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BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

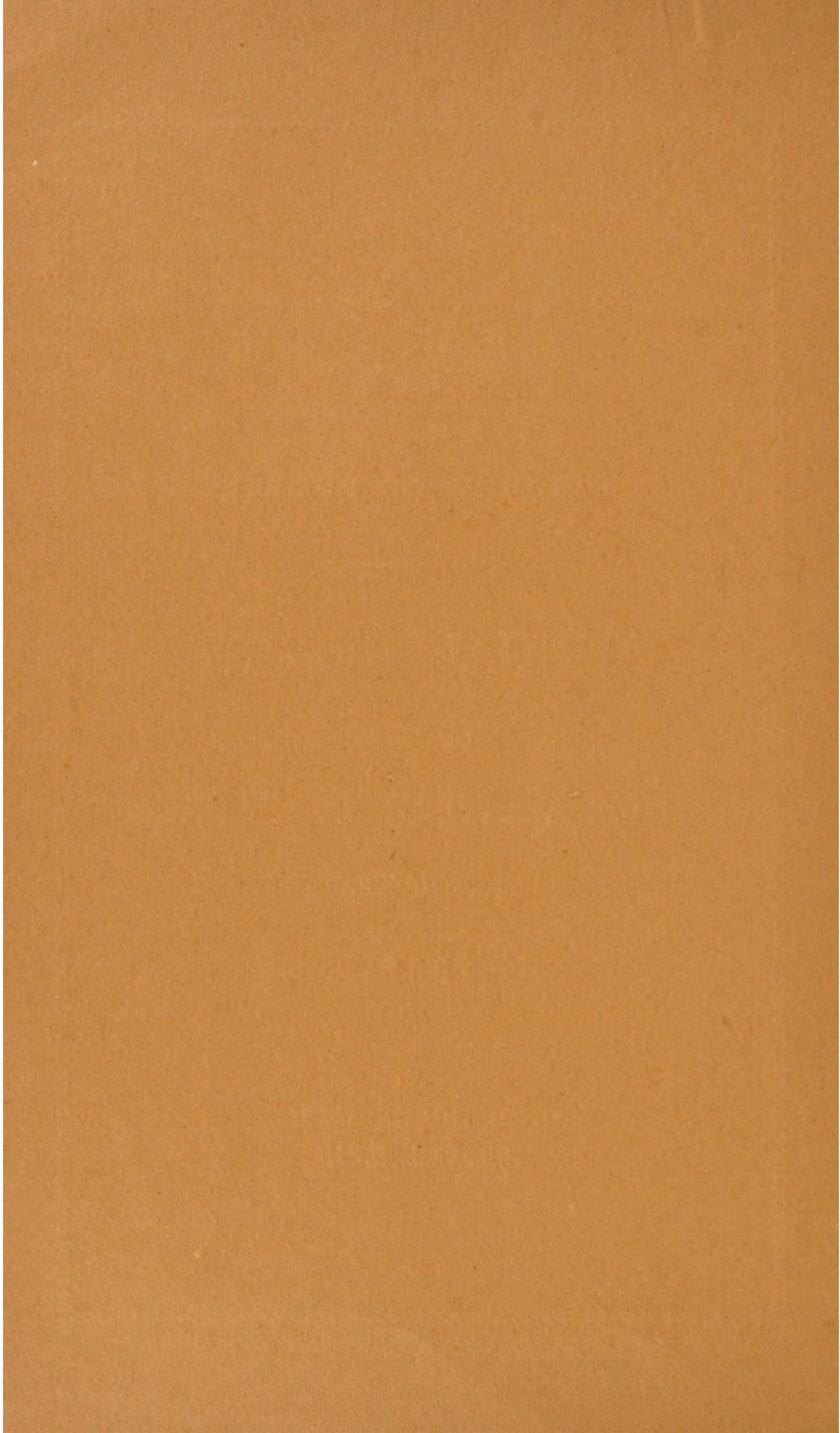
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1952

G. P. HOLDERNESS

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



BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

1952

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

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

Deputy Chairman: Councillor S. M. E. MUSGRAVE

Alderman W. CRABTREE

Councillor H. BENTLEY

„ N. ECKERSLEY

„ D. GRAY

„ F. B. ISLES

„ W. H. NORTHARD

„ F. ROBBINS

„ C. SYKES

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health—

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B. (appointed Nov., 1952).

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.

Miss S. WHITEHEAD.

Mrs. E. GENTLE.

Miss J. S. ASHBY.

Clerical Staff—Sanitary Inspector's Department—

Miss M. THOMPSON.

Mr. PETER A. ROBINSON (National Service).

Miss M. JACKSON (appointed March, 1952).

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 1952.

The vital statistics show in many respects a satisfactory trend, notably in regard to infant and maternal mortality and mortality from infectious diseases, including tuberculosis. On the other hand diseases of the circulatory system and cancer continue to be the major causes of death.

The birth rate at 14.1, after an unexpected rise last year, continued to fall from the high rate recorded in 1947. Of the total births registered 3.6 per cent were illegitimate as compared with 2.7 per cent in 1951.

The death rate from all causes was 12.5 as compared with 14.2 in 1951. Eighty per cent of all deaths were of persons aged 60 years and over. Diseases of the heart and circulation and cancer accounted for 59 per cent and 16 per cent of all deaths respectively.

The death rate from tuberculosis fell to 0.13 compared with 0.19 for the West Riding Administrative County and 0.24 for England and Wales.

There were 10 deaths of infants under one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 23.3 as compared with 30.0 for the West Riding Administrative County and 27.6 for England and Wales.

For the third successive year there were no maternal deaths.

Apart from measles and scarlet fever the incidence of infectious disease was slight.

No cases of diphtheria occurred during the year and the Borough has now been completely free from this disease for the last five years. This most gratifying situation must not lead to complacency, as it can only be maintained if every effort is made to have every child immunised, preferably before its first birthday.

The value of whooping cough immunisation is now established and the prospect of bringing the disease under control by this means is very promising. If the maximum benefits are to be obtained from the protection afforded, whooping cough immunisation should be carried out if possible during the first six months of life.

The home nurses and health visitors continue to devote a large proportion of their time to the care of the old people in the Borough. Increasing assistance is also being given to the aged by the home help service, and out of a total of 148 cases receiving the services of a home help during the year 72 were aged persons. Although many old people can, with the help of relatives, neighbours and statutory and voluntary services, be cared for adequately and lead happy and comfortable lives in their homes, there are some living alone and bedridden, who require the continuous care and attention which can only be provided adequately in hospitals for the chronic sick. Unfortunately there is a shortage of such accommodation and considerable delay is frequently experienced in obtaining their admission thereto.

The increasing demand for hospital confinements calls for comment. It is estimated that 78 per cent of the confinements of Pudsey mothers during the year took place in hospitals and nursing homes. Apart from those cases where hospital confinement was necessary on medical grounds this situation is attributable partly to the mother's own attitude to her confinement and also to factors such as housing, home circumstances, a considerable financial advantage to the mother, and the ready availability of beds in maternity units provided by the Regional Hospital Board in this area. The effect has been to markedly reduce the number of domiciliary confinements with a consequent feeling of frustration among the domiciliary midwives.

A Mass Radiography Survey was carried out in the Borough in November by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, and the Health Department co-operated with the Mass Radiography Unit in giving publicity to the visit and making arrangements for the sessions. Details of this survey are given in the body of this report.

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, for completeness, information and statistics relating to these services in an appendix to this Report.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their kindness and interest in the work of the Health Department. I also much appreciate the help given to me by the Officers of the Council and the staff of the Health Department.

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 1952)	30,530
Area Comparability Factor: Births	1.02
Deaths	0.99
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	10,670
Rateable value for General Rate (approx.)	£173,015
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (approx.)	£680

The District is divided into 7 wards.

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, Legitimate	413	218	195
Illegitimate	16	7	9
Total	429	225	204
Still, Legitimate	11	8	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	11	8	3

BIRTH RATES

	1951	1952
Live births (per 1,000 estimated population)	16.0	14.1
Still births (per 1,000 estimated population)	0.23	0.36
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	14	25

DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
All causes	381	192	189
Deaths of infants under 1 year			
legitimate	10	6	4
illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks			
legitimate	4	2	2
illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths from puerperal causes	—	—	—

DEATH RATES

(per 1,000 estimated population)

	1951	1952
All causes (crude)	14.2	12.5
All causes (adjusted)	14.1	12.4

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age.

	1951	1952
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	16.4	23.3
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	16.8	26.6
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	nil	nil

Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age.

	1951	1952
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	8.2	9.3
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	8.4	9.7
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	nil	nil

Maternal Mortality.

(per 1,000 live and still births)

	1951	1952
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	nil	nil

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952.

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).
BIRTH RATE :				
Unadjusted	14.1	15.3	15.4	15.3
Adjusted*	14.3	15.4	15.7	
DEATH RATES :				
All causes (Crude)	12.5	12.1	11.5	11.3
All causes (Adjusted)*	12.4	12.3	12.0	
Infective and parasitic disease x	0.10	0.07	0.07	xx
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.21
Other forms of tuberculosis	Nil	0.03	0.03	0.03
Respiratory Diseases†	1.44	1.21	1.15	xx
Cancer‡	2.06	2.02	1.92	1.99
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2.23	1.88	1.74	xx
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.11	4.66	4.35	xx
INFANT MORTALITY :				
(Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	23.3	30.1	30.0	27.6
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
	Nil	0.88	0.80	0.72

* 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.	1951			1952		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	4	2	6	3	1	4
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	11	15	5	5	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	—	7	7	1	8
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	3	—	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	20	38	20	15	35
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	4	4	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	45	62	32	36	68
Coronary disease, angina	35	19	54	33	16	49
Hypertension with heart disease	2	12	14	3	1	4
Other heart disease	34	68	102	33	57	90
Other circulatory disease	5	6	11	3	10	13
Influenza	3	5	8	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	2	5	8	4	12
Bronchitis	18	16	34	20	11	31
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	2	2	—	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	2	6	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3	4	1	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	1	2	3	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	18	32	6	13	19
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2	—	1	1
All other accidents	4	9	13	7	3	10
Suicide	2	—	2	1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	183	249	432	192	189	381

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 ..	6	4	10
1 ..	1	—	1
2 to 4 ..	—	—	—
5 to 9 ..	1	—	1
10 to 14 ..	1	1	2
15 to 19 ..	—	—	—
20 to 29 ..	1	1	2
30 to 39 ..	4	1	5
40 to 49 ..	8	7	15
50 to 59 ..	24	11	35
60 to 69 ..	51	36	87
70 to 79 ..	64	77	141
80 to 89 ..	26	43	69
90 & over ..	1	8	9
Age not known ..	4	—	4
Totals	192	189	381

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
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Glosso-pharyngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital heart disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hypoplasia of Adrenal Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Intestinal atresia ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Suprarenal neuroblastoma	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES	3	—	1	—	4	2	1	2	1	10

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 Mr. Raymond Mallinder, Halifax, and by Messrs. Richardson & 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, two of which are 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.

