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BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1944.

E. ORMOND BOWIE,
L.A.H.I., D.P.H., L.M.



BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

1944.

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: ALDERMAN R. OGDEN.

Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR H. KEIGHLEY.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR—Councillor Taylor Croft.

Alderman S. WILCOCK,

„ R. L. WYLDE.

Councillor J. W. BINKS,

„ E. DUFTON,

„ D. V. HODGSON,

„ G. P. JACKSON,

„ J. T. PICKARD,

„ P. W. WOOD.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Members of the Health and Housing Committee, together with
the following co-opted Ladies:—

Mrs. G. P. JACKSON,

Mrs. C. ROBINSON,

Mrs. C. A. PEARSON,

Mrs. J. TORDOFF,

Mrs. S. WILCOCK.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

E. ORMOND BOWIE, L.A.H.I., D.P.H., L.M.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

H. FOSTER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.R.P.S. Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

L. EASTWOOD, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Cert. (Meat and Foods) R.S.I. (Appointed 1/11/44).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

W. GOODCHILD, C.R.S.I. Cert. (Meat and Foods) R.S.I. (Scotland). (Appointed 23/10/44).

D. H. EVANS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., L.A.R.P. Cert. (Meat and Foods) R.S.I. (Resigned 8/7/44).

L. DEARDEN, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. Cert. (Meat and Foods), R.S.I. (Resigned 22/10/44).

Health Visitors.

Miss N. MATHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss E. B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. G. M. HUGGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

Mrs. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Appointed 7/2/44).

Municipal Midwives.

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

Mrs. C. E. ORMANDY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 31/10/44).

Miss M. B. O'BYRNE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 16/3/44).

Miss M. DRAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 16/12/44).

Miss L. HOLLAND, S.C.M. (Part-time).

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Mr. F. W. GOYDER, M.B., F.R.C.S. (England), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London).

Physiotherapists.

Miss R. DRUMMOND, C.S.M.M.G. (Resigned 30/3/44).

Miss M. St. JOHN DEES, C.S.M.M.G. (Appointed 22/5/44). (Resigned 21/11/44).

Mr. P. GAUNT, C.S.M.M.G. (Part-time). (Appointed 22/5/44).

Miss G. FABIAN. (Appointed 1/12/44).

Wartime Nursery—Providence House.

Miss E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Wartime Nursery—Littlemoor Road.

Mrs. M. TYE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 13/5/44).

Miss E. I. SPENCE, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (Housekeeping Cert.). (Appointed 17/7/44).

Clerical Staff.

Mrs. A. M. PEET.

Mrs. R. ARMITAGE.

Miss N. W. McEVOY.

Public Health Department,
St. Lawrence House,
PUDSEY.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough of Pudsey for the year 1944.

We have passed through a very successful year, and the health of the Borough has been good. One outbreak of Chicken Pox occurred during the early part of the year, which was successfully negotiated, and later on, the Borough was agitated to hear of a case of Smallpox within its Boundaries. This case was, fortunately for us, one that was brought into our midst by a Private in the A.T.S., which I am pleased to have to report, ended in complete recovery, and there was no further outbreak of the disease. I am greatly indebted to the members of my Staff for the trouble they took in seeing that not a stone was left unturned in connection with the steps taken as to the isolation of the patient and to the administrative duties that were involved.

Hardly had this scare subsided, when another report of a similar type of infectious disease was notified on the 7th of April, 1944, which again was an imported one, and again had occurred in a member of the Forces, this time a Private in the R.A.S.C. was the victim. The case turned out to be a very interesting one, and although presenting all the features of a bona fide case of Smallpox, it proved on investigation not to be so. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Whitchurch Beach, Resident Medical Officer of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bradford, and his Staff at the Smallpox Hospital at Thornton, for the way they looked after the patient. The diagnosis of the case I might state, still remains obscure. To Dr. J. Buchan, Medical Officer of Health for Bradford, I extend my best thanks for his kind assistance and help in both these cases, especially the former.

The falling birth-rate that we have heard so much about in the daily papers, also in pamphlets and periodicals, has not affected our Borough, and if the increase in the number of live births which has occurred here, is similarly recorded in all the other Boroughs of England and Wales, and can be maintained for the years to come, no fear need be entertained for the future.

The usual changes of Staff have taken place, which I accept now as just having to occur, as members leave to better their prospects, and so Miss Drummond bade us good bye to take up an appointment as Assistant Head Masseuse at Mansfield, and after an interval of some months, we were fortunate to be able to fill the vacancy by the appointment of Miss St. John Dees, who after a short stay here left to take up a similar appointment in the South of England, and she was succeeded by Miss Gerda Fabian within a month of her departure.

Miss M. Bagot, Health Visitor, left to become Superintendent Health Visitor at Taunton in Somerset, and her place was filled by Mrs. M. Dawe.

Among the Midwives, there have also been changes. Mrs. C. E. Ormandy resigned after a stay with us for a number of years, owing to an increase in her family, and was replaced by Miss M. B. O'Byrne.

The Sanitary Inspectors apparently caught the "craze" and effected a complete change in this section of the Public Health Department, Mr. D. H. Evans and Mr. L. Dearden being succeeded by Mr. L. Eastwood and Mr. W. Goodchild.

At Littlemoor Road Wartime Nursery, the Matron, Mrs. M. Tye, resigned on account of ill-health and her place was taken by Miss Elizabeth I. Spence.

These changes I am pleased to say have not affected our work in the Borough, although I was very sorry to lose many of these members of my Staff, but this in the nature of things and the circumstances in which the Country is at present, can in no way be altered.

The Clinics at the four Welfare Centres in the Borough continue to show the good progress that they have always done, and continue to be well attended.

In conclusion, I wish to offer my sincere thanks to all those who have helped me in my work during the year; their co-operation and good fellowship has been much appreciated by myself. To the present Chairman, Alderman R. Ogden, who was appointed in November, 1943, I am much indebted. His consideration and helpfulness in all matters connected with this Department is much appreciated by me. He has taken great interest in the Public Health Circumstances of this Borough ever since his appointment.

To my colleagues in the Borough, I offer my best thanks, as I do to Dr. S. R. Wilson, Tuberculosis Officer, and Dr. Alex D. Rankin, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer of the West Riding County Council, and to Dr. S. Worthington, Colonel H. Bates, and Mrs. Arnot, of the Ministry of Health, Leeds, for their ever ready help at all times, and to the Public Health Staff of this Borough, without whose help it would have been impossible to carry on the many and varied duties connected with this Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. ORMOND BOWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A — STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,326
Estimated Population	29,000
Population at 1931 Census	24,575
(Adjusted for changes in boundary on 1st April, 1937).	
Number of Inhabited Houses	9,819
Rateable Value for General Rate	£161,673
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£620

The Borough is divided into 7 Wards.

BIRTHS.

	Total	Male	Female
Live, Legitimate	429	235	194
Illegitimate	22	10	12
Total	451	245	206
Still, Legitimate	13	9	4
Illegitimate	2	2	—
Total	15	11	4
Total Births	466	256	210

BIRTH RATES.

	1943	1944
Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	13.41	15.55
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	34.73	32.19
Live and Still Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	13.9	16.07

DEATH RATES.

(per 1,000 estimated population).

	1943	1944
All Causes (Crude)	13.27	13.27
Phthisis	0.27	0.31
Respiratory Diseases	2.07	1.9
Cancer	1.82	1.9
Heart Disease	3.14	3.7
Puerperal Causes (per 1,000 live and still births) :—		
Puerperal sepsis	0.00	0.00
Other puerperal causes	4.96	0.00
Death rate of Infants under one year of age :—		
All infants per 1,000 live births	59.12	28.82
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	51.41	30.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	166.6	0.00

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 1944.

	Pudsey	England and Wales.
Birth Rate (per 1,000 resident population)	16.8	17.6
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 resident population) ...	0.56	0.50
Infant Mortality Rate	28.82	46.0
Maternal Mortality Rate:—		
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	0.00	0.28
(b) From other causes	0.00	1.25
Total (a and b)	0.00	1.53
Death Rates.		
Per 1,000 Civilian population:—		
All causes	17.92	11.6
Measles	0.00	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.02	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.00	0.02
Influenza	0.05	0.12
Per 1,000 Live Births:—		
Deaths under 1 year of age	28.82	46.0
Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0.00	4.8

DEATHS.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN PUDSEY M.B.

Causes of Death.	1943			1944		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	2	—	2	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	4	8	5	2	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	2	—	2
Syphilitic diseases	—	—	—	1	1	2
Influenza	1	6	7	3	—	3
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute infectious encephalitis	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cancer	26	27	53	23	32	55
Diabetes	1	4	5	2	2	4
Cerebral haemorrhage	18	29	47	25	45	70
Heart disease	36	48	84	56	41	97
Other circulatory diseases	2	5	7	7	3	10
Bronchitis	23	22	45	19	17	36
Pneumonia	10	2	12	7	4	11
Other respiratory diseases	2	1	3	6	2	8
Peptic Ulcer	2	1	3	1	1	2
Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	1	3	—	—	—
Appendicitis	2	—	2	1	1	2
Other digestive diseases	4	6	10	3	6	9
Nephritis	—	7	7	2	6	8
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	2	2	—	—	—
Premature Birth	5	3	8	3	—	3
Congenital Malformations, birth injury, etc.	3	3	6	4	1	5
Suicide	1	2	3	2	3	5
Road traffic accidents	3	4	7	—	—	—
Other violence	3	2	5	2	4	6
All other causes	20	33	55	14	23	37
Total	173	212	387	191	194	385

SECTION B — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. STAFF.

