

**[Report 1951] / Medical Officer of Health, Pudsey Borough.**

**Contributors**

Pudsey (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1951

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**BOROUGH OF PUDSEY**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

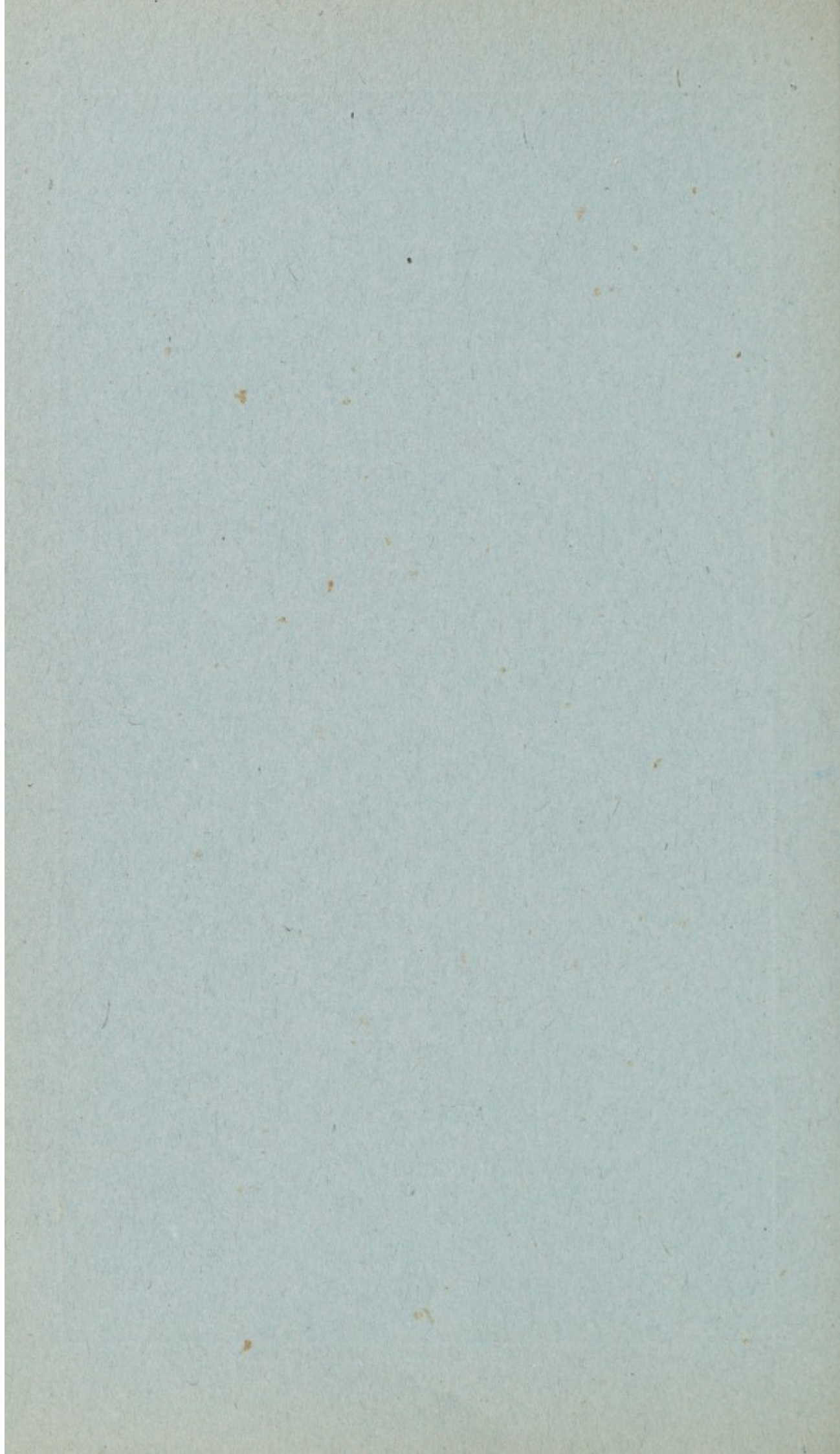
FOR THE YEAR

1951

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**G. P. HOLDERNESS**

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



# BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

1951

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Chairman: Alderman Lt.-Col. D. V. HODGSON

Deputy Chairman: Councillor S. M. E. MUSGRAVE

Alderman C. HAINSWORTH

„ R. OGDEN

Councillor W. R. CLARK

„ W. CRABTREE

„ F. B. ISLES

„ W. H. NORTHARD

„ F. ROBBINS

„ J. F. S. SMITH

„ C. SYKES

## BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

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### STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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**Medical Officer of Health, Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer—**

G. P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Divisional Medical Officer and Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer—**

Vacancy.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector—**

H. FOSTER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I., Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

**Additional Sanitary Inspectors—**

H. NUSSEY, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I.

J. V. WEBSTER, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods) R.S.I.

**Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office—**

ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk).

G. K. MILNER.

H. DOBSON.

Mrs. K. BOOTH.

Miss E. CLARKSON.

M. M. WATSON.

D. HODGSON (appointed 5-2-51).

Miss S. WHITEHEAD.

Mrs. E. GENTLE.

Miss D. HORNER (resigned 30-11-51).

Miss J. S. ASHBY (appointed 10-9-51).

**Clerical Staff—Sanitary Inspector's Department—**

Miss M. THOMPSON.

Mr. PETER A. ROBERTSHAW (National Service).

Divisional Public Health Office,  
The Green,  
Horsforth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1951.

The birth rate of 16.0 shows an increase on that of 14.3 for the previous year, and slightly exceeds the rates of 15.8 and 15.5 for the Administrative County and England and Wales respectively. Of the total births registered 2.7 per cent. were illegitimate as compared with 5.7 per cent. in 1950.

The death rate from all causes was 14.2 as compared with 13.9 for 1950. 80 per cent. of the deaths were of persons aged 60 years and over. Diseases of the heart and circulation were the predominant cause of death, 56 per cent. of the deaths being attributable to this cause.

The death rate from tuberculosis was low, being 0.23 compared with 0.28 for the Administrative County and 0.32 for England and Wales. There were no deaths from other infectious diseases.

There were 8 deaths of infants under one year compared with 14 for the previous year, giving an infant mortality rate of 16.4. This is the lowest infant mortality recorded in the Borough since its Incorporation in the year 1899, when the rate was 214.

For the second successive year there were no maternal deaths. Credit for this achievement must be given to local health authority, general medical practitioner and hospital services, all of which are concerned with maternal health.

Measles and whooping cough were prevalent during the first half of the year, but the incidence of scarlet fever was slight. For the fourth successive year no cases of diphtheria occurred in the Borough. Immunisation has, during the past decade, brought about an enormous reduction in the incidence of and deaths from diphtheria. Whereas there were, in England and Wales between the years 1930 and 1940, a yearly average of about 2,800 deaths from diphtheria, the deaths in the year 1951 numbered 34 (provisional). Diphtheria, however, is still a deadly disease and an ever present threat to the community, and if a return to the high mortality of the past is to be avoided an adequate level of immunisation must be maintained. Whooping cough immunisation is becoming more widely practised and is of proven value in protecting against the disease, although the protection afforded is by no means as complete as in the case of diphtheria immunisation.

The housing situation which continues to be a major and serious problem is dealt with fully in the report of the Sanitary Inspector. The provision of adequate housing is of fundamental importance in preventing physical and mental ill-health in the community. While families have to endure insanitary and overcrowded housing conditions, with all the ill effects, physical, mental and moral, which such conditions engender, much of our efforts to promote health will be ineffective. Applications for priority re-housing on medical grounds continued to be submitted to your Medical Officer of Health for evaluation and recommendation to the Housing Committee, who have given the greatest possible consideration to the medical needs for re-housing having regard to the limited accommodation at their disposal.

In my report for the year 1950 I referred to the increasing proportion of old people in our population. The health visitors, home nurses and home helps are devoting an increasing proportion of their time to these old persons, particularly those who are infirm or sick. In many cases they are able to help them with their personal and domestic problems, and can enable them to live a reasonably comfortable life in their own homes instead of having to be removed to hostel or hospital accommodation.

As the Borough of Pudsey is included in Division 5 of the West Riding County Council's Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Services, I have included information and statistics relating to these services in an appendix to this Report.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the care and consideration given by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee to the many problems which have confronted the Health Department during the year. I also thank the officers of the Council for their unfailing co-operation and the staff of the Health Department for their willing and valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. P. HOLDERNESS,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the Borough (acres) ... ..	5,323
Estimated Population (mid-year 1951) ... ..	30,450
Area Comparability Factor: Births ... ..	1.02
Deaths ... ..	0.99
Number of inhabited houses (estimated) ... ..	10,500
Rateable value for General Rate (approx.) ... ..	£168,744
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (approx.) ... ..	£660

The District is divided into 7 wards.

### BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, Legitimate ... ..	475	255	220
Illegitimate ... ..	13	6	7
Total	488	261	227
Still, Legitimate ... ..	7	4	3
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
Total	7	4	3

### BIRTH RATES

	1950	1951
Live births (per 1,000 estimated population) ... ..	14.3	16.0
Still births (per 1,000 estimated population) ... ..	0.49	0.23
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births) ... ..	33	14

### DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
All causes ... ..	432	183	249
Deaths of infants under 1 year			
legitimate	8	5	3
illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks			
legitimate	4	2	2
illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths from puerperal causes ... ..	—	—	—

### DEATH RATES

(per 1,000 estimated population)

	1950	1951
All causes (crude) ... ..	13.9	14.2
All causes (adjusted) ... ..	13.8	14.1

### Death Rates of Infants under one year of age.

	1950	1951
All infants (per 1,000 live births) ... ..	32.0	16.4
Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births) ... ..	31.6	16.8
Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births) ... ..	38.5	nil



**Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age.**

	1950	1951
All infants (per 1,000 live births) ... ..	16.0	8.2
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	17.0	8.4
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	nil	nil

**Maternal Mortality.**

(per 1,000 live and still births)

	1950	1951
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ... ..	nil	nil

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

Based on the Registrar General's Figures

	Borough of Pudsey.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales (Provis- ional figures).
<b>BIRTH RATE :</b>				
Unadjusted .....	16.0	15.6	15.8	
Adjusted* .....	16.3	15.9	16.1	15.5
<b>DEATH RATES :</b>				
All causes (Crude) .....	14.2	13.5	12.7	
All causes (Adjusted)* .....	14.1	13.6	13.2	12.5
Infective and parasitic disease x	Nil	0.11	0.10	xx
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.28
Other forms of tuberculosis .....	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Respiratory Diseases† .....	1.61	1.90	1.81	xx
Cancer‡ .....	2.17	1.89	1.80	1.96
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System .....	2.04	1.86	1.72	xx
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.94	5.10	4.72	xx
<b>INFANT MORTALITY :</b>				
(Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) .....	16.4	30.8	31.8	29.6
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY :</b>				
	Nil	0.81	0.93	0.79

\* Birth and Death Rates as adjusted by area comparability factor. These factors allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas and are used for comparing birth and death rates with those in other areas.

x Combined death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases.

† Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis.

‡ Death rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

xx Figures not available.