(as at 31st December, 1952)

NAME	SITUATION	WHEN HELD
School (Minor Ailments Clinic)	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Mon.—Thurs. mornings. Friday afternoon.
Infant Welfare Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Monday afternoon. Wednesday afternoon.
ditto	Back Lane Methodist S.S., Farsley	Tuesday afternoon.
ditto	Chapel St., Calverley	Wednesday afternoon.
Ante-natal Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Thursday afternoon.
ditto	Back Lane Methodist S.S., Farsley	Friday afternoon.
ditto	Chapel St., Calverley	Wednesday afternoon.
Chest Clinic	St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford.	Friday afternoon.

Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)

Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Daily
	Chapel St., Calverley	By arrangement.
Ear, Nose and Throat	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	1st Tuesday in month. Morning.
Orthopaedic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	3rd Friday in month. Morning.
Ophthalmic	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	2nd & 4th Wednesday. Morning and afternoon.
Paediatric	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey.	1st and 3rd Thursday in month. Morning.
Remedial Exercises	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Wednesday afternoon & Saturday morning.
Artificial Sunlight	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday and Thursday morning.
	Chapel St., Calverley	Wednesday and Friday morning.
Speech Therapy	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey.	Wednesday afternoon & Friday all day.
Child Guidance	Somerset House, Manor Lane, Shipley.	Each Monday except first in the month.

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	17,399	6,307	1,901	27,755	36 N.D.M. Free- 52 O.J. Free
Average Weekly Take-up	335	121	37	534	9/13ths. tin N.D.M. Free 1 O.J. Free
% of Potential, Pudsey		31.5	41.27	37.77	
% of Potential, East and West Ridings		27.4	36.43	29.75	
% of Potential, Gt. Britain		27.34	34.36	32.54	

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 122 cases of scarlet fever, 88 of which were notified in the second half of the year. A high proportion of the cases notified during May, June and July attended Waterloo School (25 out of a total of 40 cases). An investigation of this school was carried out which resulted in a profuse nasal carrier being discovered who was considered to be the probable cause of the infection.

Diphtheria.

No cases of this disease occurred in the Borough.

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

Measles.

275 cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 507 in 1951. 147 cases were notified during the first half of the year and 89 in December. The disease was generally mild in character. There was one death.

Whooping Cough.

37 cases were notified during the year compared with 120 in 1951. Of these 33 cases were notified during the first five months of the year.

The West Riding County Council commenced their scheme for whooping cough immunisation in April, and particulars are given in the appendix to this report.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Two cases were notified one (non-paralytic) in August and one (paralytic) in November.

Tuberculosis.

Seventeen new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice during the year, 15 by formal notification and 2 by other sources. There were also 4 notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis (all pulmonary).

Cases of tuberculosis in the Borough are referred to the Consultant Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic, St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford. This clinic serves Pudsey and Bradford Boroughs.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the Borough in November and operated at the Manor Hall, Pudsey.

Public sessions were held and also special sessions for school children aged 14 plus, the teaching and non-teaching staffs of schools, and the employees of firms in the Borough.

A summary of the survey is given below:—

Examinations carried out	Males	Females	Total
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	1298	1201	2499
(b) Large X-rays taken	50	51	101

Analysis of Provisional Findings

(a) Cases of active tuberculosis	4	3	7
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis	15	18	33
(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	32	22	54
(d) Failed to attend for large film	3	3	6

Analysis of abnormalities other than tuberculosis.

Anatomical abnormalities	5	5	10
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	9	1	10
Bronchiectasis	5	1	6
Pulmonary fibrosis—non tuberculous	5	3	8
Pneumokoniosis—non tuberculous	1	—	1
Basal fibrosis	1	—	1
Pleural thickening	4	1	5
Spontaneous pneumothorax	—	1	1
Cardio vascular lesions—acquired	2	5	7
Miscellaneous	—	5	5

Note.—The above information is given in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified. Although the absence of notified cases can be accepted as indicating that no large scale outbreaks occurred, it probably does not represent the true incidence of food poisoning generally, as many mild individual cases undoubtedly occur which do not come to the notice of the health department.

Notification of Infectious Disease (corrected) received during 1952

Smallpox	—
Diphtheria	—
Erysipelas	2
Scarlet fever	122
Typhoid	—
Paratyphoid	—
Measles	275
Whooping cough	37
Acute poliomyelitis	2
Acute Encephalitis	—
Meningococcal infection	—
Dysentery	1
Pneumonia	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	16
Tuberculosis (other forms)	3
Food Poisoning	—

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	Pudsey	England and Wales
Typhoid Fever	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	0.02
Meningococcal infection	Nil	0.03
Scarlet fever	4.00	1.53
Whooping Cough	1.21	2.61
Diphtheria	Nil	0.01
Erysipelas	0.07	0.14
Smallpox	Nil	0.00
Measles	9.01	8.86
Pneumonia	0.43	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic	0.03	0.06
Non-paralytic	0.03	0.03
Food Poisoning	Nil	0.13

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1952
(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	—	—	1	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	8	15	90	5	—	2	—	—	—	122
Measles	9	26	33	33	48	122	1	—	2	1	—	—	275
Whooping Cough	4	2	6	13	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	4	2	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	15	28	41	54	68	223	6	—	9	3	4	3	454

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1952 (Corrected Notifications.)

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	4	11	18	11	5	4	11	30	27	122
Measles	4	10	10	43	58	22	18	9	7	1	4	89	275
Whooping Cough	5	4	3	6	15	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	37
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	5	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	11	16	13	54	86	42	31	16	12	13	38	122	454

WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1952
(Corrected Notifications).

Disease	Fuineck	Chapelton	Greenside	Lowtown	Stanningley	Farsley	Calverley	Total
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Scarlet Fever	24	18	30	11	5	27	7	122
Measles	41	40	48	14	14	54	64	275
Whooping Cough	6	—	3	1	3	9	15	37
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	2	3	2	1	—	1	4	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis:								
Respiratory	5	3	1	2	2	3	—	16
Other forms	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1952

Age periods	NEW CASES*				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
35—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	4	2	2	3	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, 1952	72	44	25	29
No. of cases notified during the year	11	4	2	1
No. of cases restored to the register	1	—	—	—
No. of cases added to the register otherwise than by notification	1	—	—	1
No. of cases removed from the register	20	12	12	8
No. of cases remaining on the register as at 31st December, 1952	65	36	15	23

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA— SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following information has been supplied by Mr. James L. Hill, Borough Surveyor:—

The Sewage is dealt with in four portions:—

- (a) **Houghside Sewage Works.** The extensions commenced at this works in July, 1948, were completed in September, 1952, and the works now consist of automatic and hand screens with the disintegration of screenings, detritor fitted with mechanical grit remover, rectangular storm and precipitation tanks, circular humus tank, and twin-series centrifugal pumps for returning humus sludge to the works inlet.

Milk of Lime and Alumino Ferric are used as precipitants and sludge is disposed of on drying beds.

- (b) **Smalewell Sewage Works** consists of precipitation, storm and humus tanks, with filtration by percolating and land filters.

Alumino ferric is used as a precipitant and sludge is disposed of on drying beds.

Extensions are now being carried out with a view to

- (1) returning humus sludge to the works inlet and
- (2) affording facilities for a scheme of re-circulation of filter effluent:

- (c) Sewage from Farsley and

- (d) Calverley is treated at the Rodley works of the Leeds Corporation.

Sewage Flow for 1952.

	Houghside gallons	Smalewell gallons
Total volume treated	325,395,000	91,056,000
Average daily flow	889,000	249,000
Average week-day flow	951,000	253,000
Average week-day dry weather flow	623,000	160,000
Average week-end dry weather flow	475,000	152,000
Rainfall		22.67 ins.

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 dry weather sewage at Houghside Works absorbs more than 12 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acid K.Mn.O₄ in 4 hours, and is, therefore, classed as strong. At Smalewell Works the sewage is bordering on strong.

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. The main trade wastes which will give the sewage this undesirable feature are discharged 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 1952.

Houghside :		
Crude Sewage ...	14.5	Purification
Tank Effluent ...	7.7	47%
Final Effluent ...	1.68	88%
Smalewell :		
Crude Sewage ...	11.5	
Tank Effluent ...	6.3	45%
Humus Effluent ...	2.14	81%
Final Effluent ...	1.85	84%

The above figures are for Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours from from N/80 Potassium Permanganate at 80°F and expressed in parts per 100,000.

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. 10,670 houses are supplied direct from the town's mains to a population of 30,530. There is one property not on the public supply.

Consumption of Water.

	Year ending 31st March,	
	1952	1951
	gallons	gallons
Supply	112,320,000	125,768,000
Domestic Supply	245,743,000	234,065,000
Total Consumption	358,063,000	359,833,000

The average daily consumption per head of population including trade 32.69 gallons.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1952

In presenting my thirteenth Annual Report for your consideration I can say that 1952 was a year of steady progress and undiminished effort in the work of my department.

