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BOROUGH OF PONTEFRACT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1942.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Pontefract.

Gentlemen,

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LIBRARY

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration an Interim Report on the Health of the Borough during the year 1942. It is my twenty-first Annual Report, and on account of the abnormal circumstances prevailing, it has been curtailed in accordance with the requirements of the Minister of Health.

The Report is confined to essential matters and, as in my Reports for 1939 to 1941, much of the statistical information normally given has been omitted. After the termination of the war a report will be made dealing fully with the period from the beginning of 1939 to the end of the last complete year.

PART ONE

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the Borough: 4,865 acres
Registrar-General's estimate of civilian population: 20,510
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1942) according to Rate Books: 5,558
Rateable Value: £121,541. (1941: £119,123)
Sum represented by penny rate: £484 (1941: £461)

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

| Live Births: | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------|--------|-------|
| Legitimate .. | 184 | 191 | 375 |
| Illegitimate .. | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Total .. | 192 | 201 | 393 |
| Birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population: | | | 19.2 |
| Stillbirths: | Male | Female | Total |
| Legitimate .. | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Illegitimate .. | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total .. | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: | | | 32.0 |

| Deaths: | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| All causes | 141 | 105 | 246 |
| Death rate per 1,000 population: 12.0 | | | |
| Maternal causes | - | 2 | 2 |
| Cancer | 24 | 11 | 35 |
| Measles | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping cough | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Diarrhoea (under 2 years) | 0 | 2 | 2 |

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| All Infants per 1,000 live births | ... | 48 |
| Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | | 48 |
| Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | | 56 |

The principal causes of death are set out in the following table:

Table I.

| Causes of death | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Diphtheria | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Whooping cough | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis, pulmonary | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cancer | 24 | 11 | 35 |
| Intra-cranial vascular lesions | 17 | 16 | 33 |
| Heart disease | 33 | 30 | 63 |
| Other circulatory diseases | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Bronchitis | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Pneumonia | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Other respiratory diseases | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Diarrhoea | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Appendicitis | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Other digestive diseases | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Nephritis | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Puerperal sepsis | - | 1 | 1 |
| Other maternal causes | - | 1 | 1 |
| Premature birth | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Congenital causes, etc. | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Suicide | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Road traffic accidents | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Other violent causes | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| All other causes | 18 | 4 | 22 |
| Totals | 141 | 105 | 246 |

The 246 deaths registered during the year produce a death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of the civilian population, 0.4 less than in the previous year, and 0.4 more than the rate for England and Wales. Female deaths numbered 105, 4 less than were recorded last year; whilst 141 male deaths occurred, 11 less than in 1941. Heart disease gives the highest death rate, 63 deaths having been registered as due to this cause, 7 less than last year. Cancer takes second place, being responsible for 35 deaths, 11 less than in the previous year; whilst intra-cranial vascular lesions caused death in 33 cases, an increase of 3 on 1941. Various diseases of the respiratory system together accounted for 32 deaths, 10 less than last year; and diseases of the digestive system caused death in 7 cases, an increase of 3. Infective diseases were recorded as the cause of death in 19 cases, 11 less than in 1941; of this 19, 15 were due to tuberculosis.

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 19, 14 less than in 1941; this yields an infant mortality rate of 48 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 79 in the previous year. It is the lowest figure since 1934, when 14 infant deaths occurred, giving a rate of 38, probably the lowest recorded in the Borough. The rate for England and Wales is 49. It will be noted that there were 2 deaths from diarrhoea: this gives a rate of 5.1 per 1,000 live births as compared with 5.2 for England and Wales.

The following table classifies the causes of infant deaths in the various age-groups.

Table II

| Causes of death | Age groups | | | | | | | | All ages under 1 year | | Totals |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Under 1 week | 1 and under 2 weeks | 2 and under 3 weeks | 3 and under 4 weeks | 1 and under 3 months | 3 and under 6 months | 6 and under 9 months | 9 and under 12 months | Males | Females | |
| Diarrhoea | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Convulsions | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Pneumonia | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Congenital malformation | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Congenital debility | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Prematurity | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Shock, following burns | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 19 |

Maternal Mortality

There were 2 deaths from maternal causes during the year giving a rate of 4.93 per 1,000 live and still births. The rate for England and Wales is 2.01.

PART. TWO

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Health Visiting

The numbers of visits paid during the year by Health Visitors were as follows:-

| | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| To expectant mothers | First visits 104, | Total visits 183 |
| To children under one year .. | First visits 389, | Total visits 3,030 |
| To children between one and five years | Total visits | 5,780 |

Infant Welfare Centre

The number of children who were brought to the Centre for the first time during the year was 337, 9 of whom were over 1 year of age. The total number of children under 5 years who were brought to the Centre during the year was 551, 282 of whom were still under 1 year of age at the end of the year. The Council's thanks are due to the Ladies' Voluntary Committee for valuable services rendered at the Centre.