During the year under review, there have been changes in the Staff in every department of the Public Health Service of this Borough, with the exception of the Clerical Staff, and every member of the personnel who decided to leave us has gone away to better themselves. These changes have, naturally, caused minor upsets which, fortunately for us, we have been able to rectify.

2. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Since my last Report, this Service came under the jurisdiction and control of the Civil Defence, but fortunately only for a short period. As and when this Service ceased to exist, the Borough Ambulance and Sitting Case Car and the personnel connected with them, came once more under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. This change took place on the 1st November, 1944. The number of cases dealt with during the year was 1,474, and I have tabulated this according to the months, which give us a clear picture of the work done, and the rise and fall of accidents from the various causes, as well as the medical cases taken to or brought back from the Hospitals, and the work done in connection with our Public Assistance duties.

Month	Medical Cases	Street Accidents	Works Accidents	Public Assistance	Total
January	95	6	9	9	119
February	122	3	9	6	140
March	97	7	8	12	124
April	108	15	10	6	139
May	88	8	8	9	113
June	113	6	5	7	131
July	99	7	5	7	118
August	101	13	5	10	129
September	105	5	2	8	120
October	87	7	7	3	104
November	113	7	4	5	129
December	92	4	2	10	108
	1220	88	74	92	1474

In addition I may mention that for the removal of cases of infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital, a special Ambulance is available from Bradford City Health Department through the Calverley Joint Hospital.

3. HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Abnormal and Emergency Maternity Cases continue to be sent to Leeds Maternity Hospital, both by the General Practitioners within the Borough, as well as by the Medical Officer of Health, and owing to the pressure on the accommodation of the above named hospital, all cases of abortion are being treated at the St. James's Hospital, Leeds, with whom arrangements have been made between the Leeds Corporation and this Authority.

Further, from the 1st October, 1944, an agreement was made with the County Council for the admission of normal maternity cases to the Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury, on an order signed by the Medical Officer of Health. This was a very much needed move and I

was pleased when my efforts in this matter were realised, and when we came to terms with the County Authorities who were very helpful in acceding to our request. The beds now available were quickly taken advantage of by the large number of mothers attending our Ante-Natal Clinics here.

The Pudsey Borough Council has accepted responsibility for the payment of the cost of treatment for the above named cases, and the cost is recovered from the patient according to our scale of income.

4. MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

During the year under review there have been some changes in the Midwifery Staff. Nurse Ormandy resigned at the end of October, and two new Midwives were appointed, Nurse M. B. O'Byrne on the 16th March and Nurse M. Drake on the 16th December. Nurse M. B. O'Byrne and Nurse M. Drake appear settled and working quite happily. This now makes three whole-time Midwives and one part-time Midwife within the Borough Boundary under the complete control and direction of the Local Authority, acting as agents for the County Council, but they only serve Pudsey, Tyersal and Calverley; Farsley, the remaining district has a Midwife who is also the District Nurse for that area. She is appointed by the Farsley and Stanningley District Nursing Association, which is an independent body, and so this Midwife does not come under the control of the Borough Council, which is to be regretted, as it does not make for easy working of the Midwifery services, and there is no co-operation.

If this Midwife did come into the orbit of our activities, matters could be arranged very much better in respect to holidays, off duty times, week-ends, and rota duties, as this Midwife would then be on our Staff, and the Midwifery work would run smoothly, and we in Pudsey could be of much value and assistance to the people of Farsley in connection with their Midwifery work generally. I have referred this matter time and again to the County Authorities, and hope to come to an amicable understanding with them in the near future.

The Relief Nurse that was nominated by the County Council to assist us when in need has failed to operate successfully, and I was quite right when I commented on the unsatisfactory nature of this arrangement in my last Report, as the area she is appointed to relieve is far too extensive to be adequately served by one Midwife. Let me remind you that this Relief Midwife has to answer the requirements of Batley, Morley, Spenborough and Pudsey, which could not in all reason be expected to be undertaken satisfactorily by one person. I hope the County Council will see their way to adequately increase this help at the first opportunity.

I might mention that the Midwives of this Borough are available to act in the capacity of either Midwife or Maternity Nurse, as required.

Work of Domiciliary Midwives.

Patients undelivered at end of 1943	107
New bookings, 1944	259
Delivery (excl. abortion) at home	254
Abortions	3
Transfer to Hospital	20
Transfer out of District	4
Not pregnant	—
Undelivered at end of 1944	70

Transferred Notifications.

192 (42.57%) of the births took place outside Pudsey, mainly in Leeds and Bradford.

Institutional Confinements.

During the year, 44 patients were admitted to Leeds Maternity Hospital, 19 to St. James's Hospital and 1 to Staincliffe County Hospital. 1 Woman was admitted to Clayton Institution.

The single admission to Staincliffe County Hospital is due to the fact that the arrangement with this Hospital was only concluded late in this year, as I have previously pointed out in this Report, and I am certain that more advantage will be taken of this opportunity in the near future, which is now placed at the disposal of the mothers of this Borough.

5. PREMATURE INFANTS.

There were 17 premature babies notified, 9 of whom weighed 5½lbs. or less. Three of these died—one within ten hours of birth, at home, the other 2 (twins) died in Leeds Maternity Hospital, one two hours after birth and the other after two days. The cause of death was Prematurity, due to pre-eclampsia and twin pregnancy. Both the children were boys and one of them, had Broncho-Pneumonia. The cause of death of the one that died at home within ten hours of birth was Prematurity. The family Doctor was in attendance, and was assisted by the Midwife of the area who had previously been engaged.

On the 22nd March, 1944, Ministry of Health Circular 20/44 was received in connection with the care of Premature Infants. In this Circular the Minister stated that he asked his advisory Committee to look into the question of the Care of the Premature Infant, in view of the important bearing of this matter on the problem of Neo-Natal Mortality, and he informs us that this Committee, after referring the question to their Medical and Professional Sub-Committee, adopted the report of the latter. The Minister stated that he accepted such recommendations and hoped that Local Authorities would take cognisance of certain facts which he deemed necessary and which he thought practicable under present conditions.

The whole of these facts were reviewed by the Health Committee of this Borough, and action was immediately taken to put all the points raised by the Minister into execution, with the exception of the services of a Paediatrician, as in the Committee's opinion, this was not found to be necessary at present, after reviewing all the circumstances in connection with this most important appointment.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Premature Birth	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformation	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	5
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	5
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Causes	4	1	—	—	5	2	3	1	2	13

6. HEALTH VISITORS.

Miss M. Bagot, after a short stay with us, resigned in September, 1943, to take up the appointment of Superintendent Health Visitor at Taunton in Somerset, and after working some four months without somebody to fill her place, we then were fortunate to obtain the services of Mrs. M. Dawe who was appointed on the 7th February, 1944. We have now three full-time and one part-time Health Visitor to do the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this Borough.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Live Births	349	329	408	389	451
Still Births	11	13	13	14	15
Visits to Infants :—					
Under 1 year (new)	318	358	440	442	509
Under 1 year (total)	1595	1754	2387	2349	2148
Visits to Children 1-5 yrs	2013	3024	5315	4566	4061
Visits to expectant mothers :					
First	10	56	196	115	124
Total	10	142	269	179	221
Visits re Infant life protection	—	18	17	8	8
Other visits	—	250	291	441	256
Total	3946	5602	8915	8100	7327

7. NURSING IN THE HOME.

The arrangements for Nursing in the Home continue to operate as formerly and is carried out by five District Nursing Associations as follows :—

Pudsey District Nurse Association,
 Stanningley and Farsley District Nursing Association,
 Calverley District Nursing Association,
 Rodley District Nursing Association,
 Bradford District Nursing Association.

The Pudsey Association looks after the whole of the Borough of Pudsey, and the Stanningley and Farsley Association takes under its wing the whole of Farsley, and that part of Stanningley adjacent to it. The Farsley Nurse I may mention also undertakes Maternity Cases as either Midwife or Maternity Nurse. The Calverley Association embraces the whole of Calverley down to Brookfield Avenue, and the Rodley District Nurse practices under the auspices of the Rodley District Nursing Association, from and including Brookfield Avenue, the whole of Calverley Bridge and up to and including Bagley Lane. The Nurse from the Bradford Association serves the Tyersal Estate. Thus it will be seen that we are fully and adequately covered so far as District Nursing is concerned.

8. CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS (Infant Welfare).

Infant Welfare Clinics continue to be held at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey, Back Lane Methodist School, Farsley, Chapel Street, Calverley, and Tyersal Terrace, Tyersal. The Medical Officer of Health attends personally at all the Clinics. Defects found, if of a minor

character are treated there, otherwise the parent is referred to the family physician for further attention, or if necessary is sent on by the Medical Officer to the Bradford Children's Hospital or to the Royal Eye and Ear Hospital, depending on the nature and condition of the case, after consultation with the child's own medical practitioner. All the Clinics mentioned are well attended, but I still feel as I did in my Report of last year that these Clinics do not adequately serve the requirements of the Burgesses of the Borough. Three more Clinics ought to be set up and these should be placed in the most populated areas of the Borough as follows, one at Pudsey Lane End, another near the Roker Estate, and a third at Lowtown in the Church Sunday School. The Pudsey Lane End Clinic would then serve the people from the Pudsey part of Thornbury, the Bolton Royd and Ederoyd Estates. The one near the Roker Estate would cover the whole of this Estate and Roker Lane to the Farnley Boundary, the whole of Troydale to the Roker side of Fulneck, and the whole of the Southroyd Estate. Finally, that at Lowtown Church Sunday School would serve the Crimbles area, the Pudsey part of Houghside, and The Lanes.

I request the Local Authority to earnestly focus their attention on the necessity of erecting these three additional Clinics. At present mothers at Thornbury and the Bolton Royd and Ederoyd Estates have to come all the way to the Farsley Clinic, which is really a long way to trundle a baby, and this the mothers have to do in all weathers. What an uncharitable demand to make on the parents in reduced circumstances, for whose primary benefit these Clinics are established and maintained. It is not to their comfort and convenience, and it is to the comfort and convenience of the people that our attention should be turned, as it is such an integral part of our duty as Health Officers. Further, if this should receive our particular attention, we would serve more people than we do now, which ought to be the aim and object of every branch of our Public Health Services. Surely the aim of all Clinics is to do the greatest good for the greatest number, and this extension of our activities will do all that that saying intends to imply and desires us to understand, and I know of no saying more adequately suited to Public Health work than this.

The Clinics ought to be taken to the people, and not the people to the Clinics.

The following attendances were made at the Child Welfare Clinics during the year, and I also append herewith a comparative list of the numbers attending the Child Welfare Clinics from the year 1940.

Name of Centre.	Total Attendances.	
	0—1 yr.	1—5 yrs.
Pudsey Clinic	2750	1105
Farsley Clinic	1555	596
Calverley Clinic	1107	946
Tyersal Clinic	328	207
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	5740	2854
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Child Welfare Clinics.					
PUDSEY	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Under 1 year	147	203	258	320	371
1 to 5 years	487	178	126	148	201
FARSLEY					
Under 1 year	138	216	213	204	185
1 to 5 years	54	118	128	89	104
CALVERLEY					
Under 1 year	30	32	36	44	50
1 to 5 years	82	93	98	111	132
TYERSAL					
Under 1 year	—	—	*21	38	47
1 to 5 years	—	—	30	24	23

*This Clinic was opened in August, 1942.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
No. of live births registered	349	329	408	389	451
New patients (under 1 yr)	340	314	382	387	437
New patients (1-5 years)	137	61	35	78	80
New patients (total)	477	375	417	465	517
Total attendances : (under 1 year)	5299	3874	6039	5917	5740
Total attendances : (1-5 years)	4766	2002	2169	3152	2854
Total Attendances *	10065	5876	8208	9069	8594
Total No. of Clinic Session	199	153	165	194	224
Average attendance per session	51	38	50	47	38

* 2 sessions held per week.

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Officer has supplied the following information with regard to the vaccination work done during 1944 :—

Vaccination Return respecting the Vaccination of children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1944.								
Registration of Districts comprised in the Borough	No. of Births registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1944	Successfully vaccinated		Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection received	Died unvaccinated	Removed to other districts	Removed and not found	Postponed by medical certificates
Pudsey	179	44	1	103	6	3	11	2
Calverley	139	46	3	84	9	8	14	1
Total	318	90	4	187	15	11	25	3

9. ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

22 Illegitimate children were notified during the year 1944. The Health Visitors of the various areas visit these children regularly during their routine visits and report on their condition, and so far all their reports have been satisfactory. They found that all these children were adequately housed and fed, and suitable people were looking after them. All the children were either with their mothers or grandmothers, I might add that all these children, without exception, attend one or other of the Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough.

10. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

The Ante-Natal Clinics remain popular and well attended. Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend these Clinics once a month up to the eighth month and then weekly until delivery. Weekly attendances during the last month of pregnancy is not insisted on in every case, but only in cases where it is found necessary that the mother should do so in her own interests.

Cases showing any abnormality are referred to the Consultant Obstetricians at Leeds Maternity Hospital, Hyde Terrace.

All mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinic and others who attend the Child Welfare Clinic for the first time within six weeks of delivery are advised to attend the Post-Natal Clinic, but I regret to have to again record the fact that the mothers do not seem to think that this is necessary, although every effort has been made to point out to them the need for such attendance.

During 1944 291 women attended the Ante-Natal Clinics, and made 911 attendances. Only 2 women attended the Post-Natal Clinic.

11. DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers continue to receive financial assistance towards the cost of dental treatment, the amount of such assistance being decided according to the scale based on family income. This arrangement has been much appreciated by the mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics and has been taken up by them with avidity.

During the year under review 12 mothers have been referred by me to the local Dental Surgeons. The choice of Surgeon is left to the mothers themselves and it is a good one as naturally they feel more at ease to be attended to by someone they know well and whom they are used to going to all their lives in connection with their teeth.

12. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

After experiencing very rough weather, we appear to be now sailing in calmer water which I sincerely hope will see no more ripples on its surface, as this clinic fills a very much needed place in the Public Health duties of this Borough.

The resignations still come on however, but not with the alarming regularity of last year, the physiotherapists again leaving us to better themselves and their positions, and so Miss Drummond resigned on the 30th March, and Miss St. John Dees was appointed on the 22nd May, only to resign on the 21st November, and Miss Gerda Fabian filled the vacancy thus created, on the 1st December. When Miss Dees was appointed she had the assistance of Mr. P. Gaunt, who took up his duties as Physiotherapist part-time on the 22nd May. This is the first time such an additional appointment has been made which has greatly assisted the work of this Clinic, and was a much needed one owing to the increase of children admitted to the Clinics and also the attendances made. Mr. Gaunt, I might add, is a very experienced Physiotherapist and is Local Secretary of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in this area, and we are very fortunate indeed to be able to secure his services.

I am pleased to have to record that Mr. F. W. Goyder, the Orthopaedic Specialist has once again resumed his visits and now attends twice a month and would like to attend more often had his many other duties permitted him. The Clinics both at Pudsey and at Calverley are progressing well and more work can now be undertaken with the additional staff, but there is a limit which we must all recognise, and if the admissions continue to come in as at present, a still further part-time appointment will have to be made.

REPORT OF THE ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON FOR THE YEAR 1944.

This year's work has been conducted under considerable difficulties owing to frequent changes of massage personnel, with the consequent gaps in the treatment owing to illness and the intervals between the departure of one Masseuse and the arrival of the next. But since June when the staff was augmented, and the Ultra Violet Treatment at the Calverley Clinic were given a separate Physiotherapist, there has been steady and satisfactory progress. The figures show that despite the difficulties the number of treatments during 1944 is nearly three times that of 1943, and that this number is steadily growing, in fact the time of the remedial staff is already fully employed. Further expansion of the work, which the figures given show to be likely, can only be dealt with if the premises could be enlarged, or if more children could be put into the remedial classes, and less individual treatment given. The necessity for other Clinics makes this difficult or impossible just now. The Ultra Violet Treatments too are already more than can be adequately done in the time available.

However, we can manage at present, and the Clinics are running satisfactorily, and are popular, and useful, and on part of those under treatment absenteeism is greatly diminishing.

The work of the Clinic has been satisfactory and the prospects for the future are most encouraging.

F. W. GOYDER, Orthopaedic Surgeon.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, PUDSEY.

MONTH	No. on Register		Admissions		Discharges		Attended		Awaiting Treatment	
	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5
January	59	39	6	3	3	1	39	30	—	—
February	63	48	5	10	1	1	36	33	—	—
March	60	51	—	3	3	—	38	39	—	—
April	60	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	60	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	70	81	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	87	107	10	28	—	—	55	86	38	18
August	94	120	18	15	1	2	70	86	8	23
September	84	121	9	15	2	2	33	48	13	14
October	71	119	10	3	20	14	59	57	9	8
November	74	124	4	11	17	5	70	94	9	13
December	68	122	7	8	4	6	43	47	11	22
			3		9	10	52	65	11	22
MONTH	Treatments given under 5 yrs.				Treatments given over 5 yrs.					
	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity		
January	69	—	103	—	76	63	67	—		
February	81	5	120	—	78	93	59	2		
March	96	8	172	—	88	107	71	9		
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
June	108	57	98	—	—	—	—	—		
July	301	113	323	—	77	79	53	—		
August	206	68	217	—	180	205	88	2		
September	170	108	122	—	78	85	85	—		
October	227	223	110	—	136	162	91	5		
November	171	161	84	—	153	238	72	9		
December	72	60	107	—	149	224	26	14		
					145	150	42	3		
	1501	803	1456	—	Total	1160	654	44	Total	3264
					3760					

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, CALVERLEY.