Public Health work does not produce spectacular results, but an enquiring mind can quickly sum up the abundant benefits gained by the public in the furtherance of this service. I am reminded of the statement made by the Medical Officer of Health to this area in 1891 when he said: "The town is in a most insanitary state—absence of sewers, deep privy middens, mostly uncovered, with excreta soaking into the foundations of houses and polluting well supplies of water; the high prevalence of infectious and contagious diseases such as smallpox, enteric fever, typhoid fever, and diphtheria; the unhealthy state of dwellings by dampness, etc., and the prevalence of jerry-building." He goes on to mention that fifteen mill dams were used for the reception of domestic sewage, the high temperature of the water causing rapid decomposition of the sewage with its resultant obnoxious odours. In 1899 he reports that the mains water supply was unsatisfactory both in quality and quantity, and in the district a total of 187 dustbins and 64 water-closets were in use.

Concerted action in the fields of medical science and knowledge, sanitation and housing, working conditions, public education in hygiene and food handling having produced results which were never contemplated in those early days of public health activities. The expectation of life increases yearly and the death rate from infectious and contagious diseases has been reduced to insignificant proportions.

I claim that the environmental health services which you provide to the public have played no small part in securing the conditions which appertain to-day. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his Annual Report gives much publicity to the importance of hygiene and sanitation in safeguarding and maintaining the health of the public. The following factors emerge from the statistics of this Report, and I believe they are worthy of note:

- (1) All ash pits in the Borough abolished.
- (2) Only 27 privy middens left in use in the Borough (these are situate in areas where drainage to a sewer is impracticable).
- (3) Cases of vermin infestation (bugs, etc.) of dwelling houses almost negligible.
- (4) No outbreak of food poisoning arising from unhygienic preparation, handling or storage of food.
- (5) Complete absence of cases of water-borne diseases in the Borough.
- (6) The general position in the district regarding infestation by rats and mice is most satisfactory.

On the reverse side the following matters require attention:

(1) Housing of the people.

There are many dwelling houses in the Borough unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable cost. Many families are living in overcrowded and substandard conditions.

(2) Keeping of Animals.

Some further action will have to be taken to control the keeping of pigs and poultry, particularly in regard to the suitability of site, buildings, and drainage.

(3) Atmospheric Pollution.

Pollution of the air from industrial and domestic sources, chiefly from the burning of raw coal, is a reflection on the apathy of the public in this respect.

(4) Public Conveniences.

The need for additional modern public conveniences in all parts of the Borough.

(5) Disposal of Refuse.

There is a need for an incinerator for disposing of putrescible refuse, and also for the provision of adequate covering material so as effectually to control tipping.

I take the opportunity of thanking the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the keen interest they show in the public health work of the Borough, and for their unfailing support.

The harmonious and cordial relationship existing between the Medical Officer of Health and myself, and the co-operation shown to me by Departmental Heads have been a source of great satisfaction.

Finally, I thank my staff for their loyalty and for the willing endeavours made to serve the Borough and myself; work not done by the clock but because of enthusiasm and interest in a job well done.

HOUSING.

Difficulties and problems similar to preceding years have faced the department. The problems which this authority faces in regard to the provision of adequate and satisfactory housing for the people is one commonly shared by every authority in the country.

As in previous years I have been faced with many complaints from tenants as to their housing conditions, and knowing that in many cases the serving of notices and 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 essential repairs only. Such repairs have lengthened the life of substandard property and delayed for a few years its ultimate demolition.

As a very interested onlooker of the relationship between landlord and tenant I am forced to the conclusion that a revision of rents is the only solution to many of the financial problems affecting owners to-day. Rents have remained static for many years. The cost of repairs has rocketed due to wage increases and increases in the cost of building materials, and an owner can be excused for being loth to expend monies in painting, repairing, etc. properties with low rentals.

In the provision of new houses, since the end of the war this authority has been in the forefront, but it should be appreciated that the new houses provided only slightly affect the general position. Bad housing can cause bodily illness, but the absence of satisfactory accommodation, particularly for young married people, can cause domestic problems which may have repercussions at some future time.

It may be that in the near future the appropriate Ministry will give the necessary permission for local authorities to proceed with slum clearance and to provide alternative accommodation for displaced tenants, in the meantime every effort must be made to maintain properties in some reasonable state of habitability.

As in former years there has been admirable co-operation between the Housing Committee and the Health Committee, and in particular the Housing Manager and myself. It has been necessary to recommend the closing or demolition of several dwelling houses in the Borough and in each case the Housing Committee have agreed to re-house the tenants displaced by such demolitions.

Applications were received for licences to use caravans for permanent living accommodation, and in all cases this authority refused to grant such licences; they adhered to the policy decided upon several years ago, a policy which I believe is correct as the occupation of caravans could only result in the further lowering of the standard of housing and would set up future problems.

I have advocated in previous reports that the Ministry should instruct local authorities to carry out a survey of housing conditions, overcrowding, unfit dwelling houses, etc. in their areas. Accurate information regarding these problems can only be obtained by house to house inspections, and the information obtained from such a survey would enable an authority to prepare adequately for future housing needs.

In making an assessment of the position at the end of the year, and taking into account the work done, I believe that the general situation can be regarded as showing improvement.

PUBLIC HEALTH DUTIES.

The Council have adhered to their policy in regard to the abolition of privy middens and defective tippler closets, and as a result drainage and water closets have been provided to dwelling houses in Old Marsh, Rosemont (The Lanes), and Hutton Terrace.

As instructed by the Council I arranged for the regular chlorination and examination of the water in the paddling pool of the Children's Playground. Samples which were examined bacteriologically were all satisfactory.

The public water supply to the Borough was examined both bacteriologically and chemically at frequent intervals during the year and it proved highly satisfactory. I am pleased to report that the Waterworks Committee of the Council authorised the relaying of the main serving the lower end of Roker Lane and so answered the complaints which were made by residents in that area.

During the swimming season samples of water were obtained at irregular intervals from the Public Swimming Baths and bacteriological examination of such samples showed the water to be in first class condition, an indication of the care and attention given by the management.

The public continued to give its support to the department's scheme of supplying British Standard Specification dustbins at a wholesale price plus a small delivery charge. This enabled the department to ensure the provision of satisfactory dustbins throughout the district, and in all a total of 247 bins were sold.

The department was also able to provide dustbins for all Corporation property, including new houses. I am pleased to report that during the year the ban on galvanising was lifted and it was possible to obtain the normal galvanised dustbin with its much more durable qualities.

The local practice of requesting the owner of a dwelling house to provide a dustbin under Section 75 of the Public Health Act and Section 69 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act met with some opposition and some owners resented this responsibility being placed upon them in view of the high price of dustbins. Many authorities have now adopted a scheme for the municipal provision of bins as a direct rate charge, and I believe the Council will have to consider such a scheme at some future time.

The total number of infectious diseases investigated by the department was 135, and in 119 cases terminal disinfection by formalin was completed.

During the year a total of 488 complaints were made to the department, complaints ranging from bad housing conditions to rodent infestation. A prompt and full investigation was made into every complaint and appropriate measures were taken to secure abatement where necessary. It is interesting to note the amount of work carried out by informal action. Only in exceptional cases was it found necessary to serve statutory notices, and in only two cases was it necessary to take court action to secure compliance with the Public Health Act.

The infestation of dwellings by bed bugs is becoming less and less a matter for report. This position has been reached, I believe, due to the prompt and free service and advice given by the department, and secondly, the public are becoming cleaner in habits and more knowledgeable in the use of effective insecticides. In order to prevent the infestation of Corporation dwelling houses 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.

As reported earlier I am dissatisfied with the manner in which pigs and poultry are kept in many parts of the Borough. I realise that every encouragement must be given to the small pig keeper and poultry keeper, but I find in many instances buildings are unsuitable, there is an absence of suitable drainage and water supply, and facilities for cleansing and food storage and preparation are most inadequate. It may be necessary for this authority to seek additional bye-law powers to control this problem which appears to be growing annually.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals continued their work in the painless destruction of unwanted animals, and the destruction unit placed at the rear of the offices in Manor House Street was well appreciated by the general public.

FOOD HYGIENE.

An important duty of the department is the supervision and control of all processes involved in the manufacture, preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs in the Borough. This work received the usual careful attention, and a total of 867 visits were made for this purpose.

The code of practice which was reported on 1951 was put into operation and was found generally acceptable, and in fact welcomed by the traders. I am confident in stating that general standards in the Borough are very satisfactory, although advice of a social and educational nature is still required in some instances, particularly amongst employees.

It was possible to enforce a stricter control over the sale and handling of food from stalls, carts, etc.

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 which makes compulsory the registration of food hawkers and their premises should enable the Council to exercise a much stricter control in this direction.

I believe there is some cause for concern in the standard of premises used for the storage of vegetables and fruit in this connection.

I am pleased to report a continuance of the improvement in the transport and handling of meat in the Borough. All the meat supplies are obtained from the Leeds abattoir and transported to the Central Meat Allocation Depot in Lowtown. This Depot, although not ideal for the purpose, is maintained in a clean condition, and meat is fairly quickly delivered to the butchers in the district. The vehicle used for this purpose is most satisfactory.

I would reiterate statements I have made in previous reports on the need for the Council to consider making representations to the appropriate ministry with the ultimate object of securing a municipal abattoir in the Borough. It is most unlikely that the practice of slaughtering animals in private slaughterhouses will ever return, but I believe the provision of a municipal abattoir where adequate supervision can be maintained over the quality of meat available, and the methods of slaughtering can be carried out under ideal conditions, would prove a popular measure with the local butchers.

Full co-operation was achieved with the local Food Executive Officer in regard to the issuing of licences for the slaughtering of pigs by private pig keepers. By this means it was possible to examine all carcasses and to give the necessary advice in regard to the presence of disease, etc.

The bakehouses in the district number 31, and 80 visits were made to ensure that the provisions of the various Acts were being complied with. I can express satisfaction at the general conditions and with the co-operation of the occupiers.

Close attention was given to premises concerned with the manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream. The work of the department in this connection was mainly of an advisory nature and no difficulties were experienced with the trade in ensuring that ice cream was both produced and sold under hygienic conditions. Some difficulties were experienced in regard to the sale of ice cream from carts brought in from outside the Borough, and the provision of hot and cold water, adequate cleansing and sterilising equipment for utensils, towel, soap and nail brush for the handler were insisted upon in all cases.