**CAUSES OF DEATH OF PUDSEY RESIDENTS**

Disease.	1950			1951		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .. .. .	2	3	5	4	2	6
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	1	—	1	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	8	8	16	4	11	15
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	13	1	14	7	—	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	—	8	8	—	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	2	2	—	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	14	15	29	18	20	38
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diabetes .. .. .	2	1	3	—	4	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	27	25	52	17	45	62
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	32	26	58	35	19	54
Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	6	7	13	2	12	14
Other heart disease .. .. .	44	46	90	34	68	102
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	4	7	11	5	6	11
Influenza .. .. .	—	1	1	3	5	8
Pneumonia .. .. .	5	6	11	3	2	5
Bronchitis .. .. .	27	11	38	18	16	34
Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	2	1	3	—	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	2	1	3	4	2	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	2	1	3	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	3	3	6	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	3	—	3	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations .. .. .	3	—	3	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	9	24	33	14	18	32
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	1	—	1	2	—	2
All other accidents .. .. .	3	6	9	4	9	13
Suicide .. .. .	4	1	5	2	—	2
Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	1	1	2	—	—	—
<b>ALL CAUSES .. .. .</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>432</b>

AGES AT DEATH OF PUDSEY RESIDENTS			
(Based on Local Registrar's Returns as adjusted for Inward and Outward Transfers)			
Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 ..	5	3	8
1 ..	—	1	1
2 to 4 ..	1	—	1
5 to 9 ..	1	1	2
10 to 14 ..	1	1	2
15 to 19 ..	1	1	2
20 to 29 ..	1	1	2
30 to 39 ..	2	2	4
40 to 49 ..	9	9	18
50 to 59 ..	22	19	41
60 to 69 ..	58	56	114
70 to 79 ..	65	88	153
80 to 89 ..	14	56	70
90 & over ..	2	9	11
Age not known ..	1	2	3
Totals .. ..	183	249	432

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
Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Miliary tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Birth injury ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES ... ..	3	—	1	—	4	2	—	2	—	8

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

### STAFF.

Full details of the staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Wakefield undertakes the bacteriological examination of clinical specimens, milk, water, etc., and certain bio-chemical tests on milk and ice-cream.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, water, etc., is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Bradford.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Borough is served by the West Riding County Council's Ambulance Depot situated at Westroyd Park, Farsley. There are three ambulances stationed at the Depot, one of which is fitted with radio-communication.

For the removal of cases of infectious disease, a special ambulance is available from the Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following table gives details of the various clinics serving the Borough:—

#### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

NAME	SITUATION	WHEN HELD
School (Minor Ailments Clinic)	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Mon.—Thurs. 9 a.m. Fri. 2 p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Mon. 1-30—3-30 p.m. Wed. 1-30—3-15 p.m.
ditto	Back Lane Methodist S.S., Farsley	Tues. 1-30—3-30 p.m.
ditto	Chapel St., Calverley	Wed. 2—3-30 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Thurs. 1-30—3-30 p.m.
ditto	Back Lane Methodist S.S., Farsley	Fri. 1-30—3-30 p.m.
ditto	Chapel St., Calverley	Wed. 2—3-30 p.m.
Chest Clinic	2, Howard St., Bradford	Fri. 2 p.m.

**Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)**

Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Daily 9 a.m.—3-30 p.m.
	Chapel St., Calverley	By arrangement
Ear, Nose and Throat	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	1st Tues. in month
Orthopaedic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	3rd Fri. in month. 9-15 a.m.—11 a.m.
Ophthalmic	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	By arrangement
Paediatric	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey.	1st & 3rd Thurs. 10 a.m.—12-30 p.m.
Remedial Exercises	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tues. & Thurs. 8-45—10-45 a.m.
	Chapel St., Calverley	Mon. 9-30—11 a.m. Wed. 1-30—2-30 p.m.
Artificial Sunlight	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tues. and Thurs. from 8-45 a.m.
Speech Therapy	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey.	Tues. & Wed. from 1-30 p.m.

**HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**

Cases from the District are admitted mainly to the Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford. A few cases are also admitted to the Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

**WELFARE FOODS SERVICE.**

The distribution of vitamin preparations and National Dried Milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years is still carried out within the Borough by the Ministry of Food. All the Infant Welfare Centres are distributing centres for these preparations. Cod liver oil, orange juice and liquid milk are also issued to the children at the Day Nursery.

The following information has been supplied by the Food Executive Officer:—

Pudsey Food Office	Tins National Dried Milk	Bottles Cod-liver oil	Packets Vitamin A. & D tablets	Bottles orange juice	Remarks
Total Annual Take-up	16,729	6,574	1,986	25,719	66 N.D.M. Free- 115 O.J. Free
Average Weekly Take-up	322	126	38	495	1 N.D.M. Free 2 O.J. Free
% of Potential, Pudsey		28.9	43.5	38.6	
% of Potential, East and West Ridings ..		30.0	38.3	27.4	
% of Potential, Great Britain .. ..		31.5	35.9	29.7	

## OTHER SERVICES.

Information regarding the personal health services provided in the Borough by the West Riding County Council is given in the appendix to this report.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides that where a Medical Officer of Health of a county district certifies that a person is suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, the County District Council may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance there.

No action was taken by the Borough Council under this section during the year.



## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### **Scarlet Fever.**

There were 34 cases of scarlet fever, 29 of which were notified in the first half of the year. The disease was mild in character and there were no deaths.

### **Diphtheria.**

No cases of this disease occurred in the Borough.

Particulars of diphtheria immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

### **Measles.**

This disease was very prevalent throughout the Borough, 507 cases being notified during the year as compared with 168 in 1950. 499 cases were notified during the first half of the year. The disease was generally mild in character and there were no deaths.

### **Whooping Cough.**

There were 120 cases notified during the year compared with 149 in 1950. As in the case of measles the main incidence occurred during the first half of the year, 106 cases being notified during this period.

No immunisation against whooping cough was carried out by the Local Health Authority during the year, but some children were immunised by their own private doctors.

### **Acute Poliomyelitis.**

Two paralytic cases were notified, one in July and one in December.

### **Tuberculosis.**

Eighteen new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice during the year, 14 by formal notification and 4 by other sources. There were also 4 notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis (six pulmonary and one non-pulmonary).

Cases of tuberculosis in the Borough are referred to the Consultant Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic, 50, Little Horton Lane, Bradford. This Clinic serves the Pudsey Borough and Bradford Borough.

The domiciliary supervision and after-care of tuberculous patients is carried out by a Tuberculosis Health Visitor who is attached to the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer.

### **Food Poisoning.**

No cases were notified.

### **Scabies.**

An arrangement has been made between the Bradford Corporation and this Authority for cases to be treated at the Cleansing Centre, Canal Road, Bradford, at the following times:—

Monday to Friday inclusive—Morning 10 to 12  
Afternoon 2 to 4

No cases were treated under this arrangement during the year.

**Notification of Infectious Disease (corrected) received during 1951**

Smallpox ... ..	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—
Erysipelas ... ..	5
Scarlet fever ... ..	34
Typhoid ... ..	—
Paratyphoid ... ..	—
Measles ... ..	507
Whooping cough ... ..	120
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	2
Acute Encephalitis ... ..	—
Meningococcal infection ... ..	—
Dysentery ... ..	1
Pneumonia ... ..	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ... ..	14
Tuberculosis (other forms) ... ..	4
Food Poisoning ... ..	—

## INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	<b>Pudsey</b>	<b>England and Wales</b>
Typhoid Fever ... ..	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	Nil	0.00
Meningococcal infection ... ..	Nil	0.03
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1.12	1.11
Whooping Cough ... ..	3.94	3.87
Diphtheria ... ..	Nil	0.02
Erysipelas ... ..	0.16	0.14
Smallpox ... ..	Nil	0.00
Measles ... ..	16.65	14.07
Pneumonia ... ..	0.69	0.99
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic ... ..	0.07	0.03
Non-paralytic ... ..	Nil	0.02
Food Poisoning ... ..	Nil	0.13

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1951  
(Corrected notifications)

Disease notified	Under 1 Year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total cases notified
Erysipelas ...	—	1	—	2	7	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	5
Scarlet Fever ...	—	43	82	74	107	15	3	4	—	—	—	—	34
Measles ...	14	17	16	18	29	182	1	1	—	—	1	—	507
Whooping Cough ...	8	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	8	5	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	26	61	99	94	144	229	6	4	10	1	13	6	693

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1951 (Corrected Notifications.)

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Erysipelas .....	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Scarlet Fever .....	5	7	7	5	5	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	34
Measles .....	53	146	118	118	53	11	7	1	—	—	—	—	507
Whooping Cough .....	22	19	20	25	11	9	5	2	7	—	—	—	120
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia .....	7	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Totals	89	179	149	149	71	23	16	5	10	—	—	2	693

**WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1951**  
(Corrected Notifications).

Disease	Fu'neck	Chapelton	Greenside	Lowtown	Stanningley	Farsley	Calverley	Total
Erysipelas ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	5
Scarlet Fever ... ..	3	4	3	10	2	9	3	34
Measles ... ..	85	51	93	45	45	153	35	507
Whooping Cough ... ..	13	31	20	7	12	36	1	120
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	3	9	3	—	2	3	1	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Tuberculosis:								
Respiratory ... ..	—	1	4	1	2	5	1	14
Other forms ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	4

**TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1951.**

Age periods	NEW CASES*				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—
65—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
75—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	11	7	2	2	4	2	1	—

\* These include formal notifications and cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of cases on the register at 1st January, 1951 .. .. .	67	45	23	28
No. of cases notified during the year ..	9	5	2	2
No. of cases restored to the register ..	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to the register otherwise than by notification .. .. .	2	2	—	—
No. of cases removed from the register ..	6	8	—	1
No. of cases remaining on the register as at 31st December, 1951 .. .. .	72	44	25	29

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA— SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to Mr. James L. Hill, M.Inst.Mun. E., Borough Surveyor, for the following report regarding sewage disposal in the Borough:—

The Sewage is dealt with in four portions:—

- (a) Houghside Sewage Works consists of detritus tanks, precipitation tanks, storm tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks and land treatment. Milk of lime and Alumino-Ferric are used as precipitants and sludge is disposed of on drying beds. Extensions were commenced at these Works in July, 1948, and are now nearing completion. New Automatic and Hand Screens have been fixed, a new Detritor and Grit Machine have been installed and all the Precipitation and Storm Tank inlets and outlets re-designed. Eight new 105 ft. diam. filters, average 6 ft. 0 ins. deep, are now operating and work on a new continuous flow Settling Tank and new Pump House is in progress.
- (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 milk of lime 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 1951.

	Houghside gallons	Smalewell gallons
Total volume treated ... ..*	309,199,000	119,316,000
Average daily flow ... ..*	1,277,000	327,000
Average week-day flow ... ..*	1,326,000	308,000
Average week-day dry weather flow ... ..	683,000	168,000
Average week-end dry weather flow ... ..	460,000	149,000
Rainfall ... ..		37.41 ins.

\* Eight months only. From May to August no recorder in operation due to installation of new plant.

### Composition of Sewage.

Mainly domestic in origin and contains approximately 40% trade waste at Houghside Works and 15% at Smalewell Works.

### Strength of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works absorbs more than 12 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acid K.Mn.O<sub>4</sub> in four hours and is, therefore, classed as strong. At Smalewell Works the sewage is bordering on strong (O<sub>2</sub> absorption = 10 parts per 100,000)



### Character of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works is very difficult 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 precipitants which will achieve satisfactory results. The main trade wastes which will give the sewage this undesirable feature are discharges from woollen mills, tanneries and grease works. The sewage at Smalewell Works responds readily to normal treatment. Difficulty from irregular trade waste flushes is experienced at both works.

### Average Analyses for 1951.

Smalewell:		Purification
Crude Sewage ...	8.40	
Tank Effluent ...	4.90	41.7%
Humus Effluent ...	1.67	80.2%
Final Effluent ...	1.40	83.3%

Houghside:		
Crude Sewage ...	10.80	
Tank Effluent ...	6.08	43.7%
Humus Effluent ...	3.25	69.9%
Final Effluent ...	2.18	79.8%

## WATER SUPPLY.

The following information has been supplied by Mr. Harold Brownson, Waterworks Manager:—

The water supply for 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 is passed 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 supply proper is taken from the intermediate level waterworks which are the Angram and Scarr House reservoirs, which are impounding 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 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 quantity, and the supply of the whole of the Borough is constant. 10,500 houses are supplied direct from the town's mains to a population of 30,450. There is one property not on the public supply.

### Consumption of Water.

	Year ending 31st March,	
	1951	1950
	gallons	gallons
Domestic Supply ... ..	234,065,000	218,049,000
Trade Supply ... ..	125,768,000	114,137,000
Total Consumption	359,833,000	332,186,000

The average daily consumption per head of population including trade 33.19 gallons.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1951

It is with great pleasure that I present my twelfth Annual Report to the Borough Council on the environmental health services of the Borough.

My grateful thanks are due to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and for the great interest they show in public health matters.