MONTH	No. on Register		Admissions		Discharges		Attended		Awaiting Treatment	
	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5	Over 5	Under 5
June	19	21	—	3	—	1	10	17	—	—
July	21	23	2	3	9	5	10	12	—	—
August	12	23	—	5	—	—	8	14	—	—
September	13	24	1	1	—	2	7	16	—	—
October	13	25	—	3	—	5	7	15	—	—
November	15	20	2	—	4	1	2	11	—	—
December	11	19	—	1	1	3	3	8	—	—
Treatments given under 5 yrs.										
MONTH	Treatments given under 5 yrs.		Treatments given over 5 years		Treatments given over 5 years		Treatments given over 5 years		Treatments given over 5 years	
	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Massage	Exercises	U.V.R.	Electricity	Massage	Exercises
June	31	19	23	—	—	21	5	—	—	—
July	29	22	27	—	4	19	5	—	—	—
August	40	34	57	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
September	60	53	51	—	—	10	3	—	—	—
October	67	65	64	—	—	18	8	—	—	—
November	16	16	19	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
December	39	39	51	—	—	3	7	—	—	—
	282	248	292	—	Total 822	80	39	—	Total 123	—

13. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The high standard of Immunisation reached in this Borough has been maintained during the year. Mothers attending the Infant Welfare Clinics automatically bring up their children for Immunisation when they have reached the age of one year, and it is very pleasing to have to record that now they are not been asked to do so. There are four Clinics within the Borough and the same happy position is in evidence at all of them. We have now reached 84.7% of the school children, and 77.1% of the children below school age.

Appended are the figures for the past 5 years which clearly show the progress that we have made.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

	School Children Complete Course	Infants Complete Course	Total
1940	5	17	22
1941	801	447	1248
1942	413	493	906
1943	185	540	725
1944	120	385	505
	1524	1882	3406

The following are the percentages of the school children immunised in the various schools within the Borough, including Elementary, Public, Secondary and Private Schools.

IMMUNISATION TABLE.

Littlemoor Senior	82%
Littlemoor Infants	82%
Greenside Junior	82.9%
Greenside Infants	90%
Primrose Hill Senior	81.8%
Primrose Hill Infants	83%
Waterloo	94%
St. Joseph's	78%
Richardshaw Lane Junior	90%
Richardshaw Lane Infants	80%
Calverley Church	72.8%
Calverley Council	83%
Wesley Street	79.6%
Frances Street	86%
Fulneck Girls' School	88.4%
Fulneck Boys' School	90%
Grammar School	82.2%
Miss Allen's Private School	100%
Miss Miller's Private School	97.6%
Mrs. Smith's Private School	100%

14. The distribution of vitamin preparations remains unaltered during the year and was carried on as in 1943. Both the Day Nurseries, as requested by the Ministry of Health, are distributing centres for these preparations as formerly.

The amount of Dried Milk supplied during the year to infants alone is 16,038lbs. at cost and 880lbs. free.

The Food Executive Officer, by the courtesy of the Ministry of Food, has kindly given me the following figures of milk issued under the National Milk Scheme during the year, in the Borough of Pudsey:—

2,000 persons were receiving milk at 2d. per pint,

130 persons were receiving milk free of charge.

The following issue of vitamin foods in the district under the Ministry of Food Scheme were approximately as under:—

Cod Liver Oil, 106 bottles issued weekly.

Orange Juice, 810 bottles issued weekly.

Vitamin Tablets, 19 packets issued weekly.

To give the percentage of children who regularly obtain their cod liver oil and orange juice would be almost impossible, as these figures represent mothers as well who also obtain these Vitamin preparations here, to which they are entitled.

15. WAR-TIME DAY NURSERIES.

There are two Day Nurseries within the Borough, Providence House and Littlemoor Road. The former is situated at Stanningley Bottom, and is arranged for 42 children, and also provides sleeping accommodation for 12 children at nights. The Nursery at Littlemoor Road is of the Castleford Plan 91, and has provision for 40 children. Both Nurseries are recognised as Training Centres by the National Society of Children's Nurseries. Classes are held and lectures given for the Nursery Nurses' Diploma by the Medical Officer of Health, assisted by Miss Moore, the Matron of Providence House, and every candidate sent up so far has been successful. The reports received from the Inspectors of the Ministry of Health and from the National Society of Children's Nurseries, have been of high praise. "Institutional Atmosphere" of which one hears so much talk about and about which one has seen so much written in the various papers, pamphlets and periodicals, simply does not exist in these Nurseries, and never has since their inception, as they were properly conceived from the beginning. The healthy, happy life of these children is so apparent that one must welcome the introduction of such a scheme into the Public Health Services of the Country. We have long since recognised these good points here in Pudsey, and we are truly pleased that such a scheme has come within our orbit, and I personally hope, seeing the results that have been obtained, that these Nurseries have no temporary existence.

To bring about successes of this nature, the Nursery must be frequently visited and that by a trained person, that is, one trained in child care work, this person in co-operation with the Matron with a similar psychological outlook will eliminate the "Institutional Atmosphere bogey" with which spook everyone who desire to do away with Day Nurseries appear to make use of to frighten the apprehensive members of the Community who desire their retention in an attempt to drive such an idea out of their minds. They are the people who do not desire to learn of the new order of things, satisfied as they are with the old adage that what was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them and even those who come after them. But I say, that no argument that is of any value whatsoever, can be brought against the retention of Children's Nurseries. These Nurseries have, fortunately, been brought into existence by the conflagration of War, to help the

young mother anxious to add her contribution to the many duties that War calls upon a Nation to perform. It has, now that the holocaust has passed, come to be seen by many, that it must stay, as it has been found by use, to be so eminently suitable in helping in other ways also, the most important of which is the building up of the minds and bodies of young children and thus laying the foundation of a strong and vigorous young England, with better and brighter ideas, and a more hopeful outlook for the future. These benefits are culled from the early teaching and instruction of a well trained Nursery Staff, and added to this the children being placed in pleasant surroundings and looked after by young and cheerful Nurses. The well ventilated and airy rooms with well ordered appurtenances, all must help to leave a pleasant, and beautiful impression on the formative mind of the young child, and pave the way for a better citizen of the future. Must we then deprive the future citizen of this chance? The majority of parents today are far too poor to afford to take advantage of these opportunities. They cannot pay to employ a trained Nurse to look after their little ones. What is the alternative? The alternative, is the handing over of the family of an overworked mother, to a neighbour next door—this is to be deprecated, as these ladies, good and kind as they might be, are by no means an adequate substitute for Children's Nurses, and could not by any stretch of imagination, be compared to a Nurse trained in such matters. Further, no-one in their right mind would attempt to compare the squalor of the surroundings in which such children will then be placed and compelled to live in, with the surroundings of a clean, well ventilated and artistically decorated Day Nursery, staffed as I have said before with young, cheerful, attractively attired Nurses, who are ready to romp and play with their little charges, wash them and keep them clean, attend to their various needs, and in fact devote the whole of their time to the care and attention of these little ones.

We here in Pudsey have given our time and attention to these first principles—we have seen the improvement growing almost daily around us, and I am certain that other Nurseries can produce the same atmosphere and the same results if they will take the trouble to pay particular attention to the points I have outlined. Let me impress upon everybody interested in this side of our Public Health work, that their foremost attention must be directed to the staff they are about to employ. The appointment of a kindly Matron, reliable and well qualified, with a strong leaning towards child psychology and a sound knowledge of its principles, and all that that means, must be their first thought. They must appoint her with meticulous care and build up the whole Nursery around her. These first steps I grant you are not easy, but in my opinion must be the only path to follow to the objective to be gained. The Nurses and Probationers will always tend to be as much like Matron as possible, and will copy her, and in this way a sound and reliable Children's Nursery is born.

Then there is the question of meals. Can I say too much about this? Their regularity, their quality and their sufficiency all require the personal attention of the head of the institution, and suitable menus arranged and issued under her direction. She must know something of food values and vitamin supplements and their contribution to the physical well-being of her young charges, and she must understand, that without such knowledge, she is completely lost and that the road will lead only to disaster. Then there is the question of play. Adequate

occupational provision must not be overlooked; numerous simple toys which are easy to make, must be at hand. Simple and easily understood stories must be told the children from time to time in as attractive a manner as a Nurse is capable of, indoors or out of doors as the occasion arises and circumstances permit. It must be understood that children readily respond to music, more especially when they are all together as they love to hear themselves singing, and, therefore, the teaching of simple action songs must be introduced as they are invariably greatly enjoyed, and that the impressions left are pleasant ones is quite evident as you frequently hear them humming the tunes and in many cases, associating them with the actions they have learnt. You can see happiness in their faces when so pleasantly employed, and buoyancy and verve which appear to receive added impetus by the music together with their association with other children of their own age, and to increase the output of their energy, which is thus expended so pleasantly.