One prosecution was taken against a hawker for not providing suitable washing equipment, and a fine of £2 was imposed on the owner of the vehicle, and £1 on the assistant concerned. In this case it is interesting to note that the assistant was seen to enter a public urinal in the Borough and then to serve ice cream without taking any precautions whatsoever.

Eighty-one samples of ice cream were obtained for bacteriological examination in the Borough, and the results (reported elsewhere) indicated the general satisfactory standard.

The sale of milk in the Borough is undergoing a great change. There is an ever increasing tendency for the sale of bottled milk, and the use of the handcan is quickly disappearing. The department is responsible for ensuring that milk is handled and sold under the most exacting conditions of hygiene, and for that purpose ninety-six samples of designated and fifty-five samples of raw and heat treated milk were taken for bacteriological examination; the results are indicated later in the report.

Attention was given to the inspection of the general food supplies of the Borough, and a total of approximately 4,103 lbs. of unsound food was seized or surrendered during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Council is represented on the Yorkshire Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society and on the West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee by Councillor F. Robbins and myself.

The general situation regarding atmospheric pollution has changed little since my last report. The public are apathetic to the dangers arising from a smoke polluted atmosphere, and until public opinion demands an improvement in this direction little can be accomplished by present legislation and by the activities and efforts of the voluntary societies already named. There is little doubt that vast damage to buildings, vegetation, and most important of all the

human body, is caused by exposure to the gases caused by incomplete combustion, i.e. sulphur and acid fumes, hydro-carbons, tarry matters, etc. Pudsey is no worse in this respect than other industrial towns, in fact being mainly situated on high ground it can be said to have advantages over such towns, but the problem will have to be faced sooner or later.

Much has been said in the past of the damage caused by the emission of smoke from factories but little has been said about the dangers accruing from the burning of raw coal on domestic grates. This source of contamination is equally to blame and should be considered in conjunction with industrial pollution. The tragedy in the London area during the year when during a period of fog many deaths occurred from respiratory disorders, drew public attention to this evil, and I believe that the time is appropriate for the setting up of a Royal Commission to study the whole question so that concerted action throughout the country can be taken.

So far as this area is concerned several complaints were received of excessive emission of smoke from factory chimneys, and observations were taken. In one case a statutory notice was issued and the offenders warned.

Some work of an advisory nature was carried out by the staff, particularly with boiler firemen and with managements.

There is need for measuring apparatus in the form of soot deposit gauges and sulphur dioxide recorders in the Borough. Most authorities in this district now carry out systematic recordings by means of which it is possible adequately to assess the position.

FACTORIES.

The responsibilities of the Corporation under the Factories Act, 1937, are many: they include the inspection of all factories without mechanical power for cleanliness, drainage, ventilation, lighting, etc., and the inspection of all factories in regard to sanitary accommodation. The general standard in the district is quite good, many firms having provided facilities such as canteens, modern washing accommodation, great improvements in lighting and ventilation without being called upon, and with the general approval of the operatives.

Some difficulty was experienced in securing adequate sanitary accommodation to one factory in the Borough, but the co-operation which exists between H.M. Inspector of Factories and myself made it possible for this problem to be dealt with.

The department is also responsible for the administration of Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, which states that the occupier or owner of a factory (with certain restrictions) must be provided with a certificate from the local authority certifying that the means of escape in case of fire are satisfactory and adequate. It does not appear to be fully realised by factory managements that they themselves are responsible for making the initial application, and in some cases where the alterations have been completed since the issue of the original certificate the owners have failed to make application for the provision of a new certificate. A warning from H.M. Inspector of Factories has been given in these cases and a request for reinspection has followed.

I would also refer briefly to Section 110 of the Factories Act by which it is necessary for every occupier of a factory to forward twice yearly a list of outworkers employed by the particular firm. This duty is not being carried out as it should be although reminders have been sent out by the department with small success; it is likely that some stronger action will be required to enforce the provisions of this Section. It is, of course, important that the department should be informed of all outworkers so that a full inspection can be made to determine the suitability of the premises where such work is being done.

RODENT INFESTATION.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1950, lays down certain duties of the local authority, and the department was very active in ensuring that those duties were adequately performed.

The general position regarding rats and mice remains very satisfactory; it would seem that the Borough is short of industries prone to infestation, and that the general lay-out and topography of the Borough mitigates against infestation of sewers and premises, nevertheless a strict supervision was kept and many inspections were made to deal with slight infestations.

The fact that the Corporation introduced a free service to householders some years ago has meant that the public are very ready and prompt to report any infestation, and the prompt attention given to such complaints has kept infestation down to a minimum. Furthermore, regular and frequent inspections and servicing of the refuse tips and sewage works has been maintained.

Some pressure from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Rodent Division) was put on the Council to carry out sewer baiting for rats. Several test baits were carried out but the results did not in my opinion justify further expenditure.

A total of 385 visits were made in regard to rat infestation, and 50 concerning mouse infestation. In 46 cases the department carried out disinfection measures.

The services of the department were available to business premises at a nominal charge, and were much appreciated.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

I reiterate my previous statements that there is need for the provision of additional modern conveniences in the Borough. Some of the present conveniences are, in my opinion, out of date, and there is a shortage of accommodation in many parts of the Borough. All the public conveniences vested in the Health Committee are cleansed twice weekly and a regular maintenance system is in operation. During the year the general repair and painting of all the conveniences commenced.

Once again I report malicious damage by the public, and it is regrettable that public property and facilities are abused in such a manner. Much expense was caused by damage to locks and fittings, theft of lead piping, and damage to stalls and woodwork.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

I am satisfied that the public were provided with an adequate service during the year. Although rigid economy was exercised in the operation of this essential service I believe that it was a most efficient service. No extra staff has been employed in the department for some years, and bearing in mind that 931 new houses have been constructed since 1945 it is gratifying to be able to say that the rate of collection varied between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ working days.

I herewith tabulate a list of authorities in the West Riding showing the amount in the pound levied in rates for refuse collection and disposal services in the year 1952/53:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Pudsey M.B.	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Morley M.B.	1	11
Ossett M.B.	2	5	Pontefract M.B.	1	6
Batley M.B.	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Brighouse M.B.	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Aireborough U.D.C. ...	1	$4\frac{3}{4}$	Bingley U.D.C.	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Castleford U.D.C. ...	2	0	Rothwell U.D.C.	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Shipley U.D.C.	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Spensborough U.D.C. ...	1	10
Leeds C.B.	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Bradford C.B.		$11\frac{1}{2}$
Halifax C.B.	1	10	Huddersfield C.B.	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Rotherham C.B.	1	10	Sheffield C.B.	2	5

It can be seen that the cost of the service in Pudsey bears a more than favourable relationship with the cost in other parts of the West Riding. There has, of course, been increasing expenditure principally due to rising wages and the cost of petrol, oils, and transport, but nevertheless the approximate cost worked out at 18s. 10d. per premises, this involving some 45 visits.

It was still found difficult to recruit suitable labour, and casual labour was just unobtainable.

During the year two new vehicles, both Karriers, were obtained as replacements, and the progressive policy of the Committee in this respect has meant that the department has a modern fleet of vehicles. The greasing and maintenance facilities at the Depot have reduced repair bills, and it is hoped by the acquisition of new vehicles to reduce further the expenditure on repairs. Furthermore, due to the use of tips at each end of the Borough it has been possible to reduce the length of haul and thus to cut the cost of petrol and transport.

I am concerned with the growing tendency in the Borough for the use of more than one bin at dwelling houses, and I found it necessary to report this fact to the Committee. Should such a practice develop a reduction in the rate of collection would be bound to follow.

I have also to comment on the practice of the public in some cases to use the bin for garden refuse and for builders' refuse, and it should be made perfectly clear to the public that the Corporation are required to remove domestic refuse only.

Trade refuse from business premises in the Borough continued to be removed as a free service, but the Committee will have to consider at some future time the necessity or otherwise for making a charge in this respect. In the past it has been felt that the value of salvage obtained from this source more than

compensated for the cost of removal, but with the reduced value of waste paper and other forms of salvage the position is now not quite as satisfactory.

A weekly service was given to premises where pailclosets and privy middens were in use. A special vehicle was used for the purpose, the vehicle being provided with a tank and the necessary equipment.

During the year all the drivers employed in the department were entered in the Safe Driving Competition of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

All refuse was disposed of by means of controlled tipping on sites at Woodhall Hills, Calverley and Uppermoor, Pudsey. Refuse from the old Pudsey area and extending to the Pudsey Lane End area was tipped at Uppermoor, and the refuse from Calverley and Farsley was disposed of at Woodhall Hills.

Some difficulty was experienced during the summer months owing to the shortage of adequate covering material for tips, and the availability of boiler ashes from local manufactories proved insufficient for the needs of the department in this respect. I think it will be necessary for the Committee to consider the provision of mechanical equipment for the refuse tips and so utilise the older portions of the tip as covering material.

Some damage was caused on the Long Mile Quarry site at Woodhall Hills due to trespass by the general public, and a portion of the tip was set on fire, principally by children. This damage and interference caused quite considerable expense to the department.

SALVAGE.

The value of salvage diminished during the course of the year. Due to the presence of a contract with a firm of waste paper merchants it was possible to maintain the price of waste paper at £6-10-0 per ton, but the merchants were unable to take all the waste paper produced and therefore some cut had to be made in the amount baled in the department.

The bonus scheme for the workmen remained in operation, and the total value of salvage collected amounted to £3,177 as detailed later in the report.

All vehicles engaged on refuse collection were provided with trailers for the segregation of waste paper and other salvage, and special loads of salvage were obtained by the use of the spare vehicle.

There was a similar drop in the value of rags, and there was little demand for such materials as bottles, jars, cullet and rubber.

At the request of the Joint Scrap Survey District Committee arrangements were made for the segregation of tins from refuse, and for the transport of such tins to the Bradford Corporation Depot in Hammerton Street, Bradford, where the tins were baled. Although this system did not materially assist the department financially it proved worth while because by removing tins from the tip much more consolidation was effected.

Salvage operations have proved worth while in the Borough, and the income derived from the sale of salvage was equivalent to a 4½d. rate.

KITCHEN WASTE.

