

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Spenborough Borough.

Contributors

Spenborough (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

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BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1 9 6 2

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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Borough of Spenborough

Constitution 1962—63

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Alderman T. W. SHAW, B.E.M., J.P.)

The Deputy Mayor (Councillor J. SMITH)

Aldermen—

F. A. BROWN, F.C.I.S.	H. ROBINSON
P. FAWCETT	A. W. SMITH
R. S. GRAY	W. STILLINGFLEET, F.S.M.C.
A. HOLROYD (Mrs.)	H. de LACY TAYLOR
D. PAGE, B.A., Dip. Ed.	

Councillors—

F. ALLATT	J. A. HEATON
L. ARCHER	J. JUDSON
G. BLACKBURN, J.P., F.T.I.	E. LAWFORD
H. BRIGGS	H. LILEY, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.
E. CHANTER (Miss)	M. McGOWAN, B.A.
D. CHESTERMAN	L. NAYLOR
A. COCKSHOT	H. OXNARD
E. COLLINS, J.P.	B. PRIESTLEY
J. W. CONNELLY	A. SHARPE (Mrs.)
W. CORDINGLEY	I. SHARPE (Mrs.)
J. DEWHIRST, J.P.	P. SMITH
R. FRASER	K. SOWDEN
F. HARRIS	T. TORDOFF
R. C. HARTLEY, F.I.M.I., M.A.E.T.	F. WAKERLEY
	F. E. WILDE

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962-1963.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Alderman T. W. SHAW, B.E.M., J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J. DEWHIRST, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. HARRIS

Aldermen—

P. FAWCETT	R. S. GRAY
Mrs. A. HOLROYD	

Councillors—

W. CORDINGLEY	H. OXNARD
R. C. HARTLEY, F.I.M.I., M.A.E.T.	B. PRIESTLEY
	I. SHARPE (Mrs.)

August, 1963.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report relating to the Borough of Spenborough for the year 1962 I have, as in previous years, included information about the health services provided by the West Riding County Council within the Borough. Within the body of the Report brief comment is made on each statistical section. The purpose of this introductory statement is, therefore, to draw attention to certain matters of interest connected with the health and wellbeing of the community or of importance to the developing health and welfare services.

The vital statistics show some unusual features in comparison with recent years. There were 647 births which is 83 more than last year and the largest number in the Borough since the post-war bulge years of 1946/48. This is similar to general experience throughout the country. The number of illegitimate births (34) representing 5.7% of all births was also the highest number yet registered in any one year. The stillbirth and infant mortality rates were also higher than for some time past, and this is considered to be due to normal fluctuation, although the deaths of three infants from broncho-pneumonia is a factor to be watched for the future.

The total number of deaths (535) is sixty-four more than last year and the highest for many years past. This appears to be mainly due to a considerable increase in the number of deaths due to coronary thrombosis and to pneumonia. If we are to judge solely by the comparative figures for other areas and for this single year which are given on page 15 of the Report, Spenborough's mortality experience is not a happy one.

The incidence of the common infectious diseases was very light and the success of the immunisation schemes for diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis is reflected in their absence from the statistics except for two cases of whooping cough.

The very large increase in the number of vaccinations against smallpox was due to the occurrence of several cases of smallpox in the neighbouring County Borough of Bradford, the disease having been imported by immigrants from Pakistan. The circumstances were such that it could have been possible for a considerable spread to have occurred. Although no cases developed in Spenborough there were a number of presumed contacts of cases and contacts of contacts who required protection and supervision and exclusion from work. Ambulance personnel, nurses, doctors and others considered likely to come into contact with the disease were promptly vaccinated, and there was certainly an atmosphere of great alarm among the public generally. In these circumstances the role of the Public Health Department is indeed a trying and anxious one, and the decision not to hold public vaccination sessions for adults did much to free our minds for other and more important activities. The demand for vaccinations, however,

threw a greater load upon the general practitioners at an already busy time of the year, and I would like to express my deep appreciation for the co-operation offered by all the general practitioners practicing in the Borough as well as to Medical Officers of Health in neighbouring authorities. Emergency did, as it should, bring us all closer together.

One outbreak of food poisoning involving 82 cases distributed among three schools occurred and a description of this is given on page 21. The illnesses caused were in general not severe and the total incident lasted only a few days. Towards the end of the year a number of cases of infective hepatitis were notified from the Scholes area, and this outbreak was subsequently to extend well into the current year. Only two cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified both occurring in adolescence and neither in an advanced or infectious stage. This is the lowest number ever recorded in Spensborough in a single year and is, one hopes, a measure of the control which is being achieved over this once dread disease.