I should be lacking if I failed to mention the cordial relationship existing between the Medical Officer of Health and myself, and the co-operation shown to me by departmental heads.

Finally, I wish to record my appreciation of the willing endeavours made by my staff to serve the Borough and myself.

Difficulties and problems similar to the preceding years have faced the department, particularly in regard to the housing of the people, nevertheless I feel satisfied that some progress has been made and consolidation effected, for example it has been possible to carry out a detailed survey of the food premises in the Borough and to make recommendations on a code of practice for such premises; also further progress has been made in regard to the conversion of privy middens and tipplers, and a big increase is shown in the income derived from salvage activities.

### HOUSING

There is no doubt that the problems which this authority faces in regard to the provision of adequate housing for the people is one which is increasing in magnitude, not only in Pudsey but throughout the country.

The number of substandard houses which remained in use in 1939 has been considerably added to by properties which have deteriorated during the war years and since that date. Owners are faced with perplexing problems in view of the high cost of repairs and the fact that rents have remained at the same level for many years. The position of the public health officer under such circumstances is unenviable; he is faced on the one hand with the demands of tenants for satisfactory housing accommodation and complaints (most of which are justified) as to the conditions in which they live, and on the other hand by pleas from owners who, quite rightly, state that even the provision of a dustbin may involve the owner in an expense equal to two months rent.

Faced with the ever increasing number of complaints from tenants, and having the knowledge that in many cases the serving of notices and the enforcement of work under the Housing Act may involve the owner in unreasonable expenditure, the staff have had to compromise by insisting on the completion of what might be called first aid or essential repairs. Such repairs have by no means improved the standard of housing in the Borough either individually or collectively, what they have done is to lengthen the life of substandard property or properties and delayed for a few years the ultimate demolition of such houses.

This authority has been in the forefront in regard to the building of new houses but the efforts made can only touch the fringe of the problem.

In my duties as your Chief Sanitary Inspector I am constantly meeting domestic problems caused by bad housing; and the absence of satisfactory accommodation, particularly for young married couples is a social evil which may have serious repercussions in the future.

I am looking forward to the time when the appropriate Ministry will give the necessary permission for local authorities to proceed with slum clearance and to allow authorities to provide new accommodation for displaced tenants. Until such a position is reached, substandard properties must continue to remain in occupation, and the inspectoral staff must be tolerant, tactful and discriminating in their efforts to keep such properties in some state of habitability. I am of opinion that some incentive should be offered to owners in the form of an opportunity (under control) of increasing rents, then it might be possible for many houses which are at present below standard to be brought up to a satisfactory state of repair. I have mentioned this before in previous reports but I feel that this question is now more important than ever. It should not be difficult to formulate a scheme whereby an owner wishing to increase his rent could satisfy the local authority in regard to the proposed works to bring such property up to a reasonable state of habitation.

It is obvious that the provision of new houses is affected by the amount of available material and skilled labour, and I am pleased to note that the Government and Council have gone some of the way towards producing dwelling houses which are costing less because of the use of less materials and labour, I refer, of course to the type of through terrace house of which there is, I feel sure, a long-felt want in an area such as this.

There has been throughout the year admirable co-operation between the Housing Committee and the Health Committee, and in particular between the Housing Manager and myself. It has been necessary to report on several blocks of property to the Health Committee and in each case the Housing Committee have given sympathetic consideration towards the rehousing of tenants of property which the Health Committee required to be demolished.

Nobody knows better than I do the tremendous difficulties with which the Housing Committee are faced in allocating new houses to the most needy of its thousands of applicants, but I do feel that the time has arrived when this Committee should be prepared to allocate a certain number of new houses per year so that the Health Committee could formulate its demolition programme.

The use of caravans, etc., as permanent living accommodation has not found much favour with the Council; I believe this decision is correct as in my opinion such occupation could only result in a further lowering of the housing standards of the Borough and would ultimately set up further problems to this authority.

Some attempt has been made during the year to clear up sites of demolished property, and I hope that such action will continue.

For the past four years I have advocated the compilation of a national housing survey, a survey similar to the one carried out in rural areas some three or four years ago. There is little doubt that accurate information in regard to housing conditions, and particularly overcrowding, cannot be obtained without house to house inspections. The information obtainable from such a survey is very necessary to enable an authority to prepare adequately for future housing needs.

### **GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.**

Public health work is not spectacular and the success of such work cannot be measured by immediate results, therefore in assessing the general situation in the Borough one must take into account the many co-ordinated responsibilities of, and work done by, the public health officer. I think it then can be considered that the general situation in the Borough is most satisfactory.

The policy of the Council in regard to the abolition of privy middens and defective tippler closets has continued unabated. Where it has not been possible to provide satisfactory drainage to the sewer several privy middens have been converted to pailclosets together with the provision of dustbins; this has proved a more hygienic solution to this problem.

During the year some concern was expressed at the condition of the paddling pool in the children's playground. Several samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination and such examination showed gross pollution; as a result I was instructed to arrange for the regular chlorination and emptying of the pool during the Summer months.

It was also necessary during the year for the department to investigate the pollution of the Bagley Beck as a result of representations made by the West Riding Rivers Board. It was necessary to serve notices on certain property owners to provide or alter drainage so as to prevent such pollution.

Much attention was devoted during the year to the sampling and examination of the public water supply, such supply being obtained in bulk from Bradford Corporation from upland gathering grounds. Frequent samples were obtained for bacteriological examination and revealed that the supply was maintained at a very high standard. In view of the soft nature of the water samples were also obtained for plumbo solvency. Further complaints were made regarding the condition of the water supply serving the lower end of Roker Lane. It was pleasing to note that the Waterworks Committee of the Council were tackling this problem energetically and were taking steps to renew the affected main.

During the season samples of water were obtained intermittently from the Public Swimming Baths, and in all cases the examination showed the samples to be eminently satisfactory, indicating the care and attention given to the mechanical plant by the management.

The Corporation continued its policy of supplying British Standard Specification dustbins to the public at a wholesale price plus a delivery charge. This policy enabled the public to secure a good bin at a reasonable price and also enabled the Council, so far as was possible, to ensure the provision of satisfactory bins throughout the district. It was unfortunate that the Government stopped manufacturers from galvanising dustbins owing to shortage of spelter; it was therefore necessary to obtain bins with an enamel finish. They were obviously less durable and would eventually involve the use of more material than had galvanised bins been used.

Some difficulties obtained as a result of the ambiguity of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby either owner or occupier may be held responsible for the provision of bins to property. Some owners resented the attitude of the Corporation in placing the responsibility on them, particularly in view of the fact that the cost of a dustbin at to-day's prices may swallow up several weeks' rent. I think the Council will have to consider at some future date a scheme for the municipal provision of bins as a direct charge on the rates, although in view of the ban on galvanising now in being I would refrain from recommending such a scheme at the present time.

The position in the Borough regarding infectious disease can be considered extremely satisfactory; the number reported to the department for investigation and disinfection was less than one per week. In every case terminal disinfection by formalin was carried out promptly and thoroughly.

A total number of 438 complaints were made to the department covering a variety of matters ranging from bad housing conditions to rodent infestation. A full investigation was made by the Sanitary Inspectors into every complaint, and appropriate measures to secure abatement were taken where necessary. I would direct your attention to the amount of work carried out by informal action. Only in exceptional cases was it necessary to ask the Council to approve the service of statutory notices. I do feel that where a tenant makes a complaint to the department regarding housing conditions he or she should have first given the owner the opportunity and the time to effect reasonable repairs. Some delay occurred in certain instances in effecting abatement measures for nuisances as a result of the builder being unable to tackle such work expeditiously, in such cases the owner could not be blamed for any delay and it would therefore be unfair to take further action against him.

Vermin infestation of dwelling houses is becoming less and less a matter for report. Bed bug infestation is practically eradicated, and cases which were investigated by the department proved to be of slight infestations. This position has been arrived at due to a combination of circumstances, firstly, the prompt and free service given by the department in such cases—as a result of this being known infestations are tackled in the early stages when controlling and eradication measures are comparatively easy; secondly, the public are themselves becoming more knowledgeable in the use of effective insecticides.

I would ask the Council to note the co-operation existing between the Housing Department and my department. An inspection is made of the existing accommodation of every prospective tenant and if any evidence is found of the presence of vermin the household belongings are fumigated by HCN gas before removal to the new house. In this way I believe it has been possible to prevent the initial infestation of new council houses.

During the war years and since the end of the war every encouragement has been given by the Government to the "small" pigkeeper and poultry keeper. In a district such as this one finds that buildings of varying shapes and sizes have sprung up in different parts of the Borough (many without the provision of plans and without receiving prior approval from this authority). Many of the buildings are not constructed of suitable material, there is a lack of drainage and water supply and facilities for food storage and cleansing. I believe the time is hardly opportune for a drive on this type of building but it is a problem which will have to be tackled in the future, possibly by seeking additional bye-law powers.

The destruction chamber (at the rear of the offices in Manor House Street) of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was well used for the painless destruction of animals by the citizens of the Borough.

During the year, in company with the Medical Officer of Health, I visited all the schools in the Borough with a view to inspecting the sanitary and washing accommodation. In practically every case it was noted that there was insufficient, and in some cases unsuitable, sanitary accommodation provided for the scholars and staff, and in practically every school the washing accommodation was insufficient. A report was submitted to the West Riding County Council thereon.

### **FOOD HYGIENE.**

The standard of premises where food is manufactured, sold or served in the Borough can be considered generally to be highly satisfactory. The bye-laws dealing with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food in the open air were put into force and gave far greater control of food handling operations from stalls, carts, etc. At the same time a survey of food premises in the Borough was completed and a code of practice was evolved for individual traders. The Committee was presented with a complete report on the whole aspect. As can be seen from the statistical report very careful attention has been given by the staff to this work; 150 visits were made to such premises and much important work, of an educational nature in particular, was done. As a result of many years experience in the inspection of food premises I am satisfied that legislation to control cleanliness, construction and suitability of premises is not in itself sufficient. I find that workers in the food trade in many cases require some instruction in the principles of elementary hygiene. It is useless a food trader providing all modern and hygienic appliances if the employees fail to realise the very elementary principles of hygiene.

The quality of meat supplied to the Borough may be regarded as satisfactory. The few pigs which are slaughtered under licence by the Ministry of Food are all examined by the staff, this arrangement is achieved by co-operation with the Food Executive Officer, and the owners of the pigs generally appreciate advice given by the staff.

As a result of pressure from the department in past years the transport and handling of meat in the Borough has been greatly improved. All the normal meat supplies are obtained from the Leeds abattoir and are allocated to the butchers of the Borough at the Central Meat Depot in Lowtown. The vehicle now in use for such transport is adequately ventilated and has impervious walls and floor.

I have mentioned this in previous reports but I wish to emphasise that in my opinion the Council should seriously consider the provision of a public abattoir in the Borough as a future policy. Many authorities smaller than Pudsey have provided such facilities in the past with satisfaction, and delay in dealing with this matter may result in the present policy of using the Leeds abattoir being continued. I realise, of course, that there are several premises in the Borough which were used as slaughterhouses prior to the Second World War, but I believe that the majority would not be suitable for future use.

On the register of bakehouses there are 32 premises. I am pleased to report that all are maintained in a very satisfactory condition. The staff carried out regular and frequent inspections of such premises.

Another important public health function of the department is the control of the manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream. So far as the manufacture of this commodity is concerned I would point out that co-operation between the trade and the Sanitary Inspectors has been most harmonious. The work of the department in this field is mainly of an advisory nature and every effort was made to ensure that ice cream was both produced and sold under hygienic conditions. I had no difficulty in securing conformity with the wishes of the Council by ice cream manufacturers.

It is to be regretted that ice cream produced under perfectly hygienic conditions is allowed to be sold from carts and stalls. As you are aware the Council have made recommendations governing the sale of ice cream from carts and stalls, this including protection from dust and dirt, the provision of adequate hot and cold water, apparatus for sterilising utensils, personal cleanliness of handlers, etc. Nevertheless I feel that the most satisfactory solution is for the appropriate Government Department to consider the amendment of the Ice Cream Regulations so as to prohibit the sale of ice cream in streets from open stalls and carts unless such ice cream is pre-packed in suitable containers.