Then again, children like to be out of doors and the various things they see in the garden are a source of endless pleasure and enjoyment to them, remember they are extremely acquisitive. Turn these now into account into what one may term nature studies and you can easily hold their interest with a little ingenuity on the part of the Nurse or Warden, and the teaching of the young child for instance, to be kind to birds and insects and their defenceless young has then begun. This latter part of their instruction will help largely in after life, for one thing to stop the wanton destruction of birds, their nests and eggs and so to deprive themselves and others better able to understand these things, of the joy of these feathered songsters. In this way the young child can be helped and made fit for its entry into the Infants Department of the various schools, which is its next step, but this is only one particular instance of the changes that can be wrought in the first steps he or she takes, but there are many others which will easily come to your mind if you will follow the lead I have tried to give you. It is in these Nursery Classes and not in the Infant Standards that the early beginnings of Nationhood should be inculcated in the minds of all its young brood. Here there is happiness, freeness and the pleasantness that makes for easy assimilation of these very essential facts. The "Institutional Atmosphere" is in the Infant Standards and not in the Day Nurseries, and the stride the young child takes at present from home life to his first steps in school is thus far too great for his nervous mechanism to stand at this age and he becomes afraid, apprehensive and frequently takes a dislike to school. It is the Day Nurseries that will help him to take this step by step and not in so big a stride as he is forced to take at present, and so to help him or her to more easily understand his or her position in life and what he or she is doing and what is required of them, and in this way to help materially the character and outlook of the citizen of the future.

I have had little trouble, I am fortunate to relate, in connection with the staffing problem, that seems to have beset so many other Nurseries of a similar type throughout the Country. This might be a very good reason for our success, but by no means the only reason, nor the principal reason. All Probationers are instructed as to the psychological approach to young children, and that these instructions are put into execution must always be the outlook of the Matron in charge. I cannot stress this too frequently. The appointment of young women as

Matrons without the requisite experience in this work, as is almost the practice at present, must be eradicated. The war, unfortunately, has left us little choice in this matter but as we settle down to our task, I am hopeful that more progressive Medical Officers will pay earnest attention to this defect and so save the War-time Day Nursery from all the calumny heaped upon it, and even from extinction.

The attendances at the Nurseries are as follows:—

PROVIDENCE HOUSE NURSERY.

Non-Resident Children.		Resident Children.		
Attendances	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
January	354	465	126	96
February	237	401	86	68
March	280	534	100	158
April	304	388	87	108
May	456	322	98	55
June	466	415	101	29
July	344	451	74	22
August	328	465	71	29
September	387	517	92	45
October	292	609	70	102
November	270	584	134	93
December	240	504	129	62

LITTLEMOOR ROAD NURSERY.

Non-Resident Children.		
Attendances	0—2	2—5
January	90	181
February	122	232
March	186	284
April	110	158
May	163	152
June	223	221
July	181	232
August	119	207
September	98	244
October	125	253
November	151	220
December	143	152

16. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In the early part of the year an incidence of Chicken Pox caused us some concern, as there was a mild epidemic in the Schools. This is not recorded in the table of notifications, as Chicken Pox only became notifiable in this Borough when a case of Smallpox occurred, this happened to be a woman in the A.T.S., who brought the disease into Pudsey, having contracted it while in the Forces, and so we have given the occurrences of cases of Chicken Pox for two months only, after which this disease was made no longer notifiable.

The children of many Schools were attacked, prominent amongst these was the Infants School at Waterloo, and this School was on the point of being closed, but the attendances fortunately did not reach the required number of 60% for this action to be taken. During the week-ends we disinfected the School premises, the furniture, and the books used by the children. This was done each week until the attack abated.

Mumps showed a remarkable rise, 119 cases occurring in 1944 as against 15 in 1943. Scarlet Fever fell to 120 cases in 1944 as compared with 199 in 1943. Diphtheria remains at nearly the same level, 24 cases as against 26 in 1943.

In connection with Infectious Diseases such as Whooping Cough and Pneumonia, the incidence of Whooping Cough is only one third of what it was last year, and only 20 cases of Pneumonia were reported as against 33, and so on the whole it will be seen that the incidence of disease in 1944 is a considerable improvement on that of 1943, 320 cases being notified in 1944 as against 637 for the previous year.

AGE INCIDENTS OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	Under 1 Year	AGE GROUPS										65 and over	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Deaths
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	5	11	57	28	10	3	1	—	—	120	116	1
Diphtheria	—	—	3	3	1	6	4	1	3	3	—	—	24	23	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	2	6	—	1	1	11
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	20	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Anterior Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	2	—	—	2	9	2	3	—	1	—	—	20	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	2	2	5	5	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	31	—	1
Dysentery	—	3	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	—
Chicken Pox *	2	6	11	8	15	30	6	3	1	—	—	—	82	—	—
	12	16	21	22	38	118	40	19	12	8	13	1	320	142	13

* Chicken Pox made notifiable owing to Smallpox, from March 24th to May 24th, 1944.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1944—Monthly Incidence of Notification.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox	—	—	†1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	12	27	10	10	5	2	13	6	4	10	14	7	120
Diphtheria	2	—	1	2	3	1	4	1	3	—	4	3	24
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	4	1	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	4	20
Erysipelas	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	10
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Polio-Myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	3	2	3	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	6	20
Whooping Cough	4	5	8	7	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	31
Dysentery	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Chicken Pox*	—	—	2	55	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
	21	50	27	81	39	4	20	12	8	11	24	23	320

*Chicken Pox made notifiable on account of Smallpox, from March 24th to May 24th, 1944.
† Non-Civilian.

17. TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 9 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (3 male and 6 female) and 8 deaths (6 male and 2 female) during 1944, and 7 notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (5 male and 2 female) and 1 death (male).

All cases of Tuberculosis coming within the Borough are notified to the Medical Officer of Health who in turn notifies them to the County Medical Officer. Further, any suspected cases discovered by the Medical Officer of Health himself at any of his Clinics or sent to him by the Local Practitioners, are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer of the West Riding County Council who attends on Tuesday afternoons at the Tuberculosis Dispensary held at the Olivet First Aid Post, Stanningley, to where it was transferred from Wanstead, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, owing to the Lease having expired and the owner of the premises desiring to take possession of the house. This change has not incommoded us in any way, in fact, if anything, it has helped matters as the Olivet Sunday School is more centrally situated and as such is convenient to get to from all parts of the Borough.

18. VENEREAL DISEASES.

No notification is made to the Medical Officer of Health of Pudsey, and all particulars are sent by the V.D. Centres at Leeds General Infirmary and at St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford, to the County Authorities for inclusion in the County Medical Officer's Annual Report, in which they appear.

19. SCABIES.

The First-Aid Post at Olivet Sunday School on the Bradford Road, at Stanningley Bottom, was used as a treatment centre until the 15th November of this year when it was discontinued owing to the disbanding of the Civil Defence Service, and with it came the end of our organised treatment of this disease as no suitable place could be found in the Borough of Pudsey to carry on the work that was so well started at the Olivet Centre. I am hoping, in the near future, to have the use of the Decontamination Centre in Pudsey which is still being fondly adhered to by the County Council for duties that it will not now be called upon to perform owing to the dissolution of the Civil Defence Organisation.

However, in the meantime, those cases that are discovered by the School Nurse or reported to us by the Head Teachers and those of their parents who, after enquiry are induced to present themselves for treatment, are given bottles containing Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion and they are instructed as to how this emulsion should be employed. We are reduced to carrying on in this way till such time that a suitable centre can be found within the Borough to proceed further with our activities in this matter.

The question of the erection of Public Shower Baths as suggested in my Report for 1943 has not been taken up as the calls on the Public Purse are so many, but I am hoping that the authorities will not lose sight of this matter for the benefit of the people of this Borough.

Now that the First-Aid Post at Olivet Sunday School is closed, I take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Elmer and his staff for their helpfulness and kindly co-operation. It has been a pleasure to work with them during the time they afforded us the use of these premises.

The following cases were treated during the year up to November :—

Men	Women	Children
39	78	144

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

**NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED
DURING 1944.**

Scarlet Fever	120
Diphtheria	24
Acute Pneumonia	20
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1
Dysentery, Sonne	10
Erysipelas	10
Tuberculosis (a) Respiratory	9
Tuberculosis (b) Other Forms	7
Measles	20
Whooping Cough	31
Chicken Pox	82
Smallpox (Non-Civilian)	1
	<hr/>
	336

Cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital:—

Scarlet Fever	116
Diphtheria	23
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Erysipelas	1
Dysentery, Sonne	1
Smallpox (Non-Civilian)	1
	<hr/>
	143

WARD STATISTICS.