On the environmental side good progress continued with the campaigns for slum clearance and clean air. A further 180 properties were represented as unfit for habitation bringing the total number so dealt with since 1954 to 1,500. The development of the Brooklyn Street and Healds Hall estates now actually under way will enable a further acceleration of the programme to be made. What with the progress of private and Council building and the demolition and re-development of areas of substandard housing, the face of Spensborough is indeed changing for the better. There is much yet to be done in the improvement of housing conditions in the area, and the policy outlined in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government circular on Improvement of Houses which was published during the year could, if vigourously implemented, help substantially in this regard. This applies particularly to localities such as Spensborough with substantial numbers of structurally sound back-to-back houses lacking modern amenities such as internal toilets, bathrooms, hot water supplies and separate kitchens.

So far as the clean air programme is concerned, as the result of the activities of the department and the co-operation of industrial management, atmospheric pollution from industrial sources is no longer a problem. The second Smoke Control Area based on Windybank estate came into operation in July, 1962, and by October, 1964, areas already confirmed will have brought nearly one-third of the Borough within the scheme. Our object is, of course, to cover the entire Borough with smoke control areas by 1971.

The nuisance from the burning Gomersal Colliery tip which aroused so much ill feeling and misunderstanding of the department's position among local residents is now within sight of abatement by the discontinuance of tipping and the covering of the tip. The public meeting which was held at the instance of the Chairman of the Health Committee in November did much I feel to improve public relations from the department's point of view.

In spite of the intense activity in these particular matters it has been possible, as will be evident from the statistics presented in that part of the Report compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector, to continue in full measure the routine activities upon which the preservation of public health so greatly depends.

The Ministry of Health's Ten Year Hospital Plan published last year was followed this year by the Ten Year Plan for the Development of Health and Welfare Services. This, in the main, points out the general trend of expected expansion in all matters which are at present the concern of the Local Health Authorities, particularly in relation to the concept of care within the community for those in need rather than for care in hospitals or institutions. In particular the needs of the elderly, the physically and mentally handicapped and of mothers and young children are discussed, and the plans of the Local Health Authorities presented for comparison one with the other. This forward look in a national sense is an excellent idea. Broadly speaking there is an indication that the finance for expansion will be forthcoming. The biggest problem is likely to be the recruitment of properly qualified staff which is really the crux of the whole matter. I do not myself think that so far as this area is concerned the plans for residential old peoples homes or for hospital provision for the aged or chronic sick are likely to prove adequate.

Another piece of important legislation issued during the year was the National Assistance Act (Amendment) Act which gave to all local authorities equal rights with local health authorities in relation to the institution of or financing schemes for the provision of meals and other recreational facilities to elderly persons. The need for a meals on wheels service in the Borough had been evident to nursing staffs for some years but no voluntary organisations had come forward with plans to meet this need. The Council, therefore, decided that a further approach would be made to the Women's Voluntary Service and if this did not succeed would themselves undertake the task. This impetus, together with the offer of financial assistance in addition to that available from the County Council, met with a ready response and I am happy to say that in July, 1963, the Meals on Wheels Service is operating successfully, and there is hope that more volunteers will come forward to enable the service to expand. The development of luncheon clubs for the mobile elderly will I trust follow on when the other service is fully established. There is great scope for voluntary effort within the health service, and indeed I do not believe that it can function with full effectiveness without this co-operation between official and voluntary bodies.

It is difficult to single out particular matters for special comment from a year's activities but I think perhaps reference should be made, within the context of our usual health education commitments, to the exhibition organised jointly by the Home Safety and Road Safety committees which was held in the Town Hall in November. This featured hazards within the home, on the roads and in the factories and was well attended by members of the public over a period of four days. The Council also sponsored a "Stop Smoking Week" within the Borough in support of the Minister of Health's request to give as

much publicity as possible to the evidence presented in the Report of the Royal College of Physicians that cigarette smoking is a major factor in causing cancer of the lung. Informative leaflets and posters were distributed among the employees of every major industrial concern in the Borough and publicity material was widely distributed in shops and public buildings. At the same time lecture demonstrations and films were given in all the secondary schools by a mobile team provided in co-operation between the County Council, the Central Council for Health Education and the Ministry of Health. It is, of course, well nigh impossible to assess the effect of such a campaign, and I would claim no more than that very great interest was aroused in the public mind.

As will be apparent from these few remarks the scope of the activities of the modern public health department carries the staff across many administrative boundaries and overlaps with those of many other organisations and individuals. It is perhaps surprising that in these circumstances the system works as effectively as it does and that friction is the exception rather than the rule.

I trust that these brief comments and the matters set forth in the body of the Report will be of interest to members of the Committee and will convey something of the work of the department during the year. I must again thank Mr. Templeman, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for preparing that part of the Report relating to the environmental services and in common with all members of the staff for his help and co-operation at all times. In conclusion I must also thank the Chairman and Members of the Spenborough Health Committee for their interest and support throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer.*

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The provisional population of the Borough of Spenborough at the 1961 Census is 36,412, an inter censal decrease of 569. However, the Registrar General's estimate of population at the middle of 1962 was 37,160, and this figure is used throughout this Report in calculating rates.