Several samples of ice cream were taken during the Summer months, and generally speaking such samples proved bacteriologically satisfactory. There was, of course, a great improvement in the nutritional value of ice cream mainly due to (a) the increased amount of edible fats available, and (b) the increased competition amongst traders.



I need not stress the value of milk as an important part of diet, but it is not always fully realised that milk is an ideal medium for bacterial growth, and as such is very prone to infection. I therefore consider that it is a very important duty of the local health authority to ensure that milk is handled and sold under the most exacting conditions of hygiene. The Sanitary Inspectors have paid particular attention to this aspect. Prior to 1949 it was the duty of the local authority to be responsible also for the production of milk, this, however, is now transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and it was rather depressing to note that the supervision of milk production at cowsheds and dairies in the Borough was not exercised as, in my opinion, it should have been by the Ministry. It seems to me that more and more confidence is placed in the heat treatment or pasteurisation of milk processes as opposed to the maintenance of hygienic conditions in the cowshed and dairy. I am more convinced than ever that it is impossible to divorce the production side of milk from the distribution of that commodity. One can visualise the delay which occurs when an unsatisfactory sample of milk is taken by the inspectorial staff; this means that the Ministry of Agriculture have got to be notified and their inspector must make a separate investigation at the farm.

There has been an ever-increasing trend amongst retailers in the Borough to deal in bottled milk, particularly pasteurised or heat treated. I am pleased to see that the handcan is gradually disappearing from the scene.

The usual careful watch was maintained on the general food supplies of the Borough, and it is of some interest to mention that a total of approximately 2,400 lbs. of unsound food was seized or surrendered during the year. In this connection I would again report on the difficulties which the department has to contend with in disposing of animal and putrescible food stuffs. I think the provision of a small incinerator for this purpose is very necessary.

### **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.**

The general position regarding the abatement of smoke and atmospheric pollution in the district was little changed from the previous years. There is still a good deal of apathy amongst the general public and it is to be deplored that after years of effort by local authorities and their staffs, together with the good work done by national bodies, smoke problems exist and are, in fact, increasing in magnitude. So far as factory management is concerned there is little doubt that the use of outcrop coal and other inferior fuel for boiler furnaces is responsible for the present position.

There is little doubt that throughout the country there has been a tremendously increased sale of heating appliances using coke and/or smokeless fuel for domestic premises. Unfortunately these sales are not due to the fact that the public are becoming more "smoke minded," but rather as a result of present day shortages of coal. It is hoped, however, that when the public see the increased efficiency, and the actual financial saving to them, such appliances will be in demand in normal circumstances. We in this country have a very great affection for the open fire but it is

questionable whether most people realise the great inefficiency of the open fire and the consequent wastage of vital coal supplies. The ordinary open fire has an efficiency of something like 20%, in other words 80% of the heat produced is dissipated into the atmosphere. In view of the ever increasing costs of coal production and the diminishing stocks of available coal in this country there is little doubt that this problem will have to be actively tackled in the near future if only on an economic basis. When one takes into account the tremendous amount of damage done by smoke and soot to buildings, plants, etc., and the reduction of sunlight in industrial areas by the smoke pall with its ultimate effects on the human body, the problem becomes, in my opinion, very urgent.

The Council was represented on the National Smoke Abatement Society and the West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Society by Councillor Robbins and myself. In order to co-operate to the full with these national bodies who are doing such excellent work I am of opinion that this Council should purchase measuring apparatus for use in the Borough. Only by such means is it possible to obtain an overall picture of the problem in the Borough.

### **FACTORIES.**

During the year close attention was given to the inspection of factories in the Borough. In the case of mechanical factories the main powers under the Factories Act, 1937, with which this Council is concerned, relate to sanitary accommodation and means of escape in case of fire. In the case of non-mechanical factories full inspection is made dealing with cleanliness, drainage of floors, lighting, ventilation, etc. in addition to the duties already mentioned. I consider the position very satisfactory and I must record that most managements fulfilled their obligations under the Factories Act; without doubt they have realised the value of good working conditions with canteen and rest facilities for their workpeople.

Although every effort is made to check frequently the certificates issued by this Council as to means of escape in case of fire I regret that shortage of staff has prevented the department from carrying out this work to my complete satisfaction.

I would draw the attention of managements to the requirements of Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, i.e. the notification biannually to the local authority of outworkers in their employ. It is most important that the local authority should receive such notifications so that all premises where outwork is done can be inspected and approved.

The area is mainly devoted to the textile manufacturing processes but it is surprising to note the diversity of trades in the smaller mechanical and non-mechanical factories.

### **RODENT INFESTATION.**

Legislation dealing with this section of public health work is contained in the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1950. I am well satisfied that the Borough has no real problems in this respect.

Many visits were made by your officers to premises prone to infestation, and a careful vigil was maintained in regard to the whole problem. A total of 124 visits were made in regard to rat infestation and 3 concerning mouse infestation. In 66 cases the department carried out disinfection measures.

The Council has for some years given a free service to the general public in regard to disinfection of domestic premises. The services of the department are available to business premises at a nominal charge. I believe this policy has paid rich dividends inasmuch as the department is invariably notified immediately of the presence of vermin; it is thus possible to prevent a minor infestation developing into a major one as a result of early and satisfactory treatment. Furthermore, as mentioned in previous reports, the general layout of sewers in the Borough and the topography of the district mitigate against rodent infestation.

### **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.**

Once again I have to stress the urgent need for the provision of additional modern conveniences in the Borough. All the public conveniences vested in the Health Committee are cleansed twice weekly, and a regular maintenance system is in operation. It is to be regretted that some members of the public have no regard for Corporation property, and the department was put to much expense in maintaining the conveniences in a satisfactory state. Lead piping, locks, and other fittings were stolen, and often the conveniences were left in a filthy condition.

### **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.**

I have no hesitation in saying that the public were provided with a most satisfactory service during the year; frequent and regular collection varying from six to eight days was maintained throughout the Borough. The cost of providing this service bears a most favourable relationship with the cost of similar services in adjoining districts. Expenditure rose inevitably during the year mainly due to wage increases and increases in the cost of repairs to vehicles.

Employment as a dustman is still unpopular, possibly due to the lifting strain, but as you are aware the work is regular, healthy and essential. It was found most difficult to recruit the right type of labour for the job. Every workman employed in the department is provided with a donkey jacket, overalls, rubber boots and protective gloves.

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Long Mile Quarry, Woodhall Hills. I would refer to the difficulty of maintaining the tip in a proper controlled manner due to the lack of available covering material. It was found necessary to load ashes, etc. from local manufactories in order to deal with this problem, and this proved hardly a satisfactory solution. I am of opinion that the Council should consider using mechanical equipment on the tip, such equipment could be used for pulling down and levelling loads and for excavating covering material and spreading over refuse. Many small authorities are using such equipment with great success.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were made to commence tipping at Uppermoor Quarries. It is intended ultimately to use this tipping site for the disposal of refuse from the old Pudsey area, and to continue tipping on the Woodhall Hills site for the disposal of refuse from the Farsley and Calverley areas. It is hoped by this means to effect a substantial reduction in haulage costs.

The Parks Committee of the Corporation offered the use of Castle House adjoining Uppermoor Quarries to the Health Committee. The Committee decided to use the house for the accommodation of a tipman and his family, and when tipping operations are in full swing this arrangement should prove a valuable asset to the department.

Some difficulty was experienced on the Woodhall Hills site due to damage caused by children, and it was necessary to employ a watchman at weekends and during the light evenings.

It was found necessary to report to the Committee that many houses were using more than one dustbin. This was probably due to the fact that the public were being supplied with an inferior type of fuel, nevertheless any development of such a practice could have serious repercussions on the efficiency of the refuse collection service.

The Corporation tip was available for the disposal of trade refuse at a nominal charge, and such facilities were made use of by several firms in the district.

The special service whereby pailclosets were emptied weekly (twice weekly in certain instances) and privy middens were emptied fortnightly continued satisfactorily. A special tank was used for this purpose which was fitted to the Austin vehicle when required.

The disposal of animal carcasses and other putrescible matter caused some difficulty to the department and I am of the opinion that the Corporation should consider installing an incinerator for this purpose.

I am pleased to report that during the year equipment was provided for adequately servicing the vehicles in the department. A mechanical greasing plant together with tyre inflator and spray gun was put into use and it was possible to service thoroughly all vehicles at least weekly. Furthermore, a concrete wash together with washing equipment, was provided. The provision of such equipment will, I am sure, be proved a worth while venture by the gradual reduction in repair bills and by the general standard and cleanliness of the vehicles on the road.

The present fleet of vehicles consists of two Karrier CK3 Refuse Collectors of 10 cubic yards capacity, three Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yards capacity Refuse Collectors, one Austin 3 ton tipper, one Ford 10 cwt. van.

The four vehicles engaged on routine collection were each fitted with a salvage trailer. Towards the end of the year orders were placed for the provision of a new Karrier CK3 Refuse Collector and a 10 cwt. light van.

## **SALVAGE COLLECTION.**

All records were broken during the year in regard to salvage income which produced a revenue of £4,188, this being equivalent to a 6½d. rate. To obtain this income 393 tons of salvage were collected and returned to the trade; this increase brings the grand total of salvage produced in the Borough since the scheme was inaugurated in 1940 to 4,854 tons valued at £22,253.

The value of waste paper rose to fantastic heights, reaching a price of £16-10-0d. per ton, for baled mixed waste; this inevitably meant that there was much more competition for waste paper in the Borough, and schools, chapels, Scouts, Guides, and many other organisations were collecting for their own purpose. Furthermore, many shopkeepers from whom the department had previously regularly collected waste paper found a source of income in its sale; the department was therefore deprived of many sources of waste paper but nevertheless the department was responsible for the collection of 266 tons which can be considered a very satisfactory effort.

Similarly the price of rags increased and the amount available to the Corporation was reduced. It was almost impossible to dispose of (at an economical price) such materials as bottles and jars, cullet, rubber, and tins, and so no effort was made to segregate such materials from domestic refuse.

Despite the wishes of the Council the collection of kitchen waste continued by the department. The Government direction to collect kitchen waste by the communal bin system and to deliver the said kitchen waste to the Leeds concentrator plant remained in being. It was found impossible to run this service economically and although 119 tons of kitchen waste valued at £345 were collected this service showed a loss of £115. This loss does not take into account the fact that it will be necessary, if the service continues, for most of the communal bins to be replaced at an early stage, such bins having been on the streets since 1941, and neither does it take into account the costs which would be involved if proper sterilising and cleansing equipment was provided for the regular treatment of the bins. Furthermore, the vehicle used on this work is now twelve years old and is likely to require replacement in the very near future. I am satisfied that this Service is unnecessary in the Borough as I believe that due to the large number of pigkeepers in the area all kitchen waste produced in the Borough could be readily absorbed. Several complaints were made during the year by householders as to the presence of kitchen waste bins in the streets, mainly because of misuse by the public. It was possible during the year to provide concentrated food to the amount of 59¼ tons to local pigkeepers and farmers; this material was very much in demand and there was a waiting list of applicants for it.

## **OTHER DUTIES.**

### **Shops Act, 1950.**

This Act, which came into operation on 1st October, 1950, was a consolidation of existing legislation. It was possible to give some attention to the provisions of the Act, but due to shortage of inspectorial staff it was not possible to give the duties imposed on this authority under the Act the attention they should have.

It was not possible to carry out routine inspections in regard to hours of closing and weekly half holidays; indeed so far as Weekly Half Holiday Orders are concerned, at the present time with different Weekly Half Holiday Orders operating in Pudsey and Farsley it is almost impossible to keep adequate check on shopkeepers.

#### **Diseases of Animals Acts.**

The administration of the Diseases of Animals (Consolidation) Act, 1950, involved a total of 28 visits. The department dealt with cases of anthrax and swine fever during the year, being responsible for the destruction of carcasses and the disinfection of the affected premises. Full co-operation was effected with the County Police in these duties. I would like to thank the workmen engaged in carcass destruction and the disinfection of premises; their willingness to undertake risks and the long hours they worked at this unpleasant task was very much appreciated.