	Fulneck	Chapel-town	Green-side	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Farsley	Calverley	Total
Acreage	600	300	600	459	440	821	2106	5,326
Estimated Population	3,608	3,906	4,564	3,193	3,287	6,930	3,512	29,000
Est. Population per acre	6	13.02	7.6	6.95	7.47	8.44	1.67	5.44
Live Births	64	35	72	52	49	116	63	451
Birth Rate	8.9	17.7	15.7	16.3	14.9	16.7	17.1	15.55
Deaths	48	38	40	58	47	99	55	385
Death Rate	13.3	9.73	8.76	18.16	14.3	14.3	15.3	13.27
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	6	2	—	1	1	3	—	13
Infantile Mortality Rate	93.7	57.1	0.00	19.2	20.4	25.8	0.00	28.8

NOTIFICATIONS.

	Fulneck	Chapel-town	Green-side	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Farsley	Calverley	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scarlet Fever	39	15	23	13	8	15	7	120
Diphtheria	3	2	8	3	1	6	1	24
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	3	2	5	2	1	6	1	20
Erysipelas	2	3	1	1	2	—	1	10
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	4	1	3	—	1	1	10	20
Whooping Cough	12	4	6	4	2	1	2	31
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Chicken Pox	7	11	18	2	7	28	9	82
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary	3	2	2	—	—	2	—	9
Non-Pulmon'y	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	7

SECTION C -- SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

I am indebted to Mr. James L. Hill, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., Borough Surveyor, for the following report regarding Sewage Disposal in the Borough.

1. The sewage is dealt with in four portions:—
 - (a) Houghside Sewage Works consists of detritus tank, precipitation tanks, storm tank, percolating filters, humus tanks and land treatment. Milk of lime is used as a precipitant and sludge is disposed of on drying beds.
 - (b) Smalewell Sewage Works consists of precipitation, storm water and humus tanks with filtration by percolating and land filters. Sludge is disposed of on drying beds and aluminoferric is used as a precipitant.
 - (c) Sewage from Farsley, and
 - (d) Calverley is treated at the Rodley Works of the Leeds Corporation.

Sewage Flow for 1944.

	Houghside. Gallons.	Smalewell. Gallons.
Total volume treated	291,654,000	76,636,000
Average daily flow	797,000	209,000
Average week-day flow	822,000	210,000
Avge. week-day dry weather flow	538,000	121,000
Avge. Sunday dry weather flow	394,000	118,000
Rainfall (Houghside) 31.24 inches.		

Composition of Sewage.

Mainly domestic in origin and contains approximately 50% trade waste at Houghside Works, and 20% trade waste at Smalewell Works.

Strength of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works absorbs more than 15 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acid KMnO_4 in four hours and is, therefore, classed as very strong. At Smalewell Works the sewage is bordering on strong (O_2 absorption = 12/100,000).

Character of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works is a very difficult one from a treatment point of view in so far as it is highly colloidal, a feature which renders essential the use of precipitants, but which at the same time restricts the choice of precipitant which will achieve satisfactory results. The main trade wastes which give the sewage this undesirable feature are discharges from woollen mills, tanneries, and grease works. The sewage at Smalewell Works responds fairly readily to normal treatment. Difficulty with irregular trade waste flushes is experienced at both works.

Average Analyses for 1944.

Parts per 100,000 of O_2 absorbed from acid KMnO_4 , in four hours at 80°F. :—

	Smalewell—	
Crude Sewage	11.76	
Tank Effluent	4.56 = 61.2%	Purification.
Humus Effluent	2.01 = 82.9%	Purification.
Final Effluent	1.45 = 87.7%	Purification.
	Houghside—	
Crude Sewage	15.20	
Tank Effluent	7.07 = 53.5%	Purification.
Humus Effluent	3.93 = 74.1%	Purification.
Final Effluent	2.10 = 86.2%	Purification.

WATER SUPPLY.

I offer my sincere thanks to Mr. H. Brownson, Waterworks Manager, for the facts and figures in the following Report.

The water supply of the Borough is obtained from the City of Bradford Waterworks Department.

There are two supplies of water to the Borough of Pudsey from Bradford, one to Calverley and the other to Pudsey proper. The water going to Calverley is from the low level works—Barden Aqueduct—from here it passes to the Gilstead slow sand filter from where it is passed to the Heaton service reservoir and a branch is taken off at Shipley to supply Calverley, before it joins the Heaton service Reservoir; that is to say, the water for Calverley is slow sand filtered, at the Gilstead filter. The Pudsey proper supply is taken from the intermediate level waterworks, which are the Angram and Scar House

Reservoirs, these are empounding reservoirs on the River Nidd. From here it is taken to Chellow Heights where it is passed through rapid gravity filters and then through slow sand filters, and then sent on to Pudsey proper—in both cases the water is chlorinated at the filtration works.

The Public water supply for the area has been satisfactory both in quality and in quantity and the supply of the whole of the Borough is constant. 9,963 houses are supplied direct from the Towns Mains which supply a population of 28,899 and there are 37 other supplies supplying 101 people—these are tabulated as under:—

PREMISES NOT ON PUBLIC SUPPLY.

Location	Present Supply	Domestic.	Other	Tested	Result	Complaints of inadequate water supply during the last seven yrs
Rodley Fold	Pump in yard	7	Farm 1	Yes	Satisfactory	1
Calverley Bridge	Small Reservoir	21	Warehouse 1. Farm 1. Depot 1.	Yes	Satisfactory	
73a, Roker Lane	Spring	1	—	Yes	Satisfactory	1
Black Hey Farm	Spring	1	Farm 1.	Yes	Satisfactory	1
Bungalow Happy Valley	Spring	1	—	Yes	Satisfactory	—
Page Wood Cott.	Well	1	—	Yes	Satisfactory	—
	Totals	32	5	—	—	3

Samples are taken periodically and sent to Richardson and Jaffre, Bradford, for a comprehensive analysis. This analysis includes the examination for lead.

8 samples were taken in 1944 for Chemical analysis of drinking water, all of which were found to be satisfactory. 11 samples were taken for Bacteriological examination—of these, 4, all from the same source were unsatisfactory and were taken from 73a, Roker Lane, from a tank in the field adjoining, and this water is used for drinking purposes and became polluted by the percolation of surface water into the tank, but after cleaning out the tank and pipes and properly sealing the cover of the tank, this was found to be satisfactory.

During 1944 the Pudsey Waterworks Department carried out the following work :—

Ferrules Inserted	74
Inspection of Plumbing Works	91
Washers fixed on Taps	1,081
New Metered Supplies	9
Meters changed	54
Houses visited and taps inspected	26,499
Valves Examined	2,668
Hydrants Flushed	3,139
Houses on Public Supply	10,000
Burst Mains—3in.	5
Mainlaying carried out	35oyds.

Consumption of Water.

	Year ending Gallons.	March 31st. Gallons.
	1944/5	1943/4
Domestic Supply	188,073,000	188,213,000
Trade Supply	79,095,000	76,115,000
Total	<u>267,168,000</u>	<u>264,328,000</u>

The average daily consumption per head of population including Trade 29.25 Gallons.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1944.

H. FOSTER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.R.P.S., Certs.
(Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I.

Sanitary Department,
5, Manor House Street,
Pudsey.

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE
YEAR 1944.**

To the Medical Officer of Health, Pudsey,

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the work of the Sanitary Department for the year 1944. In doing so I desire to acknowledge the great help given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee. Their progressive outlook has been a great source of satisfaction to me, and although we have been at war for over four years and the war effort of the Country has rightly claimed priority, I feel justified in claiming that progress has been made in the Department with its resultant benefit to public health.

Staff.

Once again I have to report changes in the inspectorial staff and I draw the attention of the Ministry of Health to the need for a national scale of salaries for Sanitary Inspectors. Local Authorities are generally affected adversely by frequent movements of its officers and this Authority has suffered in being short of the services of an additional Sanitary Inspector for over four months.

Mr. D. H. Evans resigned his appointment on 8th July, 1944, to take up a similar position with the City of Coventry, and Mr. L. Dearden left the Council's service on 22nd October to take up a position with the City of Leeds. The Council, in my opinion, made a wise decision when they appointed Mr. L. Eastwood, of Dudley, as Deputy to myself, as fully qualified and experienced officers will be essential to undertake many important duties in the post-war years. Mr. Eastwood commenced duties here on November 1st. Mr. W. Goodchild, of West Hartlepool, took up his appointment as Additional Sanitary Inspector on October 23rd.

Mr. Joseph Lawson, General Foreman, retired on 14th March, 1944, after 48 years service with the Corporation, and I should like to pay tribute to his unswerving loyalty to myself and to the ever-willing and conscientious service he gave to this Authority. Mr. Lawson was duly succeeded by Mr. E. Bentley, General Foreman in the Ilkley U.D.C. Sanitary Department, who commenced duties here on 13th April, 1944.

Miss N. W. McEvoy carried out the office routine with her usual standard of efficiency. I am more than satisfied, however, that the appointment of an additional clerk is very necessary if full use is to be made of the technical officers as much time has to be devoted to office work which could otherwise be employed on outside inspectorial duties.