The direction placed on the Council to collect kitchen waste remained during the year and as in previous years the department collected from some 190 communal bins placed in the streets, the kitchen waste then being delivered to the Leeds Corporation for concentration. A weekly collection from the communal bins was in operation throughout the year and a more frequent service as required was operated in connection with school canteens and other premises.

Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries interviewed the Council with a view to extending this service and developing the individual container system. In view of the uneconomical aspect of the present scheme and the fact that much private collection by farmers and pig keepers was carried out in the Borough no action was taken in this respect.

A total of 115 tons of kitchen waste were collected and delivered to Leeds. 107 tons of concentrate were collected at the Leeds Depot and brought back for sale to local pig keepers and farmers.

I would point out that most of the bins placed in the streets have been in use since 1941 and some replacement is obviously necessary; furthermore, no facilities exist for the effective sterilisation and cleansing of bins.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

As your authorised officer under this Act, I can report that full co-operation was effected with the West Riding Police in its administration.

Cases of anthrax amongst cattle at Troydale and Wild Grove and swine fever amongst pigs at South Drive, Farsley, Pearson Street, Calverley, and Old Marsh, Pudsey, were dealt with. This involved the destruction of affected carcasses and the disinfection of infected premises. Twenty-three visits in all were made for this purpose.

A new method of destroying carcasses was tried out during the year; this involved the use of flame-throwing equipment hired from the West Riding Police, and it proved most effective and economical.

The various Regulations and Orders, mainly in connection with foot and mouth disease, swine fever, anthrax, etc., were adequately administered.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

In addition to the health provisions of the Shops Act the department was responsible for the administration of the remaining Sections dealing with hours of closing, weekly half holiday orders, employment of young persons, etc., and for this purpose 58 visits were made.

It is my opinion that the duties delegated to this authority are not being adequately performed due entirely to shortage of staff, but every effort was made to deal with the most important provisions.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Fifty-seven licences were issued for the storage of petroleum spirit and calcium carbide. In the administration of this Act 98 visits were made to inspect stores, etc.

Steps were taken to ensure that all licensed premises were provided with adequate means of dealing with petrol fires by the provision of foam extinguishers, sand, etc.

GENERAL.

Other Acts administered by the department include the Rag Flock Act, 1951, the Pet Animals Act, 1951, and the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. In this latter case seven Slaughtermen's Licences were issued by the Council.

Acting as authorised sampling officers under the Food and Drugs Acts on behalf of the West Riding County Council 54 samples of milk were obtained by the staff from retailers in the Borough—all were analysed and proved genuine. In addition the County staff obtained 69 samples of milk, 2 samples of drugs, and 41 samples of other foods. One sample of sausage was certified as adulterated, and the manufacturer was prosecuted, convicted, and fined £5 plus £2-2-0 costs.

I have to thank the Committee for sending me as their delegate to the Annual Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association held at Brighton in September. A full report was issued to every member of the Committee on the proceedings which I found most helpful and refreshing.

I am satisfied that there is need for the employment of an additional junior Sanitary Inspector in the department in view of the many duties administered. Mr. Peter A. Robertshaw will return to the department in December, 1953, after completing his military service, and I hope that the Committee will favourably consider his appointment in that capacity.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. FOSTER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Public Health Act

	Primary visits	Revisits
Houses inspected	135	22
Houses needing repair	120	245
Nuisances	351	519
Complaints investigated	488	17
Drainage visits	255	259
Sanitary accommodation	248	78
Tips	594	—
Refuse collection	236	1
Refuse accommodation	500	360
Water supply	55	5
Water samples: Bact. exam.	39	—
Chem. exam.	3	—
Verminous premises	26	22
Disinfestation	41	3
Infectious disease	135	9
Disinfection	119	1
Smoke observation	14	—
Tents, vans, sheds	8	5
Stables, piggeries, etc.	75	2
Licensed premises	10	—
Miscellaneous	216	—

Housing Act

Consolidated regulations	8	2
Overcrowding	6	1
Measured for permitted number	23	—
Applications for Council house	343	24
Section 9 inspection	7	4
Section 11 inspection	208	79
Section 25 inspection	3	1
Miscellaneous	58	3

Food and Drugs Act

Samples taken: Milk chemical	54	—
Milk biological	4	—
Milk bact.: T.T. Pasteurised	32	—
Pasteurised	49	—
Tuberculin tested	14	—
Sterilised	1	—
Raw & heat treated	55	—
Ice Cream: Bact.	81	—
Food premises	195	21
Ice Cream premises: sale	139	7
Ice Cream manufacture	37	7
Dairies	7	—
Meat and food inspection	149	8
Miscellaneous	318	—

Factories Act.		
Factories with power	149	21
Factories without power	23	—
Bakehouses	79	1
Outworkers	68	7
Miscellaneous	1	—
Shops Act.		
Forms	31	1
Health (Sec. 10, 1934)	11	1
Miscellaneous	14	—
Petroleum Act.		
Carbide stores	4	—
Petroleum stores	90	4
Pests Act.		
Rat infestation	87	212
Mouse infestation	14	16
Sewer manholes baited	10	22
Miscellaneous	74	—
Rag Flock Act.		
Inspection	1	—
Diseases of Animals Act.		
Anthrax	15	2
Swine Fever	4	2
Pet Animals Act.		
Inspections	2	—
Miscellaneous.		
Interviews, etc.	886	—
Meetings, etc.	113	—
Public sanitary conveniences	16	2
Dangerous buildings	1	5
Hairdressers' establishments	35	9
Miscellaneous	91	5
Totals ...	7,280	1,977

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

(a) Dwelling Houses

Floors repaired	6
Wallplaster repaired	5
Ceiling plaster repaired	9
Windows repaired	9
Windows made to open	8
Doors repaired	3
Fireplaces repaired	12
Washboilers repaired/renewed	1
Ovens repaired/renewed	2

Staircases repaired	1
Sinks replaced/repared	4
Waste pipes repaired	7
Waste pipes cleared	1
Water supply repaired	2
Water supply improved	3
Roofs repaired	41
Chimneys repaired	13
Walls repaired	4
Eavesgutters repaired/renewed	32
R.W.P.s repaired/renewed	13
W.C.s provided	1
W.C.s repaired	13
W.C.s cleansed	2
Waste W.C.s converted	1
Defective pailclosets replaced	1
Ashpits abolished	2
Privies converted	3
Dustbins provided	247
Rooms disinfected	112
Rooms sprayed (vermin)	35
Premises disinfested (rats)	45
Premises disinfested (mice)	1
Gas pipes repaired	1
Drains tested	71
Drains inspected	97
Drains cleared	98
Drains repaired	28
Drains provided	13
Inspection chamber repaired	4
(b) Factories	
Conveniences repaired	1
Conveniences cleansed	1
Conveniences improved	2
Fire escapes	5
(c) Bakehouses	
Cleansed	3
(d) Fried Fish Shops	
Improved	1
(e) Other food preparation premises	
Cleansed	2
Improved	4
(f) Shops	
Forms provided	3
Washing facilities	2
(g) Miscellaneous	
Offensive accumulations removed	3
Cesspools emptied	2
Caravans removed	2

NOTICES

	Served.		Complied with.	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
House repair	37	8	31	7
Public Health Act	393	40	362	36
Factories	7	—	4	—
Shops	2	—	1	—
Food and Drugs	2	—	11	—
Housing	—	2	2	—
Default action	—	—	—	8
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	441	50	411	51

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Meat	675 tins	661 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Jam	4 "	4 "
Fish	67 "	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Luncheon Meat	1 "	4 "
Shellfish	6 "	2 "
Pork Lunch Tongue	1 "	6 "
Vegetables	578 "	571 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Plum Pudding	2 "	2 "
Soup	216 "	215 "
Tinned Chicken	2 "	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Milk	72 "	58 "
Fruit	546 "	585 "
Jellied Veal	5 "	30 "
Bilberries	50 "	50 "
Ham	38 "	216 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Steak Pudding	1 "	1 "
Mayonnaise	15 bottles	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Sauce	39 "	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Salad Cream	27 "	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Coffee Essence	3 "	1 "
Cheese	20 packets	2 "
Cereal	15 "	15 "
Ham & Fish Dressing	17 "	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Cheese Spread	110 "	27 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Custard Powder	13 "	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Stuffing	16 "	4 "
Salt	5 "	5 "
Jellies	12 "	3 "
Gravy thickening	21 "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pickles	4 jars	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Sausages		30 "
Cake Mixture		11 "
Dates		16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Eggs (shell)	4696	
Meat & Potato Pies	7	2 "