Ante-Natal Services

A successful Ante-Natal Clinic has been held weekly during the year, the total number of women who attended being 292. 32 women were sent to Leeds Maternity Home during 1942.

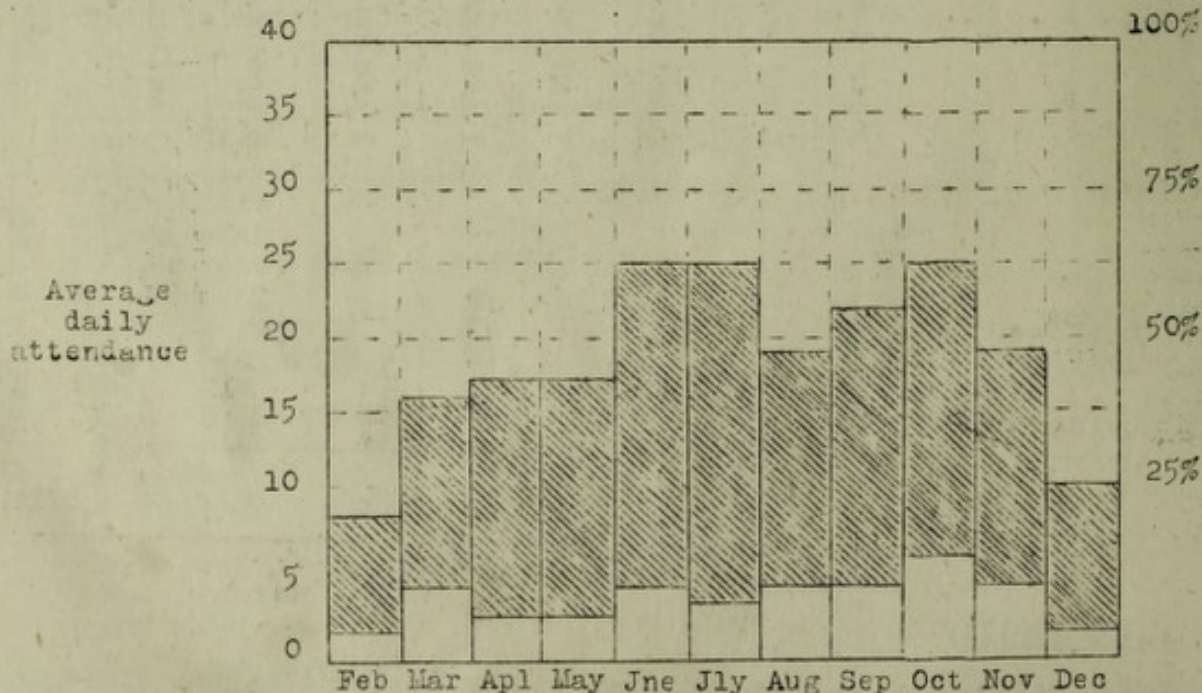
Child Life Protection

The number of persons receiving children for reward at the end of the year was one, only one child being involved. Regular visits were paid.

War-time Nursery

The Elm Grove War-time Nursery was opened on the 28th January 1942, providing for the daily accommodation of 40 children of women workers.

The average daily attendance throughout the year was 18; of this number 4 were made by children in the under 2 years age-group. These figures represent respectively 45% and 10% of the available accommodation. Average daily attendances at the Nursery during each month of the year are given in the following diagram. The unshaded portions at the base of the columns indicate attendances by children in the under 2 years age-group.



PART THREE
PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

486 cases of disease were notified during 1942, a decrease of 481 on the previous year's figure. The decrease is due to the abatement of the measles epidemic of 1941: 66 cases were notified in 1942 as compared with 573 in the previous year. A reduction of 62 was recorded in the cases of whooping cough notified; 28 cases of scarlet fever were notified 14 more than in 1941, whilst the number of cases of diphtheria increased from 22 to 55. Of the 3 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum only one was normally resident in the Borough; vision was unimpaired.

The immunisation campaign was continued throughout the year, during which period 1,230 children resident in the Borough completed the full course of immunisation, 358 of whom were under 5 years of age. It is estimated that at the end of the year 19.3% of the children under school age were immunised, whilst the percentage for those between 5 and 15 was 60.3. Three children died from diphtheria; none of them had been immunised.

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) among the civilian population.