The district, although mainly industrial in nature, contains much open space and a fair amount of agricultural land. There are over four hundred factories in the district but only about ninety of these employ more than twenty persons. Although processes connected with the woollen textile industry are the predominant industry, a great diversity of manufacture is carried on. There is the advantage in this that the whole community can not be affected by recession in any one branch of industry. The small size of many of the factories renders very difficult the establishment of an effective industrial medical service, but within recent years development of welfare schemes, canteens, etc., in the larger factories has proceeded in a most satisfactory manner. Owing to the way in which the Authority was formed by the amalgamation of a number of pre-existing townships, population has tended to be concentrated in comparatively small aggregates rather than spread evenly throughout the district, but this is disappearing year by year owing to the movement within the Borough of large sections of the community into new housing estates.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Spen Valley Employment Exchange for the following information regarding employment in the district:—

During the year 1962, there was a gradual increase in the number of persons registered as wholly unemployed, and in December the total was 162 males and females compared with 83 in January.

Taking short-time working into account, unemployment in December, expressed as a percentage of the working population was 0·8% in Spen Valley compared with a national figure of 2·5%. The locality therefore experienced a comparatively high level of employment during 1962, but with some deterioration by the end of the year.

In the textile industry there was some intermittent short-time working, but this was not widespread. On the other hand, the engineering industry was very busy. In all industries there has been a general shortage of skilled workers.

BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH

Area of district in acres at 1951 census	...	...	...	8,253
Population at 1951 census	...	...	...	36,981
Number of inhabited houses at 1951 census	...	...	...	12,396
Average number of persons per room at 1951 census	...	...	...	0·83
Number of families at 1951 census	...	...	...	12,450

Statistical Summary of the area for 1962 In comparison with 1961.

	1961	1962
Area of the district in acres	8,253	8,253
Estimated population (mid-year)	36,680	37,160
Average number of persons per acre	4·5	4·5
Estimated number of dwellinghouses	13,616	13,626
Average number of persons per house	2·7	2·7
Rateable value at 1st April	£362,630	£367,376
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£1,435	£1,450
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	13·0	14·4
Comparability Factor	1·02	1·01
Standardised Death Rate	13·3	14·5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	15·2	17·0
Comparability Factor	1·04	1·04
Standardised Birth Rate	15·8	17·7
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	7·1	24·7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	16·1	23·8
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	Nil

The Comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors the resulting rate is that which would apply if Spensborough had the same age and sex constitution as the country as a whole.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

Live Births. (Registered)	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	308	289	597
Illegitimate	17	17	34
Total ...	325	306	631

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 17·0.

Stillbirths.	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	9	4	13
Illegitimate	1	2	3
Total ...	10	6	16

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births : 24·7.

Infant Mortality.	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	6	8	14
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total ...	7	8	15

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 23·8.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 15·85.

The Birth Rate of 17·0 per 1,000 population is higher than last year (15·2) and the number of live births exceeded the number of deaths by 96. Of the 647 births only 113 were born at home, the remainder, 83% of the total, being born in neighbouring hospitals or general practitioner maternity homes.

Actually 293 were born in the general practitioner maternity unit at Crossley Maternity Home in Mirfield. 54 births were premature, an increase from last year (35) and there were 16 stillbirths compared with only 4 last year.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH, 1962.

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-28 days	14-20 days	21-28 days	28 days-2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	In First Year
Bronch-pneumonia											2	1										2		1		3
Congenital defects	4	1		1										1								1		2		7
Prematurity	2		1					1														1		1		4
Homicide												1													1	1
TOTALS	6	1	1	1				1			2	2		1								4	2	4	5	15

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1962.

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65—74	75 and Over	Males	Females	Deaths in Institutions
Tuberculosis respiratory ...	1							1		1		
Tuberculosis Other ...												
Syphilitic disease ...	1							1		1		1
Cancer—												
(a) Stomach ...	10						4	4	2	8	2	6
(b) Lung, bronchus ...	23					3	11	7	2	22	1	7
(c) Breast ...	11					2	5	3	2		11	3
(d) Uterus ...	3					1	2				3	2
(e) Other ...	44					4	11	15	14	21	23	12
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	7						2	3	2	4	3	5
Diabetes ...	3							1	2		3	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	80					1	17	24	38	41	39	37
Coronary angina ...	125				1	5	46	36	37	72	53	28
Hypertension with heart disease ...	7						2	1	4	1	6	6
Other heart disease ...	53				1		7	11	34	22	31	14
Other circulatory disease ...	30					1	6	9	14	14	16	14
Pneumonia ...	31	3				1	4	3	20	13	18	11
Bronchitis ...	31						7	13	11	24	7	10
Other disease of respiratory system ...	2							1	1	1	1	1
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum ...	1						1			1		1
Nephritis & nephrosis ...	5			1			1	1	2		5	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2						1	1		2		1
Congenital Malformations ...	8	6		2						5	3	6
Other defined & ill defined causes ...	36	5	1	2	1	1	5	3	18	14	22	21
Motor vehicle accidents ...	4			1	2	1				4		2
All other accidents ...	10			1	1	2		2	4	3	7	6
Suicide ...	6				1	1	4			5	1	1
Homicide ...	1	1									1	
TOTAL—All Causes ...	535	15	1	7	7	23	136	139	207	279	256	198

There were 56 more deaths this year compared with last year and the death rate consequently rose to 14.4 deaths per thousand population which is higher than the average for the administrative county (12.0). There were 23 more deaths in males than in females attributed to the greater incidence of death among men from lung cancer, coronary heart disease and bronchitis.