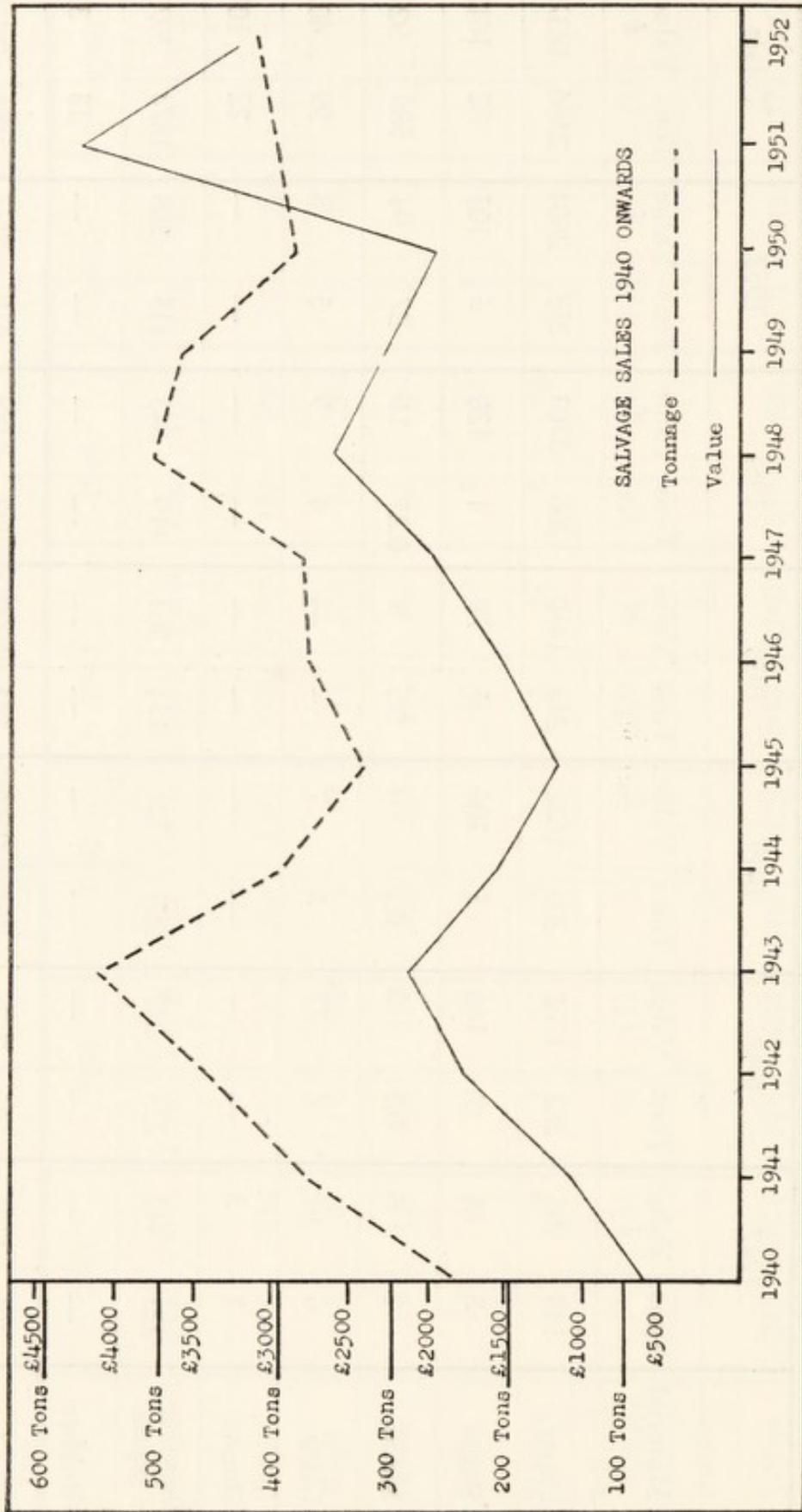
TOTAL SALVAGE YIELD 1940-1952 INCLUSIVE
5,265 tons. Value £25,430

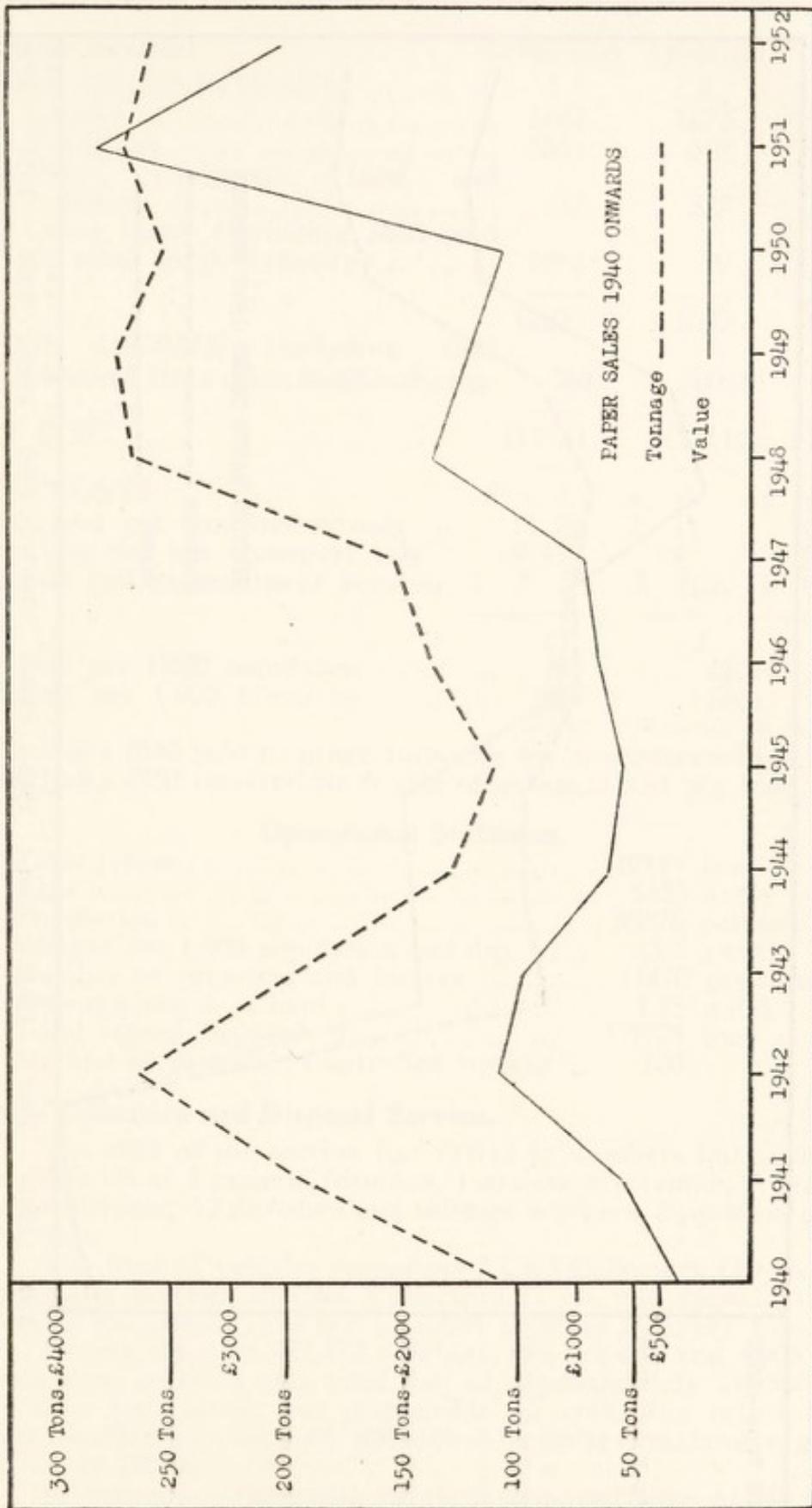
Material	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	Tons	Value £												
Paper	104	414	189	757	268	1382	197.	1282	132	807	109	720	139	881
Rags	4	21	6	40	5	64	15	334	11	278	7	136	5	114
Metal	92	135	154	197	153	235	111	138	46	89	2	5	2	4
Glass	19	21	20	28	7	34	12	59	5	33	3	18	7	50
Bones	1	4	3	11	3	13	5	24	5	22	2	12	2	11
Kitchen Waste	14	34	6	11	3	6	209	313	198	299	198	297	224	432
Rubber	1	3	—	—	8	18	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	235	632	378	1044	447	1752	553	2160	397	1528	321	1188	379	1492

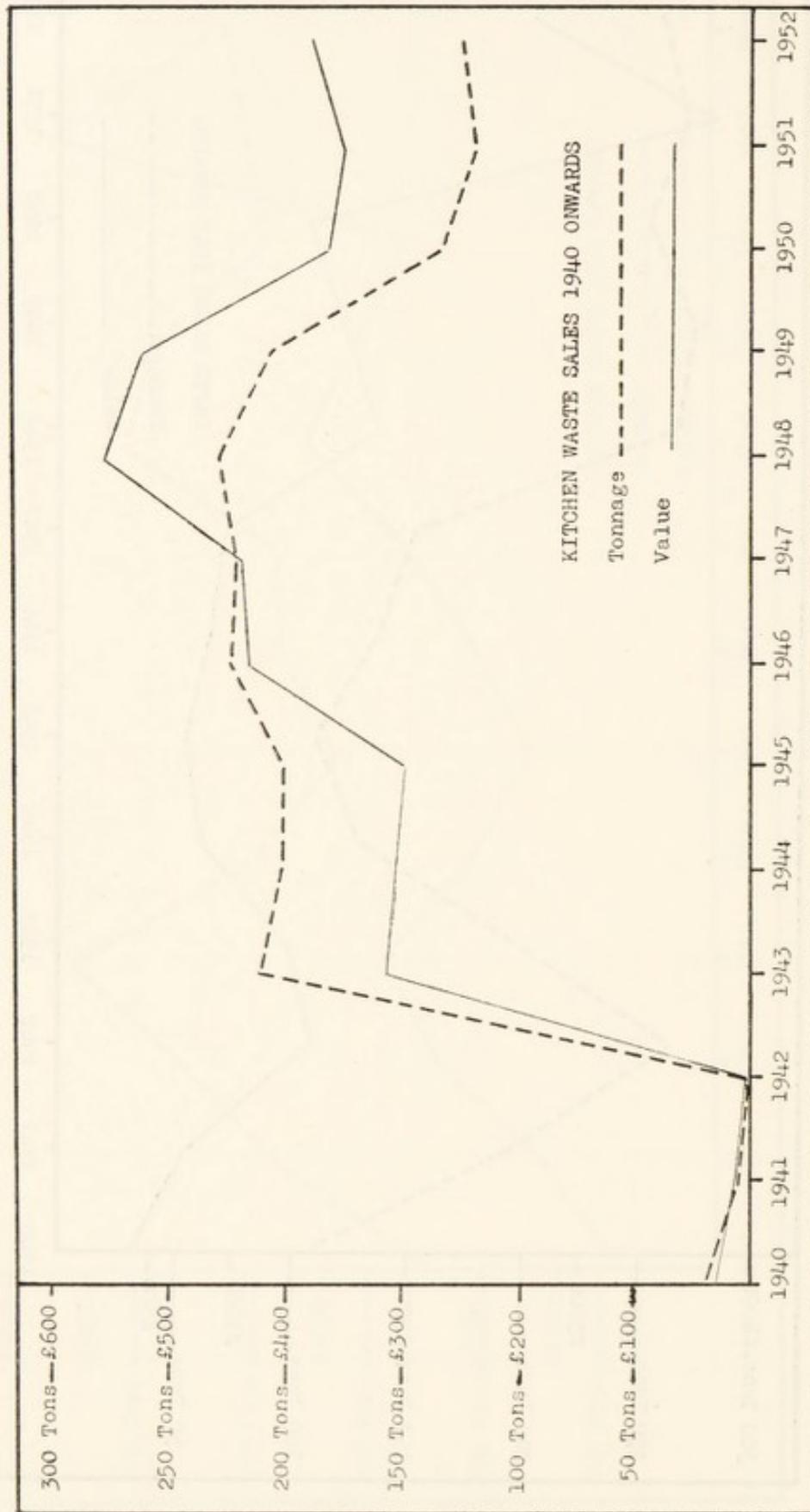
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Material	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		Totals	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £										
Paper	149	995	262	1762	269	1622	244	1450	266	3703	258	2604	2586	18379
Rags	3	74	7	146	5	106	5	79	4	120	5	103	82	1615
Metal	1	6	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.5	8	0.25	11	27	94	589	929
Glass	6	61	8	75	3	7	—	—	4	9	5	8	99	403
Bones	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	100
Kitchen waste	221	442	228	542	205	521	134	363	119	345	115	368	1874	3973
Rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31
Totals	381	1581	505	2528	482	2260	383	1900	393	4188	410	3177	5265	25430