#### **Petroleum Acts.**

During the year 54 licences were granted in respect of approved stores for the storage of petroleum spirit and mixtures thereof and carbide of calcium. Although every effort was made to ensure that the conditions of the licence were being carried out throughout the Borough, the shortage of staff, together with the multifarious duties carried out in the department, mitigated against systematic and frequent visits.

#### **GENERAL.**

I would like to thank the Council, and this Committee in particular, for the opportunity afforded to me of attending the Annual Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association which was held at Margate in September. The interchange of ideas between delegates from similar authorities and the general excellence of the papers given and the discussion which ensued assume some importance when faced with the specific problems in one's area.

Mr. Peter A. Robertshaw, clerk pupil in the department, was successful in qualifying as a Sanitary Inspector by obtaining the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. Mr. Robertshaw was called up for military service in H.M. Forces in December. I hope that when Mr. Robertshaw returns it will be possible for him to be appointed as a junior inspector in the department. I have stated in many previous reports that I consider it very necessary for the Council to appoint an additional Sanitary Inspector; the growing demands of the Borough and the many additional duties performed by the technical officers of the department proved it necessary for me to make this statement.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. FOSTER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

### Public Health Act

	Primary visits	Revisits
Houses inspected ... ..	145	60
Houses needing repair ... ..	143	253
Nuisances ... ..	386	516
Complaints investigated ... ..	397	17
Drainage visits ... ..	275	406
Sanitary accommodation ... ..	175	99
Tips ... ..	544	—
Refuse collection ... ..	279	9
Refuse accommodation ... ..	260	250
Water samples: Bact. exam. ... ..	31	—
Chem. exam. ... ..	12	—
Water supply ... ..	56	6
Verminous premises ... ..	27	22
Disinfestation ... ..	53	82
Infectious disease ... ..	43	14
Disinfection ... ..	43	—
Smoke observation ... ..	9	—
Offensive trades ... ..	2	—
Tents, vans, sheds ... ..	1	3
Stables, piggeries, etc. ... ..	58	7
Licensed premises ... ..	12	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	232	6

### Housing Act

Applications for Council house ... ..	143	9
Section 9 inspection ... ..	13	15
Section 11 inspection ... ..	20	34
Overcrowding ... ..	10	2
Measured for permitted number ... ..	30	—
Consolidated Regulations ... ..	5	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	74	9

### Food and Drugs Act

Samples taken: Milk Biological ... ..	3	—
Milk Chemical ... ..	54	—
Milk bact.: Pasteurised ... ..	42	—
T.T. ... ..	17	—
T.T. Pasteurised ... ..	22	—
Raw and heat treated ... ..	64	—
Ice cream premises, sale ... ..	113	9
Ice cream manufacture ... ..	40	3
Ice cream: Bact. ... ..	42	—
Food premises ... ..	150	33
Dairies ... ..	21	—
Meat and food inspection ... ..	161	5
Catering establishments ... ..	53	6
Miscellaneous ... ..	276	5

<b>Factories Act.</b>		
Factories with power ... ..	115	29
Factories without power ... ..	18	1
Outworkers ... ..	15	1
Bakehouses ... ..	78	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	10	—
<b>Pests Act.</b>		
Rat infestation ... ..	124	423
Mouse infestation ... ..	3	4
Miscellaneous ... ..	98	—
Sewer manhole tests ... ..	64	104
Sewer manholes baited ... ..	80	81
<b>Shops Act.</b>		
Forms ... ..	19	—
Health ... ..	6	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	11	—
<b>Petroleum Act.</b>		
Petroleum stores ... ..	35	14
<b>Rag Flock Act.</b>		
Inspection ... ..	1	—
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>		
Interviews ... ..	976	—
Meetings, etc. ... ..	97	—
Public sanitary conveniences visited ... ..	2	—
Diseases of Animals Act ... ..	48	6
Miscellaneous ... ..	76	—
	Totals ...	6412
		2545

### SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

#### (a) Dwelling Houses

Floors repaired ... ..	10
Wallplaster repaired ... ..	22
Windows repaired ... ..	20
Ceiling plaster repaired ... ..	14
Windows made to open ... ..	2
Doors repaired ... ..	6
Fireplaces repaired ... ..	19
Ovens repaired/renewed ... ..	2
Sinks repaired/renewed ... ..	9
Waste pipes repaired ... ..	9
Waste pipes cleared ... ..	6
Roofs repaired ... ..	35
Chimneys repaired ... ..	10
Water supply improved ... ..	2
Eavesgutters repaired/renewed ... ..	28
Walls repaired ... ..	7
W.C.s provided ... ..	3
W.C.s repaired ... ..	34
R.W.P.s repaired/renewed ... ..	15
Dustbins provided ... ..	158
Privies converted ... ..	1
W.C.s cleansed ... ..	1



Rooms disinfected ... .. .	48
Vent shafts ... .. .	8
Ashpits abolished ... .. .	1
Rooms sprayed (vermin) ... .. .	106
Premises disinfested (rats) ... .. .	66
Airgrates provided ... .. .	3
Rooms fumigated (vermin) ... .. .	4
Drains inspected ... .. .	149
Drains tested ... .. .	140
Drains cleared ... .. .	97
Drains repaired ... .. .	25
Drains provided ... .. .	6
Inspection chamber repaired ... .. .	5
Inspection chamber provided ... .. .	3
Watercourses cleared ... .. .	1
Cesspools emptied ... .. .	3
<b>(b) Factories</b>	
Conveniences provided ... .. .	14
Ventilated space provided ... .. .	3
Conveniences improved and cleansed ... .. .	8
Washing facilities improved ... .. .	1
Fire escapes provided ... .. .	5
<b>(c) Food premises</b>	
Improved and cleansed ... .. .	4
Washing facilities provided ... .. .	1
Cleansed ... .. .	1
<b>(d) Fried Fish Shops</b>	
Improved ... .. .	1
<b>(e) Dairies</b>	
Cleansed and improved ... .. .	1
<b>(f) Bakehouses</b>	
Cleansed ... .. .	1
Improved ... .. .	1
<b>(g) Shops</b>	
Heating provided ... .. .	2
<b>(h) Miscellaneous</b>	
Offensive accumulations removed ... .. .	2

#### NOTICES

	Served.		Complied with.	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
House repair ... .. .	35	9	12	14
Public Health Act ... .. .	323	71	284	42
Factories ... .. .	8	—	8	—
Food and Drugs ... .. .	10	—	6	—
Housing ... .. .	5	—	2	1
Milk and Dairies ... .. .	—	—	1	—
Shops ... .. .	14	—	2	—
Default action ... .. .	—	—	1	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	395	80	316	67
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Meat	272 tins	994 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Fish	53 tins	
Shellfish	16 tins	
Vegetables	708 tins	
Soup	64 tins	
Milk	205 tins	
Fruit	387 tins	
Jellied Veal	6 tins	51lbs.
Tinned Ham	18 tins	484 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Bacon		14lbs.
Cake		120lbs.
Tripe		31lbs.
Pudding	1 tin	
Jam	3 tins	
Mushrooms	1 tin	
Tinned Chicken	6 tins	
Processed cheese	59 cartons	206lbs.
Pickles	22 jars	
Eggs (shell)	4307	
Chickens	4	
Rabbits	24	52lbs.

TOTAL SALVAGE YIELD 1940-1951 INCLUSIVE

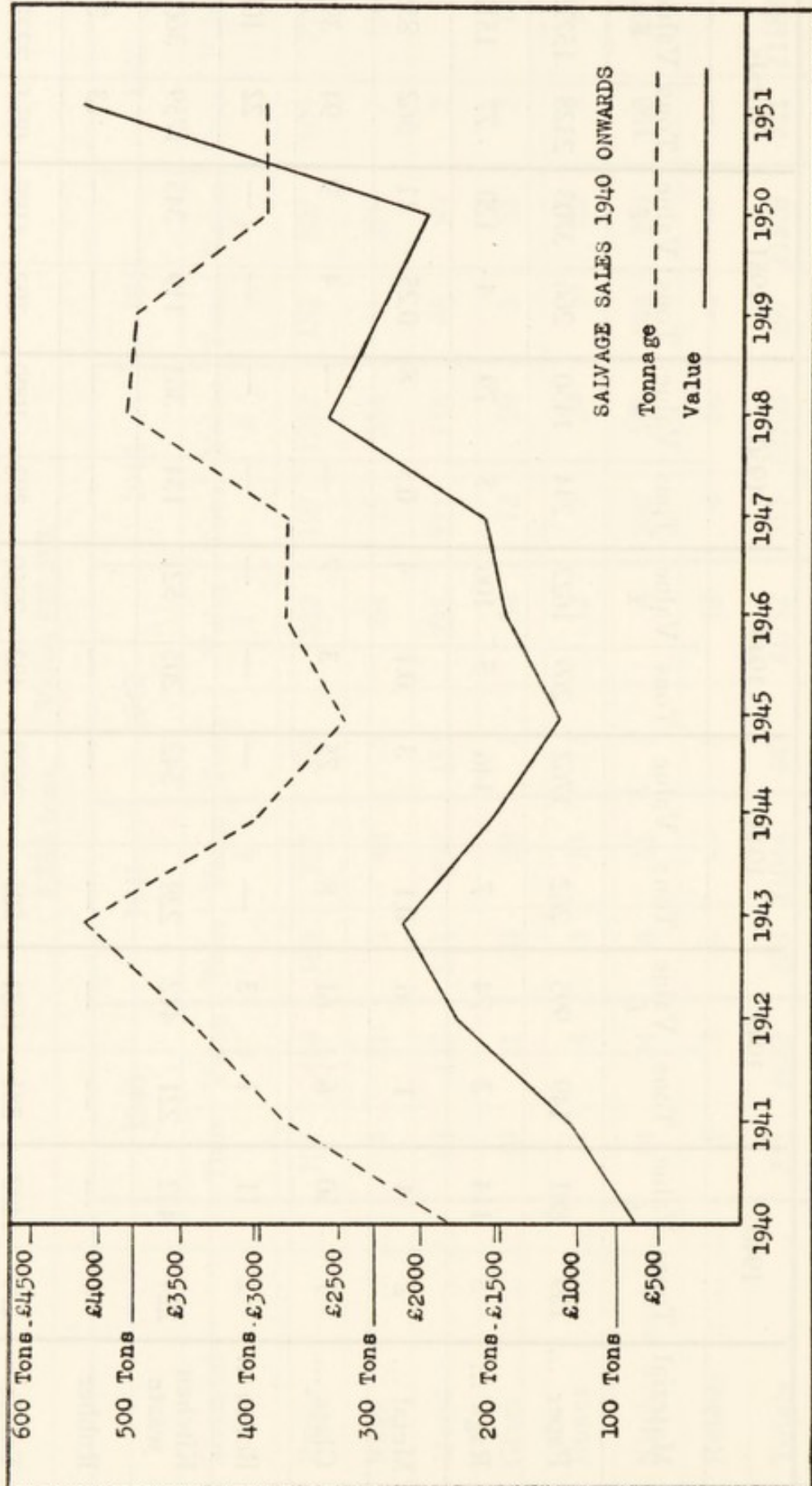
4,854 tons. Value £22,253.