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1962 for the West Riding Administrative
County and England and Wales.**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England & Wales	Spen- borough
Crude Birth	17.5	18.4	17.8	18.0	17.0
Adjusted Birth ...	17.7	18.2	17.8	18.0	17.7
Crude Death	12.7	10.2	12.0	11.9	14.4
Adjusted Death ...	13.4	12.6	13.3	11.9	14.5
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.06	00.3
Tuberculosis, Other ...	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	—
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.03
Cancer	2.14	1.65	2.00	2.18	2.64
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	1.97	1.52	1.84	*	2.15
Heart and Circulation	4.84	3.87	4.56	*	5.79
Respiratory Diseases ...	1.62	1.25	1.52	*	1.72
Maternal Mortality ...	0.09	0.45	0.20	0.35	—
Infant Mortality ...	22.8	24.6	23.3	21.4	23.8
Neo-Natal Mortality ...	15.3	16.5	15.7	15.1	15.8
Stillbirth	18.0	19.6	18.5	18.1	24.7

*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live
and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Given below are details of live premature infants born at home and in hospitals :—

- (1) The number of premature babies notified during the year whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's area ... 54
- (2) The total number of premature babies notified during the year that were born :—
 - (a) at home 8
 - (b) in hospital or nursing home 46
- (3) The number of those born at home :—
 - (a) who were nursed entirely at home 8
 - (b) who died during the first 24 hours —
 - (c) who survived at the end of one month 8
- (4) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—
 - (a) who died within the first 24 hours 4
 - (b) who survived at the end of one month 39

Table showing Birth Weights of Premature Infants.

Birth Weight in pounds	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
Under 2	1	1	—	—
2 — 2½	—	—	—	—
2½ — 3	1	—	—	—
3 — 3½	3	3	2	2
3½ — 4	5	3	2	2
4 — 4½	8	7	7	7
4½ — 5	9	9	9	9
5 — 5½	27	27	27	27
Totals	54	50	47	47

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis. The following shows the schedule of procedure now recommended :—

<i>Visit</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Interval</i>
1	2—6 months	Triple (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis)	
2		do.	4 weeks or more
3		do.	do.
4	6—9 months	Poliomyelitis (Oral)	do.
5		do.	do.
6		do.	do.
7	18—24 months	Smallpox vaccination	
8	School entry	Poliomyelitis (Booster)	
9		Diphtheria and tetanus (Booster)	do.
10	Thirteen years (approx.)	B.C.G.	

Diphtheria Immunisation.

A high level of protection against diphtheria has been obtained and it will be seen that 81% of children under the age of 15 years have been immunised at one time or another. During the year 430 children received primary inoculations and 228 received reinforcing injections.

Type of Injection	Children born in years:—							Total
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-57	1948-52	
Primary Injection	176	229	11	7	6	1	—	430
Reinforcing Injection	—	—	—	—	8	219	1	228

I give below a table showing the numbers and percentages of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years separated from those who had a course of immunisation previously :—

Age at 31-12-62 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in year :	Under 1 1962	1—4 1961—1958	5—9 1957—1953	10—14 1952—1948	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1958-1962	176 (29%)	1765 (81%)	1142 (46%)	1706 (60%)	4789 (59%)
B. 1957 or earlier	—	—	989 (40%)	758 (27%)	1747 (22%)

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The following table shows the number of children who completed a primary course of pertusis vaccine (singly or in combination) in Spenborough during the year ended 31st December, 1962:—

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>
1962	176
1961	229
1960	11
1959	7
1958	6
1953-1957	1
Total ...	<u>430</u>

Whooping Cough Immunisation in relation to Child Population. Number of children at 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31/12/62 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	Under 1 1962	1—4 1961-1958	5—9 1957-1953	10—14 1952-1948	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	176	1772	1331	482	3761

Approximately 29% of children under one year and 81% of children between one and four years of age had received protective inoculation at the year end.

Smallpox Vaccination.

The very great increase in the number of vaccinations against smallpox for this year (5,748) compared with 245 last year was the result of public alarm caused by the occurrence of smallpox cases in Bradford. The Health Department concentrated on achieving the vaccination of contacts and possible contacts, of personnel considered to be likely to come into contact with the disease and to the implementation of the County Council scheme for the vaccination of children under 15. The bulk of the adult vaccinations were carried out by the general practitioners in the face of insistent demand from their own patients. It is perhaps surprising in these circumstances that there were no seriously adverse reactions to vaccination.

Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1962.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	252	213	316	739	1648	3168
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	—	482	2098	2580

Pollomyelitis Vaccination.

In February, 1962, the Ministry of Health approved the use of Sabin poliomyelitis vaccine. This vaccine is taken by mouth, either on a lump of sugar or in the case of small babies in syrup. With the introduction of this vaccine the use of the Salk vaccine which was given by injection gradually ceased, and this resulted in a great saving of medical staff time. During the year 5,085 doses of the oral vaccine were given.

The following table gives details of poliomyelitis vaccination carried out during the year in Spenborough:—

Age Group	Number of persons who have received				
	Salk Vaccine		Oral Vaccine		
	1st Injection	2nd Injection	1st Dose	2nd Dose	3rd Dose
Children born in 1962	—	—	120	95	78
Children born in 1961 ...	25	41	315	307	295
Children and Young persons born in years 1943-1960	6	41	178	167	397
Young persons born in years 1933-1942 ...	12	24	120	111	154
Others ...	20	37	291	271	431
Total ...	63	143	1024	951	1335

Reinforcing Doses.

- (a) Number of persons given third injections of Salk Vaccine ... 328
- (b) Number of persons given fourth injections of Salk Vaccine... 59
- (c) Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after:
- (i) 2 Salk doses 1391
- (ii) 3 Salk doses 284

The following table shows the total number of Spenborough residents who have received protection against this disease as at the end of the year. It is estimated that 84% of children and young persons born in 1943 or later are protected as are 54% of young persons born between 1933 and 1942.

Class	Vaccinated with 2 injections during the year	Previously vaccinated with 2 injections	Totals
Children & young persons born in years 1943 to 1962	651	7929	8580
Young persons born in years 1933 to 1942 ...	135	2171	2306
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday and others	308	1648	1956
TOTALS ...	1094	11748	12842

Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against tuberculosis is available to certain contacts of cases of tuberculosis, especially young infants, and also to school-children of 13 years of age. The former are carried out by the Chest Physician at the general hospitals, and the details of our school programme are given in the section relating to School Health for the sake of convenience.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of infectious disease during the year was, as shown, extremely light and calls for no comment other than in relation to the outbreak of food poisoning which is fully reported separately. The 82 cases which occurred in this incident are not recorded in the notifications since they came to light in the course of investigations.

FOOD POISONING.

The following table gives statistical details of the cases of food poisoning notified during the year :—

1. (a) Food Poisoning notifications, (Corrected) as returned to Registrar General.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	1	—	—	1

- (b) Cases otherwise ascertained.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	82	82

- (c) Fatal Cases.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

2. Single Cases.

	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified ...	—	—	—
Agent not identified ...	1	—	1

REPORT ON INDIVIDUAL FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK

(Summary of details).

1. Food Causing Outbreak.

Roast Mutton or gravy forming part of lunch menu eaten at school on Tuesday, 20th November, 1962.

Agent Causing Outbreak. Heat resistant *Clostridium Welchii*.

2. Cases Forming Outbreak which occurred from 20th November to 21st November.

Notified: None. Otherwise ascertained: 82. TOTAL 82.

Fatal: None.

3. Clinical Features.

Average interval ingestion to onset (hours) 12 hours.

(Varied between 7 and 18 hours).

Main symptoms: Abdominal pain and diarrhoea.

Severity of illness: Generally not severe.

Duration of illness: 24 hours.

4. Results of Laboratory Investigation (Summary).

Cases: Faecal samples were obtained from ten persons suffering from the disease. All of these had positive cultures of Heat Resistant *Clostridium Welchii*.

Food Samples: A sample of the entire meal was submitted for bacteriological investigation. The meal consisted of Yorkshire pudding, mashed potatoes, frozen peas, mutton. Rice pudding, fresh fruit, tinned pineapple pieces, tin of cherries, banana, grapes, apples. Heat resistant *Clostridium Welchii* was cultured from the roast mutton and from the gravy, the latter having a particularly heavy growth. No pathogenic organisms were cultured from the remainder of the samples submitted.

Food Handlers: Faecal samples were obtained from all eleven members of the kitchen staff concerned. These all gave positive cultures of Heat Resistant *Clostridium Welchii*.

Other: Nil.

5. Origin and Preparation of Food Causing Illness.

Lunch prepared at Birkenshaw County Infants' School, Station Lane, Birkenshaw. The mutton was frozen New Zealand mutton obtained from the butchers, on 19th November. The gravy was prepared from flour and fat from the meal cooked that day, but may have included fat normally kept from previous meals and from fat rendered down.

6. Place at which Food Causing Illness was Consumed.

Birkenshaw County Infants' School.

