed during 1949 as W.C.s—None.

No. of privies reconstructed during 1949:—

(a) as W.C.s—75. (b) other—None.

No. of additional closets provided for old property in 1949 as:

(a) W.C.s—None. (b) others—None.

No. of closets constructed in 1949 for new houses:

(a) W.C.s—201. (b) others—None.

Total number of closets in district—13,023.

Percentage of closets on water carriage system—99.4.

Any special action taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, wastewater closets and pails to W.C. system? If so, what?—The conversion of privies in the area is continuing at a reasonably rapid rate.

#### SCAVENGING

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district?

—Yes.

Disposal of Refuse: 1. Destruction ... None.  
2. Tipping ..... 98%  
3. Farmers ..... 2%

If tipping is in operation is it on the controlled system?—Yes.

Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse—£12,163

Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year—None.

#### WATER SUPPLY

Source of supply—1. Morley Corporation Waterworks  
2. Halifax Corporation Waterworks.  
3. Bradford Corporation Waterworks.

By whom distributed—Morley Corporation.

No. of dwelling houses on public supply—13,347.

No. of dwelling houses not on public supply and reason  
(Isolated situation) ..... 3

Total number of dwelling houses in district—13,350.

Any extension of supply during the year?—To two dwelling houses.

Has supply been satisfactory?—Yes.

(a) in quality—Yes. (b) in quantity—Yes

No. of examinations made during the year:—

(a) Chemical 53. Result Good.

(b) Bacteriological 272. Result—8 showed B.Coli varying from 1-13 per 100 ml.

Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where?—No.

#### MILK SUPPLY

J

No. of milk samples taken by officers of your Authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—67.

No. found adulterated—3. No. of prosecutions—None.

No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of Local Authority for:

(a) Methylene Blue Test—56.

(b) Presence of Tuberculosis—14.

Any special examination of milk for dirt, e.g. sedimentation test?—No.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1949—No.

No. of cowkeepers in the District—41. No. registered—41.

Total No. of cowsheds—59. Total No. of milk cows—570.

Total No. of milk farms inspected during the year—41.

Total No. of cowsheds inspected—59.

No. of wholesale traders registered—22.

No. of retail milk sellers registered—92.

Have any retailers been removed from the register?—No.

Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and method of production and handling of milk—Nil.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-1946**

	No. of Licences in force in area	Designated milk samples obtained by officers of your Authority and — examined bacteriologically.		
		Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	Total
(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk ...	1	32	5	37
(b) Production of "Accredited" Milk ...	10	9	4	13
(c) In respect of Pasteurising Plants .....	1	42	0	42
(d) No. of Licences in force for bottling "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk, other than at place of production—1.				

**ICE CREAM**

No. of premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938—67.

No. of inspections made—108.

No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination with results:—Satisfactory—29. Unsatisfactory—15.

Indicate briefly any further action in respect of above:—Of the 15 unsatisfactory samples, 8 were taken at a local fair and were produced outside the Borough.

Any action taken under Sections 16 and 37 Food Drugs Act, 1938:—Informal action in a number of cases.

**MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION**

Any public abattoir in District?—No.

Total No. of private slaughterhouses—15.

No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position, or in other respects—Several unsatisfactory from disuse.

No. of times each slaughterhouse inspected—All at least once.

Total inspections—34.

No. of seizures of unsound meat—None. Total weight—None.  
 No. of Prosecutions—None.  
 No. of visits to food preparing places—1,035.  
 (excluding visits to bakehouses and ice cream premises  
 shown elsewhere).  
 Unsound foods seized or surrendered, total weight—None.

#### **OTHER FOODS**

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of L.A. for  
 examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:—  
 18 Sausages, 2 Polony, 1 Meat Pie, 1 Fish Cake.  
 No. found adulterated—3 Sausages. No. of prosecutions—3.  
 No. of bakehouses in District—43. Total inspections—172.  
 Are any of bakehouses underground, if so how many—No.

#### **SCHOOLS**

Statutory medical examinations are carried out by the County  
 Education Authority in most of the Districts, but that does  
 not relieve the Medical Officer of Health of his duties in  
 regard to sanitation and the prevention of infectious out-  
 breaks in connection with schools.

No. of schools in District—16. No. visited by M.O.H.—16.  
 Action taken—Individual exclusions.  
 Schools closed by M.O.H.—None.  
 General sanitary conditions—With a few exceptions—good.

#### **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken  
 during 1949—44.  
 No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke—4.  
 No. of cautions issued—4.  
 No. of statutory notices issued—1.  
 No. of prosecutions—None.

Are any bye-laws in force in connection with Smoke Abatement?—Yes.

Are there any colliery spoilbanks in the District?—Yes.

If so, have any been on fire during the year?—No.

Action by Local Authority to abate nuisances arising from fire—Nil.

**SHOPS ACT, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).**

No. of visits paid under the above Act during 1949—61.

Unsatisfactory conditions found—0.

Remedied—1 from previous year.

**TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.**

No. in District—5.

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase?—No.

Have Council made bye-laws under Section 268(4) Public Health Act, 1936?—Yes.

**SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS**

Are there in the District:—

Any public swimming baths or pools —Yes.

Any privately owned baths or pools open to the public?—No.

If so, give brief particulars of each and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory conditions of the water.—  
Treatment of water by pressure filtration followed by chloramination.

Any samples of bath waters examined in 1949, apart from samples submitted to the Medical Research Council Laboratory?—None.

**BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS in force in district.**

Please give list of Bye-laws and Regulations in force and date of adoption in each case:—

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	10/9/1888
Prevention of waste water, etc.	...	...	...	...	14/5/1901
Spitting	...	...	...	...	4/7/1904
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	26/4/1904
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	7/6/1904
Admission and Discharge of Patients	...	...	...	...	23/4/1907
Drainage of existing Buildings	...	...	...	...	9/4/1926
Regulations of the Emission of Smoke	...	...	...	...	5/12/1931
Escape from Fire in Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	14/1/1932
Public Baths	...	...	...	...	7/1/1931
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	26/9/1933
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	1933
Employment of Children (Children's Act, 1933)	...	...	...	...	1/10/1935
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	...	28/11/1939
Street Trading (Children's Act, 1933)	...	...	...	...	1/10/1935

**INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

Diseases specially prevalent in 1949—None.

Any disease specially added to notifiable list?—None.

Any influences threatening the health of the District?—None.

**MORTUARIES**

What accommodation—

- |   |   |                                |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) For accidents                                 | } | One Mortuary for all purposes. |
| (b) For Infectious cases other than at hospitals. |   |                                |
| (c) For other cases.                              |   |                                |
| (d) For post mortem examinations.                 |   |                                |

Any suggestions by Medical Officer of Health.—The Central Mortuary needs an additional office and a cloakroom.

**SANITARY STAFF**

Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Annual Salary as Inspector.	Other appointments held.	Salary for such other appointment.
F. G. Sugden ...	£615	Inspector Diseases of Animals	Included in Salary

Any additional or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors?—3 additional Sanitary Inspectors.

Is staff sufficient?—Yes.

**SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS**

—None.

**SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS** as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H. and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries.

Any suggestion as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries—None.