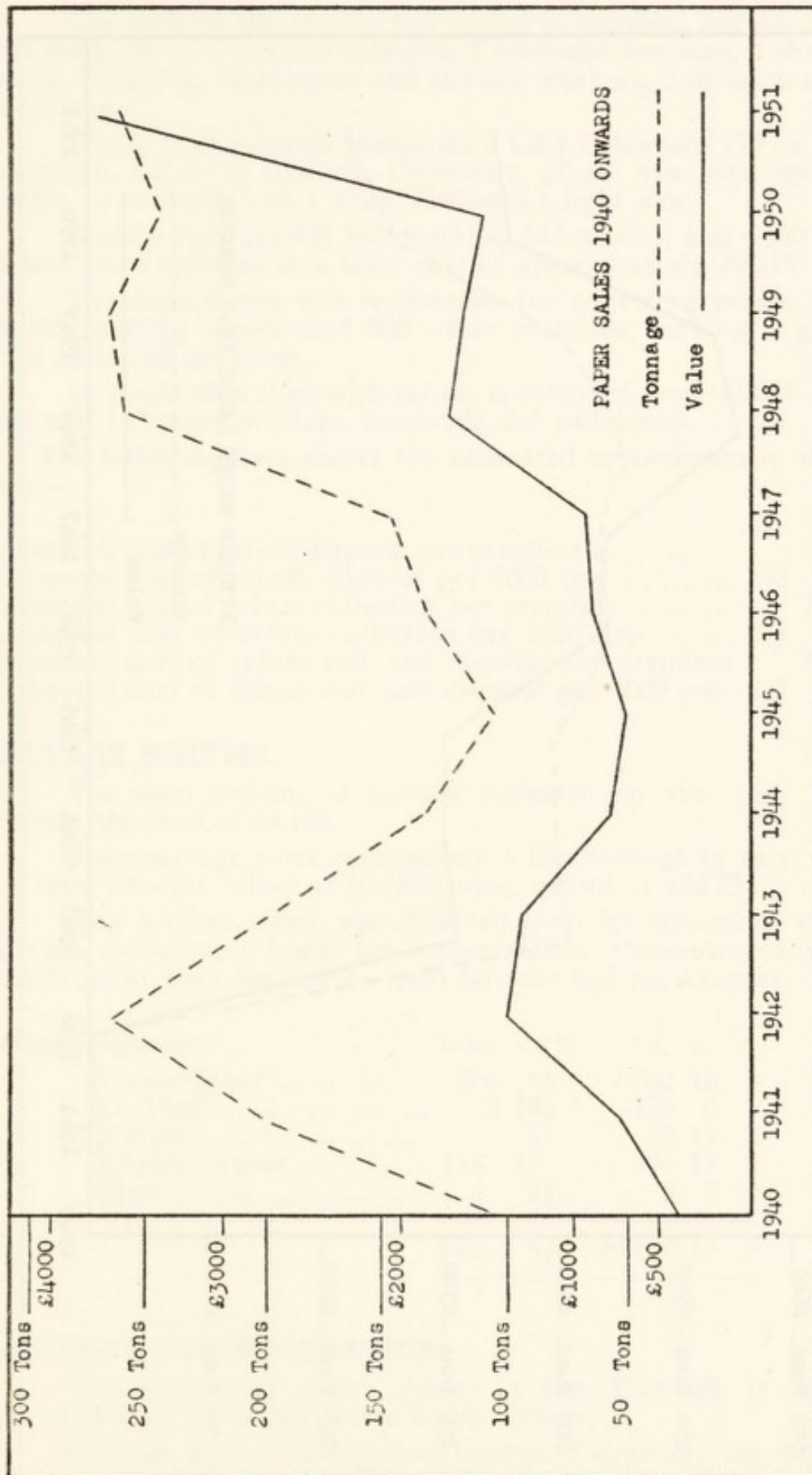
Material	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £
Paper ... ..	104	414	189	757	268	1382	197	1282	132	807	109	720
Rags ... ..	4	21	6	40	5	64	15	334	11	278	7	136
Metal ... ..	92	135	154	197	153	235	111	138	46	89	2	5
Glass ... ..	19	21	20	28	7	34	12	59	5	33	3	18
Bones ... ..	1	4	3	11	3	13	5	24	5	22	2	12
Kitchen waste ...	14	34	6	11	3	6	209	313	198	299	198	297
Rubber ... ..	1	3	—	—	8	18	4	10	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	235	£632	378	£1044	447	£1752	553	£2160	397	£1528	321	£1188

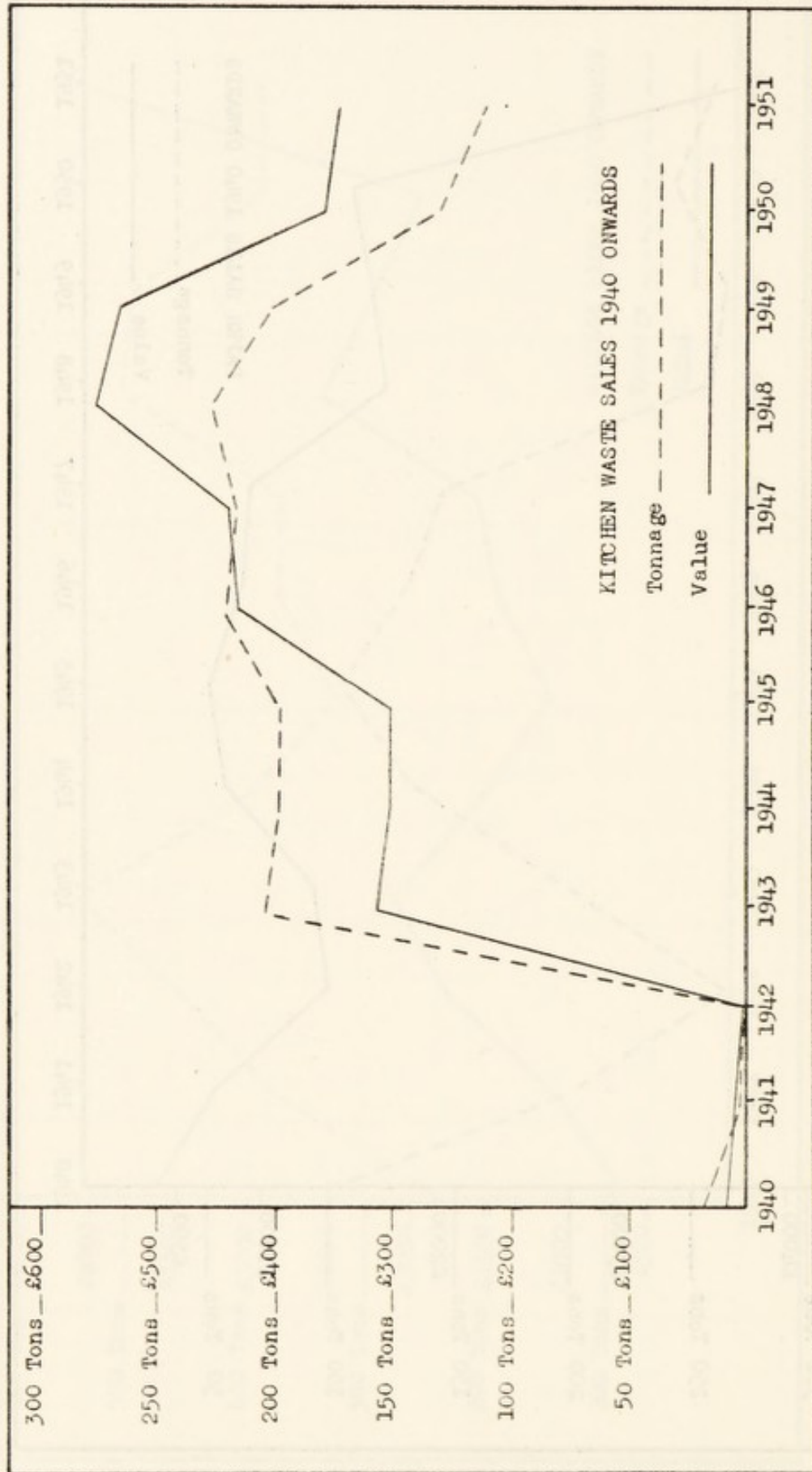
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Material	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		Totals	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £
Paper ...	139	881	149	995	262	1762	269	1622	244	1450	266	3703	2328	15775
Rags ...	5	114	3	74	7	146	5	106	5	79	4	120	77	1512
Metal ...	2	4	1	6	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.5	8	0.25	11	562	835
Glass ...	7	50	6	61	8	75	3	7	—	—	4	9	94	395
Bones ...	2	11	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	100
Kitchen waste	224	432	221	442	228	542	205	521	134	363	119	345	1759	3605
Rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31
Totals	379	1492	381	1581	505	2528	482	2260	383	1900	393	4188	4854	22253







## Refuse Collection and Disposal Service.

The staff of the section has varied in numbers but normally it is made up of 1 general foreman, 1 assistant foreman, 4 charge-hands, 6 drivers,, 12 dustmen and salvage workers, 2 tip men, and 1 watchman.

The fleet of vehicles comprises 2 CK3 Collectors (10 cu. yds. capacity), 3 Karrier Bantam Collectors (7 cu. yds. capacity), 1 Austin (3 tonner), and 1 Ford (10 cwts.) light van.

During the year 421,143 dustbins, 541 privies, and 4,360 pail-closets were emptied at a total cost of approximately £9,515.

The department was responsible for collecting refuse from 10,500 dwelling houses and 800 other premises, making a grand total of 11,300 premises.

In connection therewith refuse is removed from 11,021 dustbins and 113 privy middens, cesspools and pailclosets.

The following data shows the estimated apportionment of the cost:—

	£	s.	d.
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per premises ... ..		2	3
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per 1000 pop. ... ..	42	1	4
Estimated cost of refuse collection per premises ... ..		14	7
Estimated cost of refuse collection per 1000 pop. ... ..	275	2	0
Estimated cost of refuse coll. and disposal per premises		16	10
Estimated cost of refuse coll. and disposal per 1000 pop.	317	3	4

## SALVAGE SCHEME.

The total amount of salvage collected in the year 1951 realised the sum of £4,188.

Since salvage work commenced in the Borough in July, 1940, the total amount collected is 4,854 tons, valued at £22,253.

Raw kitchen waste was collected from 206 communal street bins and delivered to Leeds for concentration. Concentrated waste was brought back for sale to local farmers and pig keepers.

Salvage figures:	tons	cwts.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper ... ..	266	6¼	3,702	16	6
Textiles ... ..	3	14½	120	6	6
Metals ... ..		5	10	11	2
Kitchen waste ... ..	118	15	344	11	8
Glass ... ..	4	3½	9	7	10
	<u>393</u>	<u>4¼</u>	<u>£4,187</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The number of water closets in the Borough is 11,144 approximately, including waste water closets.

In areas without satisfactory means of drainage the department empties and cleanses 104 pailclosets or privies.



## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The factories on the register are as follows:—

Factories (Mechanical) ... ..	193
Factories (Non-Mechanical) ... ..	39
Bakehouses ... ..	32

Visits have been made by the technical staff to inspect premises for the provisions as to health and for the sufficiency of means of escape in case of fire as follows:—

Factories (Mechanical) ... ..	115
Factories (Non-Mechanical) ... ..	18
Bakehouses ... ..	78

Special attention was given to conditions in bakehouses.

## HOUSING.

### I. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	326
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	374
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regs. ... ..	5
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	9
(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 ... ..	Not known
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	181

### II. 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 ... ..	172
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### III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	49
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners ... ..	32
(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	11

### IV. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV., Overcrowding.

(1) (a) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at end of the year ... .. (known)	210
(b) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	286
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein ... (approx.)	1426
(2) (a) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year ... ..	74
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved ... ..	64
(c) Number of persons concerned in such cases (approx.) ... ..	243

N.B. A housing survey is required to obtain reliable information as to the real position in the Borough.

## V. General Housing Conditions.

(a) Total number of houses in the district ... ..	10500
(b) Number of council houses in above ... ..	1600
(c) New houses provided by local authority (perm.)	76
New houses provided by private enterprise ... ..	23
(d) Number of houses converted ... ..	2

You will note that 27 houses were visited by Sanitary Inspectors in connection with vermin infestation, and that 106 rooms were disinfected by the department.

During the year 386 nuisances were dealt with, as compared to 499 in 1950. The number of complaints made to the department was 397. Visits made by the inspectoral staff cover a wide field, as shown in the statistics. Amongst the visits were:

275 primary visits to inspect drainage work.

140 visits to test drains.

Tests include the hydraulic, colour, and chemical tests.

279 visits were made to supervise the refuse collection service.

43 visits to investigate infectious diseases were made, and 43 premises were disinfected in connection therewith. Disinfection is carried out by formalin or sulphur dioxide. I would again draw the attention of the Council to the need for a steam disinfecter.