Spenborough Hunsworth C. of E. Controlled School.

Birkenshaw C. of E. Junior Mixed Controlled School.

Estimated number of consumers at risk:

195 pupils

13 teachers

11 kitchen staff

219 total

7. Probable Origin of Infection or Contamination of Food.

Contributory factors: The mutton consumed was delivered from the butchers on Monday the 19th November and was New Zealand frozen mutton. It was kept in the refrigerator until 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 20th November, when it was cut into smaller joints (less than 6 lbs. weight) and put into the oven for roasting. At 11 a.m. the meat was taken from the oven and sliced ready for delivery in metal containers. The meal was consumed in the schools concerned between 12 noon and 12.30 p.m. There was, therefore, no unreasonable delay between cooking and consumption, and in the light of this it appears unlikely that this meat could have been the source of infection. The gravy was also prepared on the same day using flour and fat from the meal cooked that day, and again there was no unreasonable delay between preparation and consumption. However, the cooking fat used in the kitchen is an accumulation of fat from previous meals and from fat rendered down, and it is possible that this may have been used in the preparation of the meal and particularly of the gravy. If this was previously contaminated it is likely that its use on this occasion was the cause of the present outbreak. Unfortunately, before I became aware of this possibility the accumulation of fat had been destroyed and it was not, therefore, available for sampling. The laboratory reports, however, indicated a particularly heavy growth of Heat Resistant *Clostridium Welchii* from the gravy cultures. It is, I understand, normal household kitchen practice to accumulate cooking fat in this way. In the light of the present outbreak it would appear to be undesirable practice in school kitchens for the future.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Areas and Quarters, 1962.

Disease	Cleckheaton, Hunsworth Oakenshaw and Scholes				Liversedge, Roberttown, Hartshead and Norrithorpe				Gomersal and Birkenshaw				Spenborough			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Measles ...		13	23	9	3	7	33	22	2	49	97	5	5	69	153	36
Whooping Cough ...				1					1				1			1
Chicken Pox ...	14	9	1	28	23	40	17	47	5	7	3	2	42	56	21	77
Scarlet Fever ...	2	3	4	1	3	2		2		1			5	6	4	3
Erysipelas ...	1												1			
Dysentery ...									1	2	1		1	2	1	
Food Poisoning ...										1				1		
Pneumonia ...	2	2		2	3			2	1			1	6	2		5
Infective Hepatitis ...				4	1	1	2	2					1	1	2	6
Malaria ...										1				1		
TOTALS ...	19	27	28	45	33	50	52	75	10	61	101	8	62	138	181	128

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in the Borough of Spenborough classified according to Age Groups and Wards, 1962.

Disease	Age Groups										Wards								
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Oakenshaw and Hunsworth	Scholes	Cleckheaton East	Cleckheaton West	Spenn and Littleton	Millbridge	Hightown and Hartshope	Roberttown and Norththorpe	Gomersal	Birkenshaw	Hospital
Measles ...	263	3	135	124	1				29	2	5	9	14	26	12	13	44	109	
Whooping Cough ...	2		1	1							1						1		
Chicken Pox ...	196	6	72	115		3			8	30	9	5	21	16	53	37	12	5	
Scarlet Fever ...	18		5	11	2				5		2	3	1	2	2	2		1	
Erysipelas ...	1					1					1								
Pneumonia ...	13	3	1	2			4	2	2	1	2	1	4	1			2		
Dysentery ...	4			1	1													4	
Food Poisoning ...	1																	1	
Infective Hepatitis ...	10		1	5	2	2				4			1		2	3			
Malaria ...	1					1												1	
TOTALS ...	509	12	215	259	6	7	7	3	44	37	20	18	41	44	70	55	59	121	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Only two new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year and this is the lowest number ever recorded in Spenborough. Both cases occurred in adolescents and neither in an infectious or advanced stage of the disease. There were no admissions to sanatoria.

Nevertheless the work done in the continuous supervision by the public health staff and by the consultant chest physician of patients remaining on the register continued as usual. Nurse Smith, the Tuberculosis Visitor, paid home visits in connection with treatment and contact tracing of tuberculous patients, and by her continued attendance at the chest clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital she also maintains the close and happy liason which it is essential to maintain between the therapeutic and preventive aspects.

We are continuing our efforts to protect younger children by tuberculin testing of five and eight year olds at school and by the B.C.G. vaccination programme among the thirteen year olds.

The statistical details of Tuberculosis in Spenborough are as follows :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ...	45	29	3	8
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year ...	2	—	3	1
(c) Removals from other areas	1	—	—	—
(d) Number of Cases removed from the Register ...	8	6	1	—
(e) Number of Cases remaining on the Register ...	40	23	5	9

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64 and upwards	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	—

There were no admissions to Sanatoria during the year and one case was discharged.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Yet again there were staff changes in this important branch of the Health Department which delayed to some extent the development of the service as we would like to see it. Nevertheless by the year's end good relationships had been established between the hospital and out-patient services, the general practitioners and the health department, and this is reflected in the considerable increase in the number of patients referred for care or after care.