Details of Public Cleansing Costs for Year ending 31st March, 1953

Revenue Account	Collection	Disposal	Totals
GROSS EXPENDITURE:	£	£	£
(i) Labour	5665	1076	6741
(ii) Transport	5051	378	5429
(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	432	227	659
(iv) Other items (including £630 paid to other local authority)	1083*	9	1092
	<u>12231</u>	<u>1690</u>	<u>13921</u>
GROSS INCOME (including £380 received from other local authority)	380	3001**	3381
NET COST	<u>£11851</u>	<u>£1311Cr.</u>	<u>£10540</u>
UNIT COSTS	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	11 2 ³ / ₈	2 1 ¹ / ₂	13 3 ⁷ / ₈
Gross cost per ton, transport only	9 11 ³ / ₄	9	10 8 ³ / ₄
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	<u>1 3 5</u>	<u>2 7Cr.</u>	<u>1 0 10</u>
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population	391	43Cr.	348
Net cost per 1,000 premises	<u>1033</u>	<u>114Cr.</u>	<u>919</u>

* Includes £630 paid to other authority for concentrated pig food.

** Includes £850 received from sale of concentrated pig food.

Operational Statistics.

Total refuse	10119 tons
Area	5323 acres
Population	30276 persons
Weight per 1,000 population per day	18.5 cwts.
Number of premises and houses	11470 premises
Average length of haul	1.75 miles
Total refuse disposed of	9724 tons
Method of disposal: Controlled tipping ...	100%

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 chargehands, 6 drivers, 12 dustmen and salvage workers, 2 tip men, and 1 watchman.

The fleet of vehicles comprises 3 CK3 Collectors (10 cu. yds. capacity), 2 Karrier Bantam Collectors (7 cu. yds. capacity), one Austin (3 ton tipper), and one Commer Express Delivery Van.

During the year 427,472 dustbins, 448 privies, and 4,006 pailclosets were emptied at a total cost of approximately £10,800.

The department was responsible for collecting refuse from 10,670 dwelling houses and 800 other premises, making a grand total of 11,470 premises.

In connection therewith refuse is removed from 11,140 dustbins and 119 privy middens, cesspools and pailclosets.

SALVAGE SCHEME.

The total amount of salvage collected in the year 1952 realised the sum of £3,177.

Since salvage work commenced in the Borough in July, 1940, the total amount collected is 5,265 tons, valued at £25,430.

Raw kitchen waste was collected from 190 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	258	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,604	9	7
Textiles	4	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	102	15	0
Metals	27	6	93	9	11
Glass	4	16	8	8	9
Kitchen waste	114	14	368	3	11
	409	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	£3,177	7	2

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The number of water closets in the Borough is 11,290 approx., including waste water closets.

In areas without satisfactory means of drainage the department empties and cleanses 110 pailclosets or privies.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The factories on the register are as follows:—

Factories (Mechanical)	192
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	38
Bakehouses	31

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)	149
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	23
Bakehouses	79

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) 689
- (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 1041
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regs. 8
- (b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 10
- (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	216
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	183
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 ...	26
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	22
(b) By local authority in default of owners	4
IV. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV., Overcrowding.	
(1) (a) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at end of the year (known)	171
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	230
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein ... (approx.)	855
(2) (a) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year	70
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	71
(c) Number of persons concerned in such cases (approx.)	310
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	10670
(b) Number of council houses in above	1800
(c) New houses provided by local authority during the year (permanent)	166
New houses provided by private enterprise during the year	23

You will note that 26 houses were visited by Sanitary Inspectors in connections with vermin infestation, and that 35 rooms were disinfected by the department.

During the year 351 nuisances were dealt with, as compared to 386 in 1951. The number of complaints made to the department was 488. Visits made by the inspectoral staff cover a wide field, as shown in the statistics. Amongst the visits were:

255 primary visits to inspect drainage work.

71 visits to test drains.

Tests include the hydraulic, colour, and chemical tests.

236 visits were made to supervise the refuse collection service.

135 visits to investigate infectious diseases were made, and 119 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 disinfector.

343 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.
39	39	—

Chemical Analysis:

Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
3	3	—

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 persons licensed to retail milk 91

Number of dairy inspections during the year 7

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

Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
53	2

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	32
No. of licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk	32
No. of licences to deal in "Accredited" milk	4
No. of licences to deal in "Sterilised" milk	60
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "T.T." milk	3
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk	5

No. of supplementary licences to deal in
 "Sterilised" milk 12

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

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised	48	1
Tuberculin Tested	11	3
T.T. Pasteurised	32	—
Sterilised	1	—

Four 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 were genuine.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

During the year 149 visits were made to examine foods
 suspected of being unfit for human consumption, and as can be
 seen from the statistics approximately 4,103 lbs. of food were
 certified as unfit and surrendered to the department for destruction.

155 premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food
 and Drugs Act, 1938, and 195 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.

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

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
62	13	6	—

Premises registered for manufacture of ice cream... 8

Premises registered for sale & storage of ice cream 82

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

(a) Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928.

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

Licence to store petroleum spirit 56

Licence to store carbide of calcium 1

98 visits were made to such premises.

(b) Diseases of Animals Acts.

The department co-operates with the West Riding County
 Police in this matter. 23 inspections were made for this purpose.

(c) Pests Act, 1950.

435 visits and revisits were made by Sanitary Inspectors in respect of 61 complaints of rat and mouse infestation.

Advice as to eradication and proofing of premises was given in each case, and in 46 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. 58 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 RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:—

	Population (Mid 1952)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	30,530	5,323
Horsforth Urban District ...	13,920	2,706
Aireborough Urban District ...	27,560	6,856

DIVISIONAL STAFF

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

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer—
HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B. (appointed Nov., 1952).

Assistant County Medical Officer (part-time)—
CECILIA TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

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.

Dental Officers—

S. MITCHINSON, L.D.S.
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. (resigned
Aug., 1952)

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. N. S. HOLLIDAY, 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.
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 (resigned June, 1952)
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. 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. (Relief) (resigned Nov., 1952).
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, Nursery Nurse Certificate
R.S.I., Nursery Training College Certificate.
Yeadon: Mrs. D. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N.
Pudsey: Miss E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Horsforth: Mrs. I. BRADLEY, S.R.N.

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. (transferred Sept., 1952).
Miss K. THOMAS, L.C.S.T. (appointed Sept., 1952).

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. (resigned Oct., 1952).
H. MORUS JONES, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O. (appointed Oct., 1952).

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon—

J. WISHART, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Paediatrician—

(Provided by Leeds University Department of Paediatrics)
R. J. PUGH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

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.	96	2	336	9	443
Horsforth U.D.	26	—	158	3	187
Aireborough U.D.	64	1	254	6	325
Totals	186	3	748	18	955

The above figures show clearly the present trend towards confinement in hospitals and nursing homes in preference to confinement at home.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery.

The services of eight full-time County domiciliary midwives were available in the Division during the year and relief duties were undertaken by a Relief Midwife.

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 post-natally the cases confined in hospitals and nursing homes who are discharged home before the end of the lying-in period.

No independent midwife practised in the Division during the year.

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.	93	1	—	—
Horsforth U.D.	18	—	—	—
Aireborough U.D.	57	14	—	—
Totals	168	15	—	—

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.	68
HORSFORTH U.D.	13
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	61
TOTAL	142

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.

A Health Visitor on the divisional establishment visits the Four Gables Maternity Home, Horsforth, weekly for the purposes of liaison and has established cordial relations with the hospital staff. There is free access to and interchange of information concerning the welfare of the mothers in the Home.

Prior notice of the discharge of maternity cases from the Maternity Units under the control of the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee is sent direct to the Divisional Public Health Office, thus enabling immediate follow-up by the midwife or the health visitor, as appropriate, to be arranged.

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
		ante-natal	post-natal		
PUDSEY	51	271	80	1216	24
FARSLEY	51	143	1	478	10
CALVERLEY ..	51	59	18	252	5
HORSFORTH ..	24	23	4	86	4
RAWDON	12	30	13	105	9
YEADON	24	43	13	154	6
GUISELEY	51	43	13	257	5

5. Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinic.

This clinic was held weekly by Mrs. J. I. Roberts, one of the midwives who has attended a course of instruction in this work at the Leeds Infirmary School of Physiotherapy. 58 expectant mothers attended the clinic during the year and made a total of 424 attendances.

6. 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	516	241	21	3193	912	32	9
FARSLEY	49	318	110	10	1959	833	40	17
CALVERLEY	51	219	60	12	1049	682	21	14
HORSFORTH	51	304	131	8	2353	762	47	15
RAWDON	51	179	53	8	974	431	20	9
YEADON	51	266	120	13	1744	358	35	7
GUISELEY	51	292	97	11	1795	1021	36	20

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 categories eligible for admission, in order of priority, are as follows:—

- (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 her 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 or other export industry.
- (f) The child whose mother is engaged in the armaments industry.
- (g) Other reasons.

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	11	20
SUNNYBANK AVENUE, HORSFORTH	7	20
WHACKHOUSE LANE, YEADON	8	22
OXFORD ROAD, GUISELEY ..	8	20

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 $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less the infant is considered to be premature.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:—

4. Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child.