143 visits were made to applicants for Council houses who pleaded overcrowding or living in insanitary conditions.

Frequent sampling of water supplies was undertaken, particularly from premises not connected to the public mains supply, and were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, as follows:—

### **Bacteriological Examination:**

Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
29	29	—

### **Chemical Analysis:**

Total.	Satisfactory.	Doubtful.
15	13	2

One dwelling house only is not connected to the public main.

There are no ashpits in use in the Borough.

## **INSPECTION OF FOOD AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.**

### **(a) Milk Supply.**

(1) The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are responsible for the supervision of the production side of the milk trade. This authority is responsible for ensuring satisfactory distribution.

There is an increasing tendency for the use of bulk milk to be sold in the Borough, particularly pasteurised milk, although there is still a considerable amount of locally produced milk being delivered to consumers in the raw state.

Number of retail milk purveyors registered 64

Number of dairy inspections during the year 21

64 samples of raw and heat treated milk were taken for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue test, with the following results:

Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
58	6

Immediate investigations were made to discover the cause of unsatisfactory samples, and every attempt was made to locate and remedy the cause.

**(2) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.**

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

No. of licences to deal in "Tuberculin Tested" milk	30
No. of licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk ... ..	25
No. of licences to deal in "Accredited" milk ... ..	4
No. of licences to deal in "Sterilised" milk ... ..	51
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "T.T." milk	2
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk ... ..	5
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Sterilised" milk ... ..	12

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

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised ... ..	41	1
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	17	—
T.T. Pasteurised ... ..	22	—

Three samples of raw milk were submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis. All gave negative results.

**(3) Chemical Analysis.**

A total of 54 samples of milk were obtained in the Borough by the Sanitary Inspectors for this purpose. The County Analyst certified that all but one were genuine.

**(b) Meat and Other Foods.**

During the year 161 visits were made to examine foods suspected of being unfit for human consumption, and as can be seen from the statistics approximately 2,400 lbs. of food were certified as unfit and surrendered to the department for destruction.

150 premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 183 visits were made during the year.

The only slaughtering which took place was of pigs for private consumption. The continuance of the co-operation with the Food Executive Officer enabled an inspection of every carcass to be made. The owners of the carcasses appeared to appreciate the advice given by the Sanitary Inspectors.

42 samples of ice cream were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
28	10	3	1

Premises registered for manufacture of ice cream... 9

Premises registered for sale & storage of ice cream 73

**MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.**

**(a) Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928.**

Licences were granted in respect of premises under this Act as follows:—

Licence to store petroleum spirit ... .. 53

Licence to store carbide of calcium ... .. 1

35 visits were made to such premises.

**(b) Diseases of Animals Acts.**

The department co-operates with the West Riding County Police in this matter. 48 inspections were made for this purpose.

**(c) Pests Act, 1950.**

981 visits and revisits were made by Sanitary Inspectors in respect of 41 complaints of rats and mouse infestation.

Advice as to eradication and proofing of premises was given in each case, and in 66 instances disinfestation measures were carried out by the department.

I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation in the Borough remains at a comparatively low level.

**(d) Shops Acts.**

The health provisions of the Shops Acts contained in Section 10 of the Act were the subject of careful attention, and additional heating, lighting, and W.C. accommodation was installed in certain cases as a result of action by the department. 38 visits were made.

Visits were made to inspect the health and comfort arrangements for the assistants, and to shops to inspect statutory forms.

H. FOSTER

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

APPENDIX



# HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST MICHIGAN COUNTY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

The Division consists of the following districts:

	Population	Area
	(1930)	(Square Miles)
Palmyr Township	2,415	3.77
Northwest Township	1,480	2.74
Southwest Township	2,120	3.20

## DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer—  
G. P. HENDERSON, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H.

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer and Deputy Divisional School  
Medical Officer—  
None.

Assistant County Medical Officer—

WELBY A. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H.  
KATHA TAYLOR, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H.

Chief Medical Officer—

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# APPENDIX

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District Officers—

W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1941.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1942.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1943.

Sanitation Health Officers—

W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1941.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1942.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1943.

Health Officers and School Nurses—

W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1941.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1942.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1943.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1944.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1945.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1946.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1947.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1948.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1949.  
W. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.P.H., Supervisor, 1950.



## APPENDIX.

### HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5.

The Division consists of the following Districts:—

	Population (Mid 1951)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough ... ..	30,450	5,323
Horsforth Urban District ... ..	14,060	2,706
Aireborough Urban District ... ..	27,620	6,856

### DIVISIONAL STAFF.

**Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer—**  
G. P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Deputy Divisional Medical Officer and Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer—**  
Vacant.

**Assistant County Medical Officer—**  
HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.  
CECILIA TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time).

**Clinic Medical Officers (part-time)—**  
KATHLEEN B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.  
C. W. DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.  
T. H. ELMER, M.B., Ch.B.  
J. E. OUTHWAITE, M.B., Ch.B.  
W. W. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch. B.  
N. PYECROFT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
LINDA SYMONS, M.B., Ch.B. (appointed May, 1951).

**Dental Officers—**  
S. MITCHINSON, L.D.S. (appointed 26th November, 1951).  
S. LEVINSON, L.D.S.  
P. W. THORNTON, L.D.S.

**Superintendent Health Visitor—**  
Miss D. I. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (appointed 1st January, 1951).

**Health Visitors and School Nurses—**  
Miss P. I. ADAMSON, S.R.N.  
Miss E. B. CRIBB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Mrs. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Mrs. E. E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
Mrs. I. MORTIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Miss A. J. MOVERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Miss M. E. MARGERISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Miss B. I. OWNSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (resigned April, 1951).  
Mrs. H. SHANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Mrs. J. B. SWIFT, 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.



### **Assistant Health Visitors—**

Miss A. L. ADAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time).  
Miss I. BUDBY, Enrolled Assistant Nurse.  
Mrs. M. A. BURGOYNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.P.A.

### **Midwives—**

Miss W. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief).  
Miss J. M. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. N. S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 30th  
September, 1951).  
Mrs. D. LAURIE, S.C.M.  
Miss R. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. J. I. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. M. WATTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss J. E. P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. G. M. WOODHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

### **Home Nurses—**

Miss J. E. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.  
Miss O. M. ILLINGWORTH, R.M.P.A.  
Mrs. O. LONGLEY, S.R.N.  
Mrs. A. L. PARNHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss N. M. ROBSON, S.R.N.  
Miss Y. A. ROSER, S.R.N. (appointed October, 1951).  
Mrs. A. WALTON, S.R.N.  
Mrs. D. WARD, S.R.N.  
Miss A. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (T.B. Nurs. Cert.),  
Queen's Nursing Sister.  
Mrs. D. WILSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.

### **Tuberculosis Health Visitors—**

Mrs. S. A. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N.  
Mrs. V. HARTLEY, S.R.N.

### **Day Nurseries**

#### **Matrons—**

Guiseley: Miss E. N. CANHAM (appointed 1st July, 1951).  
Yeadon: Mrs. D. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N.  
Pudsey: Miss E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Horsforth: Mrs. I. BRADLEY, S.R.N. (appointed 19th  
February, 1951).

### **Mental Health Social Worker—**

Miss E. BUCK.

### **Mental Health Home Teacher—**

Miss M. MOXON.

### **V.D. Social Worker—**

Miss E. M. SENIOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

**Speech Therapist—**

Miss P. J. FISHER, L.C.S.T.

**CONSULTANT STAFF AT SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS—**

(Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

**Consultant Ophthalmologist—**

R. BURNS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

**Consultant Aural Surgeon—**

S. KAVANAGH, F.R.C.S., Ed., D.L.O.

**Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon—**

IAN LAWSON DICK, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (resigned March, 1951).

D. H. MACMILLAN, M.B., Ch.B. (resigned June, 1951).

J. WISHART, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. (appointed July, 1951).

**Paediatrician—**

(Provided by Leeds University Department of Paediatrics)

R. J. PUGH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (appointed October, 1951).

## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

### 1. Births.

The births notified during the year assignable to the Division were as follows:—

	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Pudsey M.B.	150	1	326	5	482
Horsforth U.D.	27	—	174	3	204
Aireborough U.D.	109	3	274	5	391
Totals	286	4	774	13	1077

The above figures show clearly the present trend towards hospital confinement, especially in Horsforth, a state of affairs which is having an adverse effect on the domiciliary midwifery service.

### 2. Domiciliary Midwifery.

The services of nine full-time County domiciliary midwives were available in the Division during the year and relief duties were undertaken by a Relief Midwife. Nurse Holliday, the midwife in Calverley, resigned in October, and in view of the falling numbers of domiciliary confinements in Horsforth, Nurse Richardson was transferred from Horsforth to the Calverley area.

All the midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and are equipped with the necessary apparatus.

In addition to attending domiciliary confinements, the midwives also attend those cases confined in hospitals and nursing homes if they are discharged home before the end of the lying-in period.

One independent midwife practised in the Aireborough Urban District.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the year was as follows:—

	Attended by County Midwives		Attended by Independent Midwives	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse
Pudsey M.B.	132	4	—	—
Horsforth U.D.	30	6	—	—
Aireborough U.D.	87	23	—	1
Totals	249	33	—	1

The following table gives the number of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered by domiciliary midwives during the year:—

PUDSEY M.B.	75
HORSFORTH U.D.	10
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	70
TOTAL	155

### 3. Institutional Confinements.

All applications for Regional Hospital Board maternity accommodation for expectant mothers in this Division are made by the ante-natal clinic or the patient's own doctor, to the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following maternity homes according to the wishes of the patient and the nature of the case:—

Four Gables Maternity Home, Horsforth ...	20 beds
The General Hospital, Otley ... ..	20 beds
St. Winifred's Maternity Home, Ilkley ... ..	12 beds
	(provisional)

At each of these units it is possible for the patient's own doctor to attend the confinement if desired.

These arrangements are working very satisfactorily.

### 4. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

The following attendances were made during the year:—

Name of Clinic	No. of Sessions held during Year	No. of Patients who attended during Year	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
PUDSEY .. ..	51	267	1206	24
FARSLEY .. ..	51	149	502	10
CALVERLEY ..	51	56	242	5
HORSFORTH ..	24	38	121	5
RAWDON .. ..	12	34	100	8
YEADON .. ..	24	46	135	6
GUISELEY .. ..	51	43	255	5

## 5. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers.

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive priority dental treatment through the County Council's Scheme either at the County's Dental Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, or from their own dentist.

## CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

### 1. Infant Welfare Clinics.

The following attendances were made during the year:—

Name of Clinic	Number of Sessions held during Year	No. of Children who Attended during Year	New Patients		Total Attendances		Average Attendance per Session	
			under 1 Year of Age	1-5 Years of Age	under 1 Year of Age	1-5 Years of Age	under 1 Year of Age	1-5 Years of Age
PUDSEY	102	439	183	17	2600	713	26	7
FARSLEY	49	314	125	5	1794	664	37	14
CALVERLEY	51	191	58	13	1005	597	20	12
HORSFORTH	51	339	143	17	1990	559	39	11
RAWDON	51	224	70	12	1107	631	22	12
YEADON	51	257	103	18	1177	680	23	13
GUISELEY	51	280	108	7	1814	722	36	14

### 2. Day Nurseries.

The demand for day nursery accommodation continues and apart from casual absence due to sickness, all the day nurseries have been fully used and have considerable waiting lists. Children in the age range 0-5 years are admitted, and the following categories are eligible for admission:—

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
- (c) Children of parents who cannot find suitable homes or are living in overcrowded and/or insanitary dwellings.
- (d) The young child of the widow who must educate and support the family unassisted, and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.
- (e) The child whose mother is engaged in the Textile Industry.

The nurseries are recognised by the Ministries of Health and Education as training centres for students for the certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board.

All the children attending the nurseries are medically examined monthly, and diphtheria immunisation is also carried out when necessary.