Mental Health Statistics.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Patients referred (Mentally ill):			
(a) By General Practitioners	11	32	43
(b) From Out-Patients Clinics	1	5	6
(c) By Police	1	3	4
(d) Sub. Normals reported to L.H.A.	5	2	7
(e) Other sources	11	59	70
	29	101	130
2. No. of patients dealt with under Mental Health Act:			
(a) Section 5 (Informal)	4	20	24
(b) Section 25 (Observation)	—	—	—
(c) Section 26 (Treatment)	—	4	4
(d) Section 29 (Emergency)	—	15	15
(e) Dealt with informally	19	58	77
	23	97	120
3. No. of visits paid during year:			
(a) To sub-normal patients	67	119	186
(b) To mentally disordered re admission to hospitals	10	97	107
(c) To mentally disordered re prevention, care and after care	112	239	351
(d) Other visits (<i>e.g.</i> , to G.P.'s N.A.B., relations, etc.)	48	127	175
	237	582	819
4. Occupation Centres:			
(a) Patients attending O.C. at beginning of year	10	11	21
(b) New admissions	1	5	6
(c) Discharges	4	1	5
(d) Patients attending O.C. at end of year	7	15	22

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Once again staff changes and shortage of staff for the greater part of the year caused difficulties and added greatly to the work of those in post. Consequently although no cases were refused the total number of cases referred for home nursing and also the total number of nursing visits made was lower than last year. There were in fact 100 fewer cases and 1,000 fewer visits.

The use of disposable sheets for the nursing of incontinent cases has obviated the need for special laundry facilities and is a great boon to patients, relatives and nurses alike.

The following is a summary of the total number of cases dealt with during the year, *i.e.*, cases completed during the year plus cases still under treatment on 31st December:—

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	482	11,222
Surgical	93	1,943
Infectious Diseases	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	81
Maternal Complication	1	2
Other	3	138
TOTALS ...	581	13,386
Patients visited above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year ...	328	8,374
Children visited above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	16	109
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	154	9,141

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

With the staff remaining constant throughout the year there were few difficulties in the domiciliary midwifery service. Although the numbers attending the ante-natal clinics barely justify their continuance the number of visits paid to patients in their own homes increased considerably, and the educational and instructional clinics in preparation for child birth were also expanded. There is need for further effort in this direction.

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of Cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
—	1	7	105	113

(a)	Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	1,254
(b)	Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	1,958
(c)	No. of cases receiving Pethidine alone	...				3
(d)	No. of cases receiving Gas & Air alone	...				—
(e)	No. of cases receiving Gas & Air & Pethidine	...				—
(f)	No. of cases receiving Trilene alone	...				34
(g)	No. of cases receiving Trilene and Pethidine	...				60

The midwives sought medical aid on 22 occasions, details of which are given below :—

(i)	Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1
(ii)	Labour	...	...	...	...	15
(iii)	Lying-in	...	...	...	...	1
(iv)	The child	...	...	...	...	5

Pregnancy.

Ante-Partum Haemorrhage 1

Labour.

Ruptured Perineum	...	7	Premature Labour	...	2
Malpresentation	...	1	Foetal Distress	...	3
Delayed Labour	...	1	Retained Placenta	...	1

Lying-in.

Post-partum haemorrhage 1

The Child.

Eye condition	...	...	General Condition	...	1
Asphyxia	...	1	Prematurity	...	1

Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics :—				Ante-Natal	Post Natal
Elm Bank Clinic	...	...	...	111	3
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	216	7
Total during the year				<u>439</u>	<u>10</u>

Number of women who attended during the year :—

Elm Bank Clinic	...	...	...	15	3
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	33	7
Total during the year				<u>48</u>	<u>10</u>

Number of women attending for the first time :—

Elm Bank Clinic	...	...	...	10	3
Valley Road Clinic	...	...	...	25	7
Total during the year				<u>35</u>	<u>10</u>

Relaxation.

During the year 44 relaxation classes were held at the Valley Road Clinic. Of the 49 women who attended the clinic 5 were ante-natal clinic patients and 44 were attending their own doctor for ante-natal care. They made 218 attendances altogether.

Dental Treatment of expectant and nursing mothers :—

No. inspected by Dental Officer...	...	...	...	34
No. found to require treatment	...	...	...	34
No. found not to require treatment	...	...	...	—
No. who refused treatment	...	...	...	—
No. who received full treatment	...	...	...	32
No. still receiving treatment	...	...	...	11
No. of General Anaesthetics	...	...	...	12
No. of teeth extracted	...	...	...	110
No. of teeth filled	...	...	...	77
Scaling and gum treatment	...	...	...	28
No. fitted with dentures	...	...	...	14

HEALTH VISITING AND CHILD WELFARE.