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 Homes for Unmarried Mothers. Six mothers and their babies who were residents in the Division were admitted to such Homes during the year under these arrangements.

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.	16	3.7%
Horsforth U.D.	7	3.7%
Aireborough U.D.	8	2.4%

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. She is a health teacher and family adviser with an expert knowledge of the care of children. Her sphere of interest includes the care of expectant mothers and young children; the care and after-care of persons suffering from illness; the care of the aged; duties at Infant Welfare, Ante-Natal and School Clinics; School Medical work; the prevention of infectious disease; supervision of Home Helps. In the performance of her duties she co-operates with other health and social workers to ensure that statutory and voluntary services are made available to the family when required.

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. ..	163	425	2957	19	5872	3665
Horsforth U.D. ..	48	176	565	5	1309	2112
Aireborough U.D. ..	112	326	1532	6	2811	3527
TOTALS ..	323	927	5054	30	9992	9304

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 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.	15,525	549
Horsforth U.D.	5,865	369
Aireborough U.D.	12,400	532

HOME HELP SERVICE

There has been a steady demand on this service during the year, and mainly from the aged sick and infirm, many of whom are living alone or confined to bed.

At the end of the year 46 Home Helps (16 whole-time and 30 part-time) were employed 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.	29	41	4	—	72	2	148
Horsforth U.D.	27	16	4	—	35	1	83
Aireborough U.D.	31	37	6	1	69	4	148
Total Cases	87	94	14	1	176	7	379
Total Hours Worked ..	9,992	6,705	777½	302½	31,714½	547	50,038½

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

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. Free transport is provided to and from the Centre.

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 Jan., 1953:—

	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	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)								
Under 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)								
Under 16 yrs. of age	8	3	5	1	3	2	16	6
Over 16 yrs. of age	5	8	7	2	5	5	17	15
Number of cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an Institution								
	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
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	4	3	3	2	5	2	12	7
Number of Mental Defectives receiving training:—								
(a) In Occupation Centres								
Under 16 yrs. of age	3	1	3	1	2	2	8	4
Over 16 yrs. of age	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
(b) At home	1	2	—	1	2	2	3	5
II.								
OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.								
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1952								
(i) After marriage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) While unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number who have married during 1952								
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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, 1952, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date								
Age at 31.12.52 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	5 to 9 1943-47	10 to 14 1938-42	Total under 15
Number Immunised in								
Pudsey M. B.	35	281	279	284	343	2204	1908	5334
Horsforth U. D.	10	123	126	124	159	1020	994	2556
Aireborough U. D.	5	189	210	214	285	1817	1390	4110

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE DIVISION (including temporary residents) during 1952.				TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE GIVEN A SECONDARY OR REINFORCING INJECTION.	
Age at date of Final Injection			Total	During 1952.	
	Under 5.	5 to 14			
Pudsey M.B.	341	63	404	462	
Horsforth U.D.	149	42	191	312	
Aireborough U.D.	218	53	271	501	

Vaccination.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING 1952.							
AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION		Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	Pudsey M.B.	185	4	6	7	7	209
	Horsforth U.D.	97	4	1	2	13	117
	Aireborough U.D.	87	6	1	10	10	114
Number Re-vaccinated	Pudsey M.B.	—	—	—	3	50	53
	Horsforth U.D.	—	—	2	9	19	30
	Aireborough U.D.	—	—	—	1	17	18

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The West Riding County Council's scheme for immunisation against whooping cough came into effect on the 1st April, 1952.

Under the scheme immunisation is carried out free of charge at all Infant Welfare Clinics, or by private medical practitioners, and is available to all children provided they have not attained the age of four years.

		AGE AT FINAL INJECTION					TOTAL
		Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	
No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary residents) during 1952.	PUDSEY	—	36	27	7	—	70
	HORS-FORTH	—	7	17	6	4	34
	AIRE-BOROUGH	—	8	16	12	10	46

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis.

The visiting of tuberculous patients in the Division is carried out by two Tuberculosis Health Visitors, who also have similar duties in neighbouring Divisions. These health visitors also attend the Chest Clinics which serve the Division and thereby provide a valuable link between the clinics and the care and after-care services of the Local Health Authority.

There has been co-operation between the Chest Physicians and the Health Department in relation to the care of tuberculous cases, including such aspects as re-housing, provision of extra nourishment, provision of bedding, provision of domiciliary open-air shelters, X-ray of home helps working in tuberculous households, the follow-up of contacts, B.C.G. vaccination, and the supply of information for correction of the tuberculosis registers.

Forty-five patients were receiving free extra nourishment (two pints of milk daily) at the end of the year.

Recuperative Homes.

General convalescence is provided by the West Riding County Council in Convalescent Homes throughout the country in approved cases on the recommendation of the patient's doctor. Such convalescence is intended to provide a rest and change of environment for those who require it and is distinct from convalescence provided as a continuation of hospital treatment which is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

The following cases resident in the Division were dealt with during the year:—

	Pudsey	Horsforth	Aireborough
On waiting list at beginning of year	—	—	3
Applications received	9	12	12
Applications cancelled	1	4	3
Cases admitted	8	8	12
On waiting list at end of year	—	—	—

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

The following Nursing Homes which are registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, were inspected by the medical staff of the Division during the year:—

Name and Address	No. of beds provided	
	Maternity	Other
Jesmond Nursing Home, New Street, Farsley, near Leeds.	—	12
Brooklands Nursing Home, Harper Lane, Yeadon, near Leeds.	—	6
The Hawthorns, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	—	11
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	—	16
St. Catherine's Nursing Home, Leeds Road, Horsforth, Leeds.	—	17

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES

The Ernest Ayliffe Home for Deaf and Dumb Men at Rawdon, which is registered under the National Assistance Act, was inspected in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer during the year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools in the Division during the year ended 31st December, 1952.

Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants	1201
Second-age group	666
Third-age group	675
	2542
Number of other periodic inspections ..	197
	2739

Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	930
Number of Re-inspections	366
	1296

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	86	100
Second age group	63	13	73
Third age group	39	4	43
Total (prescribed groups) ..	117	103	216
Other Periodic Inspections..	8	5	13
GRAND TOTAL	125	108	229

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	—	4	—	122
Eyes a. Vision ..	125	175	30	33
b. Squint ..	16	21	1	2
c. Other ..	1	2	—	7
Ears a. Hearing ..	—	12	3	5
b. Otitis Media ..	—	1	1	3
c. Other ..	—	2	3	1
Nose or throat ..	67	117	35	39
Speech	4	13	5	7
Cervical glands ..	—	15	—	5
Heart and circulation	—	30	1	19
Lungs	—	35	—	24
Developmental				
a. Hernia ..	1	2	—	—
b. Other ..	—	18	—	5
Orthopaedic				
a. Posture ..	4	16	2	1
b. Flat foot ..	10	86	2	11
c. Other ..	5	41	7	9
Nervous system				
a. Epilepsy ..	—	3	—	3
b. Other ..	—	—	—	—
Psychological				
a. Development	—	4	—	—
b. Stability ..	—	—	—	—
Other	—	40	3	83

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 ..	1201	425	35%	755	63%	21	2%
Second age group ..	666	257	39%	394	59%	15	2%
Third age group ..	675	241	36%	427	63%	7	1%
Other Periodic Inspections	197	91	46%	101	51%	5	3%
Total ..	2739	1014	37%	1677	61%	48	2%

Infestation with Vermin

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons | 22749 |
| (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested | 475 |
| (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) | — |

Minor Ailments Clinics

	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1952
(a) Skin—	
Ringworm: Scalp	—
Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	15
Other skin diseases	148
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)	36
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects	47
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	736
TOTAL ...	982
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic	3035

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held during year	56
No. of cases dealt with:	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	385
Other conditions	5
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	257

Orthopaedic Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year ...	12	
No. of individual patients seen	42	55
Total number of attendances	78	107
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	25	52
Total number of attendances	367	461

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year	10	
No. of individual children	11	143
No. of (2) above—		
(a) referred for operative treatment	7	81
(b) who obtained operative treatment	6	70
(c) treated at school clinics	3	38
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	12	190

Paediatric Clinic

No. of sessions held during the year	22	
No. of individual patients seen	16	36
Total No. of attendances at clinic ...	20	69

Child Guidance Clinic

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	2	4	6
No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year	3	3	6
Total number of cases seen during year	5	7	12
Total number of attendances made during the year for—			
(a) individual interview	6	6	12
(b) group therapy	30	68	98
No. of cases recommended for residential treatment in—			
Hostel for maladjusted children ...	2	3	5
Types of problem for which cases were referred to Child Guidance Clinic—			
(a) Behaviour	5	7	12
(b) Enuresis	—	1*	1

* Also included in (a)

Speech Therapy

No. of sessions held during the year	100
No. of new cases admitted for treatment during the year	15
No. of cases which attended during the year	20
Total number of cases treated during the year	11
No. of cases discharged during the year	11
(a) Speech treatment	11
(b) Available treatment	11
(c) Left school	11
(d) No. of treatments in hospital	11
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year	11
No. of visits made to school during the year	11
No. of home visits during the year	11

Ultra-violet Light Clinic

No. of sessions held during the year	111
No. of children treated	111
Total number of attendances during the year	111

DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected	111
No. of children found to require treatment	111
No. of children treated	111
No. of attendances for treatment	111
No. of extractions - temporary teeth	111
Permanent teeth	111
No. of general anaesthetics	111
No. of fillings - temporary teeth	111
Permanent teeth	111
No. of other treatments - temporary teeth	111
Permanent teeth	111

	1951	1952	1953
No. of sessions held during the year	111	111	111
No. of children treated	111	111	111
Total number of attendances during the year	111	111	111
No. of children inspected	111	111	111
No. of children found to require treatment	111	111	111
No. of children treated	111	111	111
No. of attendances for treatment	111	111	111
No. of extractions - temporary teeth	111	111	111
Permanent teeth	111	111	111
No. of general anaesthetics	111	111	111
No. of fillings - temporary teeth	111	111	111
Permanent teeth	111	111	111
No. of other treatments - temporary teeth	111	111	111
Permanent teeth	111	111	111