Name of Day Nursery	Average Daily Attendance during Year	
	0—2	2—5
PROVIDENCE HOUSE, STANNINGLEY .. ..	9	19
SUNNYBANK AVENUE, HORSFORTH .. ..	6	24
WHACKHOUSE LANE, YEADON .. .. .	7	22
OXFORD ROAD, GUISELEY ..	7	23

### 3. Premature Infants.

Special equipment, for use in the nursing of premature babies at home, is stationed at the Pudsey Ambulance Depot from which it can be delivered to the home at any time, day or night, at the request of a doctor or midwife. Nurse Gibson and Nurse Roberts have attended a special course of instruction in the care of premature babies at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, and arrangements have been made for them to be notified of all premature births in order that they can advise and assist the domiciliary midwives as to their care.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated, and if it is 5½lbs. or less the infant is considered to be premature.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:—

PREMATURE BABIES, BORN DURING 1951 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION.

	Born Dead			Died in first 24 hours			Died on 2nd to 7th day			Died on 8th to 28th day			Survived 28 days			TOTAL		
	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.
Born at Home— PUDSEY ..			1															8
HORSFORTH ..																		3
AIREBOROUGH..			1						1					1				4
Born in Private Nursing Home PUDSEY ..			1															4
HORSFORTH ..																		—
AIREBOROUGH..																		—
Born in Maternity Home or Hospital PUDSEY ..			2															21
HORSFORTH ..			1				1									1	1	9
AIREBOROUGH..						1								1		1	1	14

#### 4. Illegitimate Children.

The Health Visitors visit all unmarried mothers and their children to give any necessary help and advice. Effective co-operation exists between the Divisional Public Health office and the various statutory and voluntary bodies who may be concerned in dealing with the many social problems which these cases frequently present.

The County Council accept financial responsibility within prescribed limits for unmarried mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes.

The number of illegitimate live births in the Division during the year was as follows:—

	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
Pudsey M.B.	13	2.7%
Horsforth U.D.	7	3.4%
Airborough U.D.	9	2.3%



## HEALTH VISITING.

Under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, health visiting became, for the first time in its history, a statutory duty. The relevant section says: "It shall be a duty of every local health authority to make provision in their area for the visiting of persons in their homes by visitors, to be called 'health visitors,' for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness and expectant or nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection." Previously the health visitor was mainly concerned with the welfare of mothers and young children under five years, and although this must continue to be an important part of her work, she is now also concerned with the promotion of health within the family as a unit, and the scope of her work has consequently been very considerably extended and broadened. An increasing part of her time is being devoted to the problems of the aged and the care and after care of patients discharged from hospital. She also attends at the Infant Welfare, Ante-Natal and School Clinics, and undertakes School Medical work.

During the year practical work was arranged in the Division for health visitor students who are taking the course of training, arranged jointly by the County Council and the University of Leeds, for the Health Visitor's Certificate.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are given below:—

	Visits to Expectant Mothers	Visits to Infants under 1 Year		Visits to Infants 1-5 Years		Other Visits
		1st Visits	Others	1st Visits	Others	
Pudsey M.B. ..	345	443	3246	24	7112	3552
Horsforth U.D. ..	15	205	682	10	1402	1243
Aireborough U.D. ..	93	317	1237	6	2226	2446
<b>TOTALS</b> ..	<b>453</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>5165</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10740</b>	<b>7241</b>

## HOME NURSING.

The Home Nursing Service continues to fill a most pressing need in view of the shortage of hospital beds especially for the aged chronic sick, and the early discharge of patients from hospital owing to the pressure on hospital accommodation.

Very close and effective liaison is maintained with general practitioners and the various hospitals in relation to this service.

Each nurse has under her care articles of equipment for loan to patients who are being nursed at home. Large articles of equipment such as wheel chairs, etc. are stored at the Divisional Public Health Office, and are available for loan to patients as required. The existing equipment has been augmented and is now very comprehensive in range.

The work performed by the Home Nurses during the year is as follows:—

	Number of visits made during Year	Number of cases attended during year
Pudsey M.B.	14,203	487
Horsforth U.D.	4,566	277
Aireborough U.D.	12,322	522

### HOME HELP SERVICE.

There has been a further steady expansion of this service during the year.

We have fortunately been able to recruit a sufficient number of suitable Home Helps to meet the demand, and at the end of the year 55 Home Helps (14 whole-time and 41 part-time) had been enrolled for duty in the Divisional area.

The number of cases provided with a Home Help and the classification of the cases is as follows:—

	CASES PROVIDED WITH DOMESTIC HELP DURING YEAR						Total
	Illness (Excluding Aged)	Lying-in	Expectant Mothers	Mental Defective	Aged	Children of Pre-School or School Age	
Pudsey M.B.	33	43	10	—	68	4	158
Horsforth U.D.	25	19	—	—	44	1	89
Aireborough U.D.	49	56	2	4	67	2	180
Total Cases	107	118	12	4	179	7	427
Total Hours Worked ..	14,942½	8,644½	608	435	24,875½	483	49,988½

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Miss E. Buck, one of the County Council's Mental Health Social Workers, undertakes duties in connection with the supervision and training of mentally defective persons in the Division, who are under statutory supervision, guardianship or on licence from Institutions. She is also concerned with the aftercare of persons discharged from Mental Hospitals although little work has been done in this direction, as this is mainly carried out by the social worker attached to the local Mental Hospital.

Miss M. Moxon, Home Teacher, undertakes the training of defectives in their own homes.

Arrangements have been made with the Leeds Mental Health Service for children who have been reported to the Local Health Authority as ineducable and who are living at home, to attend daily at the West Leeds Occupation Centre, Armley Grange, Stanningley Road, Leeds.

The Duly Authorised Officer whose duty it is to take initial proceedings for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, is Mr. J. Rollisson, Divisional Welfare Office, Bradford.

**PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS ON THE 1st  
JANUARY, 1952.**

	PUDSEY		HORSFORTH		AIRE-BOROUGH		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I.								
Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with":—								
(a) On Licence from Institutions								
Under 16 yrs. of age .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 16 yrs. of age .. ..	4	2	—	—	1	—	5	2
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)								
Under 16 yrs. of age .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 16 yrs. of age .. ..	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)								
Under 16 yrs. of age .. ..	7	6	5	1	3	2	15	9
Over 16 yrs. of age .. ..	5	6	6	3	4	4	15	13
Number of cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an Institution	1	2	1	—	1	1	3	3
Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with", but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:								
Under 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 16 yrs. of age	3	3	3	2	4	2	10	7
Number of Mental Defectives receiving training:—								
(a) In Occupation Centres								
Under 16 yrs. of age .. ..	2	1	3	1	2	1	7	3
Over 16 yrs. of age .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) At home .. ..	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	4
II.								
OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.								
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1951 .. ..								
(i) After marriage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) While unmarried	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Number who have married during 1951 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Diphtheria immunisation and vaccination is the responsibility of the West Riding County Council as Local Health Authority, and is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

### Diphtheria immunisation.

Number of children at 31st December, 1951, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1937) in the Division.								
Age at 31.12.51 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942-46	10 to 14 1937-41	Total under 15
Number Immunised in								
Pudsey M. B.	32	222	273	339	405	2083	1820	5174
Horsforth U. D.	8	116	198	297	152	933	971	2675
Aireborough U. D.	13	182	210	272	296	616	1303	3895
Estimated mid-year child population — 1951. As supplied by the Registrar General.				Children under five		Children 5—14		
				Pudsey M. B.		2,454		
				Horsforth U. D.		1,052		
				Aireborough U. D.		2,132		
						3,918		
						1,647		
						3,535		

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE DIVISION (including temporary residents) during 1951.				TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE GIVEN A SECONDARY OR REINFORCING INJECTION.
Age at date of Final Injection			Total	During 1951.
	Under 5.	5 to 14		
Pudsey M. B.	302	63	365	491
Horsforth U. D.	161	20	181	271
Aireborough U. D.	250	51	301	356

## Vaccination.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING 1951.						
AGE at 31st DEC., 1951 i.e., born in years		Under 1 1951	1 to 4 1947 to 50	5 to 14 1937 to 46	15 or over Before 1937	Total
Number Vaccinated	Pudsey M.B.	116	95	8	14	233
	Horsforth U.D.	70	52	14	24	160
	Aireborough U.D.	69	70	4	4	150
Number Re-vaccinated	Pudsey M.B.	—	1	7	83	91
	Horsforth U.D.	—	1	15	70	86
	Aireborough U.D.	—	2	7	18	27

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

### 1. Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools in the Division during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

#### Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants ... ..	1016
Second-age group ... ..	719
Third-age group ... ..	598
	2333
Number of other periodic Inspections ..	228
	2561

#### Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections ... ..	1587
Number of Re-inspections ... ..	177
	1764

### 2. Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects	Total individual pupils
Entrants .. ..	15	72	87
Second age group .. ..	61	19	72
Third age group .. ..	34	7	40
Total (prescribed groups) ..	110	98	199
Other Periodic Inspections ..	11	3	13
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>212</b>

### 3. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease  (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
	Requiring treatment  (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment  (3)	Requiring treatment  (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment  (5)
Skin .. .. .	1	7	71	87
Eyes a. Vision ..	121	106	35	55
b. Squint ..	6	10	1	3
c. Other ..	—	—	4	7
Ears a. Hearing ..	4	16	3	14
b. Otitis Media	—	4	—	9
c. Other ..	—	—	2	1
Nose or throat ..	69	192	77	79
Speech .. .. .	1	30	2	12
Cervical glands ..	—	11	—	3
Heart and circulation	—	49	—	33
Lungs .. .. .	1	36	—	31
Developmental				
a. Hernia ..	—	3	—	1
b. Other ..	—	9	—	—
Orthopaedic				
a. Posture ..	3	27	2	8
b. Flat foot ..	8	95	6	29
c. Other ..	8	16	3	9
Nervous system				
a. Epilepsy ..	—	—	—	1
b. Other ..	—	—	—	—
Psychological				
a. Development	—	1	—	—
b. Stability ..	—	1	—	—
Other.. .. .	—	34	3	64



#### 4. Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspect'd	A. (GOOD)		B. (FAIR)		C. (POOR)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ..	1016	294	29%	699	69%	23	2%
Second age group ..	719	245	34%	457	64%	17	2%
Third age group ..	598	237	39%	351	59%	10	2%
Other Periodic Inspections	228	111	49%	115	50%	2	1%
Total ..	2561	887	35%	1622	63%	52	2%

#### Infestation with Vermin.

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ... ..	21173
(ii) Total number of <b>individual</b> pupils found to be infested ... ..	425
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ... ..	1
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ... ..	1

#### Minor Ailment Clinics

	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1951
(a) Skin—	
Ringworm: Scalp ... ..	—
Body ... ..	2
Scabies ... ..	7
Impetigo ... ..	17
Other skin diseases ... ..	140
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint) ... ..	70
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects ... ..	71
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ... ..	537
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	844
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics ... ..	2784

### Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held during year ... ..	38
No. of cases dealt with:	
Errors of refraction (including squint) ... ..	531
Other conditions ... ..	2
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	316

### Orthopaedic Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year ...	10	
No. of individual patients seen ... ..	48	42
Total number of attendances ... ..	98	70
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year) ... ..	34	50
Total number of attendances ... ..	340	752

### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year	8	
No. of individual children ... ..	7	132
No. of (2) above—		
(a) referred for operative treatment	7	108
(b) who obtained operative treatment... ..	6	81
(c) treated at school clinics ... ..	2	26
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic ... ..	9	158

### Paediatric Clinic

(This Clinic commenced 4th October, 1951)

No. of sessions held during the year	6	
No. of individual patients seen ... ..	3	22
Total No. of attendances at clinic ...	4	22

### Speech Therapy

(This clinic commenced 28th September, 1951)

No. of sessions held during the year	50	
No. of individual children treated ...	7	19

### DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected ... ..	4455
No. of children found to require treatment ... ..	3138
No. of children treated ... ..	3941
No. of attendances for treatment ... ..	5281
No. of extractions—temporary teeth ... ..	2187
permanent teeth ... ..	234
No. of general anaesthetics ... ..	369
No. of fillings—temporary teeth ... ..	200
permanent teeth ... ..	3588
No. of other treatments—temporary teeth ... ..	352
permanent teeth ... ..	1047