Work of Sanitary Inspectors.

(a) Housing.

During the year a good deal of work was accomplished in securing repairs of houses in the Borough, although such repairs were, due to shortage of labour and materials, confined to essential repairs only. There is little doubt that a gradual deterioration in the condition of house property has taken place throughout the war. Owners of property in the Borough have not taken full advantage of the scheme for the repair of houses instituted by the Ministry of Health and reported in my last annual report. Under this scheme a local authority has power to certify the essentiality of work on dwelling-houses up to a maximum cost of £500 per house. The Borough has a large number of houses of the back-to-back type where the cost of extensive repairs and alterations would not be justified and it is in these cases that great judgment has had to be exercised in determining the extent to which repairs could be effected.

The housing problem grows more acute each successive year of the war and this authority, in common with every other in the Country, will have to face up to tremendous re-housing schemes when hostilities have ceased. Slum Clearance programmes may have to take second place to the provision of new houses. In my opinion the whole position is so serious that a great drive must be carried out at the earliest possible moment. Prior to the war, property subject to Clearance or Demolition Orders was dealt with and in many cases sites were left in a very untidy condition. It is hoped that it will be possible to properly clear and level such sites. I would suggest that the sites of demolished premises might be suitable for the erection of temporary houses as drains and services would be readily available. I also draw the attention of the Authorities concerned to the need for some powers to enforce the clearance of dilapidated non-residential property and temporary buildings. These eye-sores which exist in many parts of the town require drastic action.

The Department has co-operated very successfully with the Town Clerk's Department in regard to applications for Council Houses. Where the applicant pleads overcrowding or defective housing conditions he is visited by the Sanitary Inspector and a full report and recommendation made to the Housing Letting Committee. This enables the Committee to have an expert opinion as to the need or otherwise of a Council house for the applicant. Any necessary repairs which can be carried out at the applicant's address are enforced by the Department in order to provide reasonably satisfactory housing conditions.

As I have reported previously the housing situation in the Borough is serious and overcrowding of dwelling-houses has very much increased during the year. It seems impossible to effectually remedy the position until additional houses are available to re-house these families.

(b) Food Inspection.

Much attention and time has been devoted to securing a pure and clean food supply to the Borough. As can be seen from the statistics attached to this report a large amount of foodstuffs, mainly canned

goods, have been examined for unfitness and certified as unfit for human consumption.

Milk production and distribution in the Borough was also a subject of close attention by the Sanitary Inspectors. Frequent visits were made to cowsheds and dairies and many samples of milk were obtained for bacteriological examination. This Authority willingly co-operated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by obtaining a large number of milk samples for testing the keeping quality of the milk produced by retailer-producers in the area. It is to be regretted that during the year the Ministry decided to employ its own staff to sample retailer-producers in the Borough. This action has meant that duplication of sampling has occurred and is likely to occur in the future.

As I foreshadowed in my last annual report the Government made legislation during the year transferring the powers of local authorities in regard to milk production to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Although the transfer has not yet taken place this matter has caused great concern to this and many other authorities as every possible step has been taken in the past to protect the public by insisting on a high standard of milk production in the Borough. In the near future the Government intend to go one step further and to insist on the heat treatment of all raw milk. Heat treatment will have the effect of destroying pathogenic bacteria and of ensuring a better keeping quality of milk. I hope that this scheme will be only of a temporary nature. In my opinion, milk should be produced in such conditions as to produce a raw milk which is entirely free from disease and dirt. This can only be done by the exclusion from dairy herds of cows which show any sign whatsoever of disease, by frequent veterinary inspection of dairy herds and by reconstruction of dairy and cowshed premises in the more remote districts of the Country. Heat treatment is but a palliative and cannot be considered satisfactory as a permanent measure. I hope that in the none too distant future legislation will be introduced to ensure a milk supply to the nation which is free from disease by the immediate removal of all dairy cows which are producing milk of a doubtful character. There appears to be great scope for the veterinary profession in research work to produce a disease-free animal.

Details of the number of producers, dairymen and retailers are given later in this report.

(c) Rat and Mouse Destruction.

During the year the Borough Council agreed to the appointment of a whole-time ratcatcher in conjunction with the Urban District Councils of Horsforth, Aireborough, Baildon, Ilkley and Otley. No serious problem was created in regard to rat infestation in the Borough during the year but the services of the ratcatcher were well utilised during the days on which he was allocated to the Borough.

Sewer Infestation — During the year the Council were instructed by Direction from the Ministry of Food to carry out disinfestation of the sewers. Test baiting of the manholes in the Stanningley area was completed in November and the results obtained proved the almost

total absence of rats in the sewers in that vicinity, the main reason being that the sewers are small bore pipes running fairly full and at a fairly steep gradient which mitigates against rat infestation. The Ministry of Food requested the Authority to carry out further test baiting in other parts of the Borough.

(d) Infectious Diseases.

During the year a case of Smallpox occurred in the Borough. Immediate steps were taken to secure isolation, removal of contacts and disinfection of premises. I desire to acknowledge the great help given to me by my staff in dealing with the case.

Refuse Collection.

During the year every effort was made to carry out a regular collection of house refuse. The Department suffered from break downs of the vehicles mainly due to their increasing age and from the shortage of manpower due to war conditions.

The Department had difficulty in the year in dealing with a cricket infestation of the Owlcoates Tip.

Details of the work done are to be found later in this report.

Salvage Collection.

I should again like to place on record my appreciation of the great services rendered by the Women's Salvage Committee. Although no special effort was sponsored during the year the income from salvage amounted to £1,710-15-7, the amount being made up from the sale of paper, tins, scrap iron, non-ferrous metals, glass, rags, rubber, bones and kitchen waste. Since salvage collection was instituted in the Borough in 1940 the sale of salvaged materials has realised the sum of £7,477-6-1.

I regret to note that a good deal of apathy existed amongst the public in regard to salvage, particularly towards the end of the year. I believe this state of affairs was found common throughout the Country and it is to be deprecated in view of the necessity of recovering such materials as paper, rags, bones, metals and kitchen waste. The need for some of these materials was greater than ever although there is little doubt that wrong impressions were gained when the Ministry of Supply decided that the collection of cans and rubber need not be carried out by local authorities.

This Authority has made great efforts in the war years to help the salvage effort of the Country and it is evident that some forms of salvage will be collected by local authorities for some time to come. It is hoped that the Government will see that local authorities are adequately recompensed for this work. I cite as such an instance the collection of kitchen waste.

War-time Duties.

The Decontamination Services and the Food Treatment Services of the Borough were under my control. The personnel consisted of

myself as Commandant, two Deputy Commandants, four decontamination squads, two food treatment squads and station staff making a total of 52. Regular training and practice meetings were held until relaxation was granted by the Ministry of Home Security towards the end of the year.

Post-War Reconstruction.

I have submitted a scheme for the post-war reconstruction of the Sanitary Department. In the report I have recommended that additional staff will be required to cope with post-war problems, and that the office accommodation is inadequate. I have also strongly recommended the Council to provide additional public conveniences and urinals throughout the Borough, and that the provision of a suitable and adequate Sanitary Depot on a suitable site is essential for a Borough of this size. It should be provided with an incinerator, garages, salvage plant, steam disinfector, H.C.N. treatment plant, and other necessary buildings. I also suggested that the Council might seriously consider the provision of a public abattoir in the Borough and the ultimate closing of private slaughterhouses.

In conclusion, I should like to express my sincere thanks to my staff for their loyalty and help during 1944.

H. FOSTER, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Act.

Drainage work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
Refuse accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416
Vermin infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water samples taken	—	chemical exam.	...	...	...	...	...	8
		bact. exam.	...	...	...	...	...	11
Investigation infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Smallpox visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stables, piggeries, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Rivers pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
								<hr/>
								2529

Housing Act.

Consolidated regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Measured for permitted number	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Investigation overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Applications for Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Billleting	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
							<hr/>
							254

Food and Drugs Act.

Samples taken —	Milk chemical exam.	...	...	...	83
	Milk designated for bacteria	...	...	...	11
	Milk ordinary for bacteria	...	...	...	243
Food preparing, &c. premises	...	...	...	...	113
Dairies	...	...	...	...	175
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	154
Meat and food inspection	...	...	...	...	176
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	151
					1106

Factories Act.

Factories with power	46
Factories without power	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
							<hr/> 155

Shops Acts.

Hours of closing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
								<hr/> 14

Petroleum Act.

Petroleum stores	20
Carbide of calcium stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								<hr/> 21

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

Rat infestation	317
Mice infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
								<hr/> 324

Diseases of Animals Acts.

Suspected swine fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								<hr/> 2

Miscellaneous.

Reinspections where notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1475
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
Tips and salvage depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	718
Refuse and salvage collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Meetings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Civil Defence duties	208
Air raid shelters	43
Other visits	178
								<hr/> 4296

Total Number of Visits	<hr/> 8701
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Notices.

Informal notices served	494
Informal notices complied with	305
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Statutory notices complied with in default	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Work carried out in compliance with notices.