Table III.

| Diseases | Total notified cases | Cases admitted to hospital | Total deaths |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Scarlet fever | 28 | 28 | 0 |
| Diphtheria | 55 | 55 | 3 |
| Euteric fever | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Pneumonia | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerperal pyrexia | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Cerebro-spinal fever | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Erysipelas | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Chickenpox | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping cough | 109 | 0 | 1 |

TUBERCULOSIS.

In the following table new cases and mortality are classified.

Table IV.

| Age periods | New cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------|----|-----------------|----|
| | Respiratory | | Non-respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-respiratory | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Under 5 years | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | |
| 5 and under 15 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| 15 and under 25 | 5 | 7 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 25 and under 35 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | |
| 35 and under 45 | 3 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 45 and under 55 | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | | |
| 55 and under 65 | 4 | | | | 1 | | | |
| 65 and over | | | | | 4 | | | |
| Totals | 18 | 19 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 1 | |

The following table summarises particulars contained in the register of tuberculous persons.

Table V.

| Number of cases in Register | Respiratory | | Non-respiratory | | Total in register |
|---|-------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| At the commencement of 1942 | 71 | 45 | 31 | 25 | 172 |
| Notified under the Regulations of 1930 for the first time during 1942 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 47 |
| Restored during 1942 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Removed during 1942 | 26 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 50 |
| At the end of 1942 | 63 | 46 | 35 | 27 | 171 |

The reasons for removal of cases from the register are stated in the following table.

Table VI.

| Entries relating to - | Respiratory | | Non-respiratory | | Totals |
|---|-------------|----|-----------------|----|--------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Persons who have died | 10 | 8 | 1 | | 19 |
| Persons certified by the medical practitioner in attendance to have recovered | 6 | 3 | | 4 | 13 |
| Persons who have ceased to reside permanently in the district | 10 | 7 | | 1 | 18 |
| Totals | 26 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 50 |

Primary notifications pursuant to the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, were received in respect of 47 cases; 1 case was brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification; and a further case was restored to the register. 15 deaths were classified to Tuberculosis, a decrease of 11 on last year's figure.

The Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector dealing with Sanitary Circumstances, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food is submitted along with this Report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. T. HESSEL, M.B., Ch.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Pentefract.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1942; an Interim Report in which much of the statistical information normally given has been omitted. A report will be submitted in due course dealing fully with the war period.

PART ONE

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supply

Practically all houses in the Borough are connected to the public supply, which was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year. Bacteriological control was maintained, and all samples taken were reported upon as satisfactory. To meet peak demands the Corporation installed emergency pumping plant at the Tanshelf Waterworks.

Details of chemical analyses made during the year are as follows:-

| <u>Components in</u> <u>Grains per Gallon</u> | | <u>From tap on</u> <u>Public Supply</u> | <u>From Tanshelf</u> <u>Waterworks</u> |
|--|----|--|---|
| Total solids | .. | 30.0 | 75.0 |
| Chlorine | .. | 1.6 | 3.8 |
| Nitrites | .. | - | - |
| Nitrates | .. | .350 | .850 |
| Free ammonia | .. | .0007 | - |
| Albuminoid ammonia | .. | .0007 | .0007 |
| Total hardness | .. | 19.0 | 43.0 |
| pH value | .. | 7.2 | 7.0 |

These results indicate that both waters are of good organic purity. The Tanshelf water is hard, but it constitutes only a small proportion of the total supply.

Sanitary Accommodation and Drainage

Sanitary accommodation being almost entirely on the water-carriage system there is little room for improvement in type, and the resumption of slum clearance activities will probably see the disappearance of the conservancy system from the district.

A good deal of drainage work of an urgent nature has been done during the year; but war-time conditions have rendered impracticable any general improvement in drainage systems as the result of routine inspections.

All built up areas in the Borough are sewered, and it is estimated that the number of houses not connected to the public sewers is less than 60.

Nuisances, and Control of Regulated Trades

259 statutory nuisances were abated during the year. 293 informal notices were served, and 216 were complied with; statutory notices were served in 36 instances. 43 statutory notices were complied with in 1942, 12 of which had been served in 1941. These figures refer only to Public Health Act activities and not to housing matters which were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936. Inspections were made of special war-time premises: air-raid shelters, fire posts, etc. The general condition of communal shelters was such that notices had to be displayed asking for the regular cleansing of these premises.

Early in the year complaints were received from residents in the Ladybalk district that a spoilbank at the Prince of Wales Colliery was on fire, the fumes from which were a source of considerable nuisance. The Colliery Company took immediate steps to abate the nuisance and there has been no recurrence.