New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Sink wastepipes cleared and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Eavesgutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Dampness of walls remedied	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soilpipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Waterclosets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drains repaired, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	23
Privy middens abolished	...	...	...	...	...	3
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pointing repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Watercloset provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	24
Ranges and fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Washboiler constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rent books completed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouse limewashed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hot water cistern repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	17
Food utensils cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Lavatory basin provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gullies cleared	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cesspool reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manholes rebuilt	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspection covers fitted	...	...	...	...	...	12
Water service repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water supply improved	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rainwater pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rainwater course altered	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premises disinfested (rats)	...	...	...	...	...	37
Tips disinfested (rats)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cowsheds improved	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cowsheds closed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bakehouse ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grease trap installed	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. demolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemical closets installed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factory Watercloset improved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flooded cellars cleared	...	...	...	...	...	4

Unsound food surrendered.

1169 tins Milk	— Decomposition.
168 tins Vegetables	— Decomposition.
90 tins Jams, &c.	— Decomposition.
116 tins Fruit	— Decomposition.
105 tins Fish	— Decomposition.
702 tins Meat	— Decomposition.

438lbs. Meat	— Decomposition.
321lbs. Bacon	— Decomposition.
4207lbs. Cereals	— Decomposition.
69 packets Rusks	— Decomposition.
3 bottles Coffee	— Decomposition.
2 bottles Sauce	— Decomposition.
327 Eggs	— Decomposition.
14 Pig's heads	— Decomposition.
8 Calf's heads	— Decomposition.
72 Fish Cakes	— Decomposition.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

It is estimated that there are 9,140 dustbins, 249 ashpits, 128 privies and pailclosets in the Borough.

The fleet of vehicles comprises 3 Karrier Bantams (30cwts.), 1 Fordson 2-tonner, and 1 Austin 3-tonner. The numbers of the staff of the Department have fluctuated considerably but normally it is 1 General Foreman, 4 gangers, 5 drivers, 11 dustmen and salvage workers, 2 tip men.

During the year 256,995 dustbins, 1,103 ashpits and 1,799 privies or pailclosets were emptied at a total cost of £6,455. The following data shows the estimated apportionment of this cost:—

	£	s.	d.
Est. cost of refuse disposal per premises ...		1	7
Est. cost of refuse disposal per 1000 persons	25	0	0
Est. cost of refuse collection per premises ...		11	7
Est. cost of refuse collection per 1000 population	194	0	0
Est. cost of refuse collection and disposal per premises		13	2
Est. cost of refuse collection and disposal per 1000 population	219	0	0

Every effort was made to maintain a regular 10 day collection of refuse during the year, but unexpected problems often arose due to wartime conditions which caused a slowing down in the rate of collection. I am pleased to record the tolerance and understanding of the general public in these cases.

Refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping on the three tipping sites at Owlcotes, Rodley and Tyersal.

Closest Accommodation.

It is estimated that there are 8,709 waterclosets in the Borough. In addition there are 128 pailclosets and privies in use in areas where there is no means of drainage. Action has been taken to secure the abolition of the worst type of privy midden and the substitution thereof of dustbins and pailclosets. In the latter case the department carries out a weekly collection. There can be no question that the weekly emptying of pailclosets is infinitely more hygienic than the monthly removal of excreta from privy middens.

Factories Act, 1937.

So far as has been practicable factories have been inspected both for the provisions as to health and as to means of escape in case of fire, as follows:—

Factories with mechanical power	46
Factories without mechanical power	12
Bakehouses	97

Special attention has been given to bakehouses of which there are 37 on the register.

The health provisions of the Act were reasonably well interpreted by factory managements and no statutory action was necessary. I draw the attention of such managements, however, to the necessity for providing suitable washing facilities, including towels, for workers.

The Sanitary accommodation at some of the older factories is still unsatisfactory and efforts were made and are being continued to secure reconstruction of such accommodation.

All factories coming within the scope of the appropriate section of the Act have been provided with certificates as to means of escape in case of fire and visits have been made for this purpose. I have been indebted to the National Fire Service for their co-operation in cases which have required joint action and agreement.

The number of factories on the register is as follows:—

Factories with mechanical power	151
Factories without mechanical power	32
Bakehouses	37

Housing.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 360 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose | 935 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations | 6 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose | 15 |
| (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 | 5 |
| (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 347 |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... | 338 |
|--|-----|

3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	39
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
	(a) By owners	18
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	1
4.	Housing Act 1936 — Part IV Overcrowding.	
(1)	(a) No. of dwelling-houses overcrowded at end of year ...	57
	(b) No. of families dwelling therein	65
	(c) No. of persons dwelling therein	285
(2)	(a) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	14
	(b) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved	6
	(c) No. of persons concerned in such cases	33
5.	General Housing Conditions.	
	(a) Total Number of houses in the district	9819
	(b) No. of working-class houses included in above	7601

No formal action was taken to secure closing or demolition of unfit houses, but in one case where conditions were extremely bad the owner signed a voluntary agreement to close the house and the tenant's family were rehoused by the Corporation.

I draw your attention to the 215 visits to dwelling-houses made by sanitary inspectors in respect of vermin infestation and also to the figures showing that 188 premises were disinfested.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(A) Milk Supply.

(1) Milk and Dairies Order 1926.

No. of cowkeepers registered in the Borough	37
No. of wholesale traders registered	10
No. of retail milk purveyors registered	70
No. of cowshed inspections during the year	175
No. of dairy inspections during the year	154

243 samples of milk were taken for examination by the methylene blue test and the resazurin test with the following results:—

Satisfactory 216	Unsatisfactory 27
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The number of samples taken and the results obtained show that a good standard of milk production has been maintained in the Borough. Visits were made to investigate the cause of all unsatisfactory samples and attempts were made to locate and remedy the cause.

(2) Milk (Special Designations) Orders 1936 and 1938.

The West Riding County Council have issued the following licences to producers in the Borough:—

No. of licences to produce "Tuberculin-Tested" milk	2
No. of licences to produce "Accredited" milk	9

Licences to dealers in designated milks were issued by the Borough Council as follows:—

No. of licences to deal in "Tuberculin-Tested" milk	1
No. of licences to deal in "Accredited" milk	—
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "T.T."	1
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk	1

20 samples of designated milk were taken in the Borough for bacteriological examination, as follows:—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
"Tuberculin-Tested" milk	1	—
"Accredited" milk	18	1

(3) Chemical Analysis of Milk.

In all 106 samples were taken in the Borough during the year, 83 by the Sanitary Inspectors and 23 by the County Sampling Officers, for this purpose. Of these 101 were certified as genuine by the County Analyst, and 5 were classified as adulterated.

In the latter cases, 3 warnings were issued and 2 prosecutions instituted by the West Riding County Council.

(B) Meat and other Foods.

The only slaughtering which took place was of pigs for private consumption. I have appreciated the co-operation of the Food Executive Officer in notifying me of all cases where licences were issued for this purpose, so carcasses of such animals could be inspected. In my opinion all food should be the subject of close attention, and statutory enactments should enable local authorities' Inspectors to seize all unfit food intended for human consumption and that the work of Inspectors should not be confined to duties in connection with food exposed for sale or intended for sale.

During the year 176 visits were made to inspect foods which were suspected of being unfit for human consumption, and as can be seen from the statistics, a large amount of food was certified as unfit and surrendered to the department for destruction.

The County Sampling Officers obtained 5 samples of foods in the Borough during the year, and the result of the chemical analysis of these samples proved that they were all genuine.

59 premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 113 visits were made during the year.

Miscellaneous Duties.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928.

Petroleum (Carbide of Calcium) Order 1929.

During the year 46 licences to store petroleum-spirit and 2 licences to store carbide of calcium were issued. 21 revisits were made to such premises.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The Department co-operates with the West Riding County Police in enforcing the above Act. One suspected case of swine fever was the subject of careful investigation during the year. The case was subsequently not confirmed.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

324 visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors in respect of complaints of rat and mouse infestation. Advice as to eradication and proofing of premises was given in each case and in 248 instances disinfection measures were carried out by the Department. I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation is not particularly high in the Borough.

Shops Acts 1912/1934.

Due to staff shortages, little attention has been given to this section. However, from casual observations, I believe that the majority of shopkeepers are cognisant of the Health Provisions (Section 10) of the Act, and on the whole provide the necessary facilities as required by the Act.

Civil Defence Duties.

Much time outside normal working hours was put in by my colleagues and myself to make the Decontamination and Food Treatment Services of the Borough an efficient part of local Civil Defence. Weekly training meetings together with frequent practical exercises were held for the personnel which numbered 52. The relaxation of duties authorised by the Government towards the year end came as a relief to all, and I desire to pay tribute to the conscientious manner in which the great majority of volunteers in my service undertook their duties.

I sincerely hope that in my next report I shall be able to omit any reference to Civil Defence, so far as its activeness is concerned.

H. FOSTER, Chief Sanitary Inspector.