In view of the continuance of the circumstances outlined in Home Security Circular 139/1940, there was no smoke abatement activity during the year under review.

The offensive trades established in the Borough were operated throughout the year without nuisance.

Factories

There are 92 factories in the Borough, at 71 of which mechanical power is employed. All were inspected during the year, when general conditions were found to be satisfactory. The comparatively few defects were remedied by informal action.

The means of escape in case of fire were inspected at all premises to which section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937 applies, and, where necessary, certificates were amended. With one exception these factories were adequately provided with means of escape; and in the case of the exception referred to, the deficiency had been remedied by the time of writing.

Premises, methods, and personnel at food factories and bakehouses were also inspected under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. There are no basement bakehouses in the Borough.

Rats and Mice Destruction

In 1942 the Corporation's rat-catcher was engaged for 25 weeks on rats and mice destruction in the Borough. 752 rodents were killed by hunting and trapping; 2,682 poisoned baits were laid; and gas was used where necessary. It is estimated that he accounted for some 2,000 rodents during the period under review.

Particular attention was paid to farms during threshing operations, and all premises particularly liable to infestation by reason of the nature of the business carried on, were inspected periodically. There are certain potential sources of major infestation in the Borough, but in the majority of these there was satisfactory co-operation between the Department and the occupiers concerned; and the premises were visited periodically by the rat-catcher.

A few occupiers did not co-operate. It would be a distinct advantage if the Corporation's rat-catcher could work on private premises without charge to the occupiers concerned.

Infectious Disease, etc.

Routine work in this connection was given careful attention during the year; all necessary steps were taken to trace sources of infection and to prevent spread. Full co-operation was maintained with the School Authorities, Works Managers, Military Authorities, and other Health Departments.

During the year the home conditions of 118 persons whose names appear on the Register of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were investigated, and measures were taken to improve all unsatisfactory conditions.

Enquiries were made into cases of scabies coming to the notice of the Department, and arrangements for treatment of patients and disinfection of bedding and clothing were made where necessary.

P A R T T W O

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

There are at least 200 houses which the Council will wish to consider at the close of the war with the view to demolition. These are creating considerable difficulty during the war period, for whilst it is unreasonable to ask for extensive repairs at such properties there are urgent works that must be done. Owners are reluctant to do even these, and statutory action has sometimes been necessary. In a few instances owners have given informal undertakings not to relet houses when the present tenants have secured alternative accommodation; and despite the great need for conserving housing accommodation, this course has been the only satisfactory solution in these cases.

Repair of Houses

The routine inspection of houses under the Housing Consolidated Regulations was discontinued in 1939, but on receipt of complaints, and in cases where visits were being paid to houses for other purposes, urgent repairs were noted; and the necessary remedial action taken. The considerable difficulty and delay experienced in getting works done increased during the present year, but in spite of this, many housing improvements were effected.

Eradication of Vermin

The disinfection of houses by means of hydrogen cyanide was done in selected cases during the year, 18 premises receiving treatment. The total number of houses thus treated is now 72. This method has proved to be 100% effective, and I suggest its use on a much wider scale after the war.

Heat treatment and the use of contact insecticides were employed in several instances. In 11 cases in private property, statutory notice was served and the work done in default.

Overcrowding

As Chief Billeting Officer to the Corporation, I have kept myself acquainted with particulars of housing accommodation available. The Borough is housing a large number of persons brought temporarily into the town as the result of war-time conditions, and as these people are housed mainly in the low and medium-rented properties, this type of accommodation is now used almost to capacity. A number of cases of overcrowding occurred, but most of these were abated by the close of the year.

PART THREE

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Supply

The Ministry of Food continued to use the Abattoir at Newtown for the preparation of meat for distribution to retailers in the Borough and surrounding districts covering a population of some 52,000. The whole of the meat slaughtered at the Abattoir was inspected by your Officers.

The numbers of carcasses examined during the year were:-

| | | |
|--------|-------|----------------------|
| Beasts | 1,378 | (including 357 cows) |
| Calves | 1,220 | |
| Sheep | 6,035 | |
| Pigs | 427 | |

the total number being 9,060.

The numbers of carcasses found to be unfit for human consumption were:-

| | <u>Tuberculosis</u> | <u>Other Diseases</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Beasts | 32 (26 cows) | 3 | 35 |
| Calves . | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Pigs | 3 | 18 | 21 |
| Sheep | - | 7 | 7 |
| | <u>36</u> | <u>30</u> | <u>66</u> |

1,243 organs and parts were found to be unfit.

A total weight of 16 tons, 18 cwts., 0 qtr., 25 lbs. of meat was condemned as unfit.

Milk Supply

This matter was given due attention during the year.

Some 150 milch beasts are kept in the Borough, the number of registered keepers being 16. There are 12 wholesale milk traders and 19 retail sellers in the District.

All farms were inspected at regular intervals and special attention was directed to the methods of production and the conditions of apparatus and premises. In most cases conditions were satisfactory, but there were certain producers who needed reminding frequently of their responsibilities to the public. In some cases, nothing short of a regular monthly inspection will keep conditions at a satisfactory level. Regular sampling for the Methylene Blue Test and the presence of Tuberculosis was made during the year. Certain cowsheds need reconstruction, but nothing can be done in this matter until after the war.

One sample of milk taken from a farm in the Borough was shown upon biological test to contain tubercle bacilli. Upon slaughter the carcass was found to have advanced lesions of tuberculosis. Four dairy cows from farms in the Borough were received at the Abattoir for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938; upon post mortem examination 3 carcasses showed advanced lesions and were condemned, whilst in one case the disease was localised, and affected parts were condemned.

One pasteuriser's licence is in force in the Borough. Regular inspections were made of the plant concerned; generally, conditions were satisfactory, taking war-time difficulties into consideration. The firm in question is anxious to produce milk conforming to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations; but this is sometimes difficult in view of the condition of accommodation milk received from distant areas after long journeys by rail.

Other Foods

Prior to the war only a small amount of canned foodstuff was examined. Defective cans were normally rejected by tradesmen; and often, cans which were not unfit for food but merely unsaleable (due to appearance of can) were wasted. Nowadays, no canned food must be rejected unless condemned as unfit by the Department, and a certificate issued. During 1942 553 cans of goods (various sizes up to 6 lbs.) were condemned, the number examined being many more.

Rationed foodstuffs were similarly dealt with, and during the year much additional work has been undertaken in this connection.

Supervision of Food Premises

There are 62 premises in the Borough registered under section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. These were inspected during the year; minor breaches of the Act were noted, and remedied as the result of informal action.

During the year an Inquiry was made into the conditions under which beer, etc. was being sold in public houses, clubs and off-licence premises in the Borough. All were inspected, attention being directed to general cleanliness of premises, pipes, pumps, vessels and filters; the sanitary condition and state of repair of cellars and premises where food was prepared; the provision for cleansing glasses, etc. Defects were found at 23 premises, and these matters were taken up with the persons concerned.

All food factories, food shops, restaurants and food warehouses were inspected during the year, and contraventions of Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Shops Act, 1934, Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, were noted, and remedy secured.

P A R T F O U R

SPECIAL DUTIES

I hold the following war-time Offices:-

Civil Defence Ambulance Service Officer,
Civil Defence Mortuary Service Officer,
Food Decontamination Officer,
Chief Billeting Officer,
Officer-in-Charge, Casualty Information Bureau,
Food Salvage Officer.

I am appointed the Authorised Officer of the Council to issue Certificates on behalf of the Corporation under Sub-section 5(1) of the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage)(Amendment) Act, 1941 as to the fitness after repair of houses rendered unfit by war damage, and to exercise the functions of the Corporation under the Sub-section.

The Services for which I am responsible comprise some 170 volunteers. The work done in these Services was connected mainly with organisation and training.

Billeting Services

This service provides for the billeting of Civil Defence Personnel, homeless persons, war workers, and other persons falling into any of the priority classes stipulated by the Ministry of Health; and for the issue of billeting certificates to persons rendered homeless by enemy action.

At the beginning of 1942, 128 evacuees (55 adults and 73 children) were billeted in the Borough. During the year, 61 further evacuees were received, comprising 30 adults and 31 children, whilst during the same period 135 evacuees (59 adults and 76 children) ceased to be officially billeted. At the end of the year, the number of evacuees billeted in the Borough was 54; these may be classified as follows:-

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Unaccompanied children | 10 |
| Children (accompanied by mother) | 18 |
| Mothers (with their children) | 11 |
| Other adults | 15 |

During the year 270 billets were found for war workers at the request of the Ministry of Labour.

Advice and information were given on innumerable problems connected with evacuation, billeting, and kindred matters.

The billeting survey of the town which was commenced in 1941 was completed in August 1942. 5,112 houses were surveyed, 1,248 billets were obtained, and the number of billets available on the basis of one person per room was 4,155.

Staff

At the opening of the year the Department was one technical officer short, and this vacancy was filled in May by Mr. T. Turton. Mr. J.H. Rhodes, Junior Clerk, reported for Military Service in December 1942; Miss D. Murphy was appointed shortly afterwards as a temporary clerk.

The work of the staff has been very satisfactory.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

L. WALSH, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Pontefract.