Only part of the scope of the Health Visitors' duties are shown by the statistical returns of their visits, etc., during the year. There has had to be a considerable reduction in the amount of domiciliary visitation of infants because of the continual pressure of other work. The Infant Welfare Clinics continue to be very well attended. The Health Visitors have also continued to provide home background reports for hospitals with special regard to geriatric cases. As there is always a waiting list for the admission of such cases this is of the greatest assistance in assessing priority. The whole bias of the work of the Health Visitor is, however, towards education and although 312 parentcraft talks or lectures were given at schools during the year this is but a small part of the health education work which she actually carries out. The staff has been two Health Visitors short of establishment for some three years now. This I am afraid means inevitably that some valuable duties have to be neglected, and it is again a question not so much of doing what one feels should be done, but what can be done with the available resources. I must say that all these nurses have again given of their very best during the year.

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year:—

	1962
(a) To expectant mothers:—	
(i) First visits 	131
(ii) Total visits 	247
(b) To children under one year of age:—	
(i) First visits 	618
(ii) Total visits 	3,765
(c) To children between the ages of one and two:—	
(i) First visits 	11
(ii) Total visits 	1,680
(d) To children between the ages of two and five:—	
(i) First visits 	7
(ii) Total visits 	1,757
(e) Visits to T.B. Households 	766
(f) Visits to Aged and Infirm 	1,805
(g) Visits to Home Help cases 	2,097
(h) Other visits 	894
(i) No. of attendances at Clinics 	1,110
(j) No. of parentcraft lectures 	312
(k) No. of visits to schools for medical inspections, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc. 	705
(l) No. of home visits in connection with school-children 	587

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total Number of Children who attended during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attendance during the year	Medical Consultations	
			1962	1961	1957-60		Under 1 yr.	1 but under 2	2 but under 5		Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	4	145	137	113	61	311	1624	199	79	1902	183	42
Valley Road Clinic	4	96	110	78	33	221	1432	90	42	1564	179	6
Birkenshaw Clinic	4	100	90	81	40	211	1603	227	42	1872	152	39
Scholes Clinic	3	48	46	36	31	113	550	103	27	680	46	12
Roberttown Clinic	1	38	35	30	25	90	278	98	6	382	20	7
Gomersal Clinic	2	77	76	49	41	166	869	134	25	1028	97	8
TOTALS	18	504	494	387	231	1112	6356	851	221	7428	677	114

During the year 1,109 tins of National Dried Milk, 6,090 bottles of Orange Juice, 942 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 826 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

It is difficult to reduce to figures the amount and scope of the work which is done in connection with problem families whose general standard of cleanliness or child care falls consistently and considerably below the minimum that we have a right to expect, and needless to say many other families in addition to those recorded below have had to have special attention from time to time. Nevertheless by the efforts of the staff and the many others concerned in the welfare of these families the rate of breakup and dispersion of these families has been kept at a very low level over the years.

There is provision for such cases to be brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health and it is his responsibility, when it is considered necessary, to call meetings of the various officers concerned to discuss the circumstances of each case with a view to determining the best method of tackling the problem. During this year the circumstances of the individual cases have been such that they have best been dealt with in small informal meetings of a few of the social workers each time from those normally available to be called upon to the full committee.

Persons brought together from time to time have included Health Visitors, Public Health Inspectors, Housing Manager, local authority treasurers, officers of the N.S.P.C.C., School Welfare Officers, National Assistance Board, Children's Officer and Welfare Officers.

An illustrative case is one where there are five children and another expected in January, 1963, living in a house owned by themselves in incredible filth; this is almost entirely due to the sloth of the mother accompanied by a limitation of intelligence. The father is quite a conscientious labourer. The history of severe lice infestation, bodily filth and filth of premises goes back to 1956 at which time they came into the district, the mother even then direct from a rehabilitation home where her reports gave little hope of permanent improvement. In spite of the efforts of two Health Visitors who have frequently cut and treated the mother's hair as well as the children's and in spite of frequent supervision by the Public Health Inspectors and assistance from a lady visitor of the N.S.P.C.C. the children were frequently ill-clad, verminous and missing school for this reason. On a visit to the dentist the mother's hair was literally a living mass of lice.

At this stage the Borough Council served a notice under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and Section 35 of the Public Health Act, 1961, requiring cleansing of the premises and the Medical Officer of Health interviewed the father. As a result of some pressure and with the co-operation of the man's employers the entire family were conveyed by Corporation transport to a cleansing station in a neighbouring authority and the entire family were thoroughly cleansed and treated. Since then some improvement has been maintained under rigorous supervision. One can have no confidence in the prospect of

any permanent improvement but strangely enough the children are healthy and there is some sort of affection within the home. The decision to withhold action leading to the breaking up of the family in such cases is only taken after much soul-searching and rarely with confidence.

The following is the record of work which has been maintained in connection with problem families current on our Health Department register:—

On register, 1962	...	...	...	...	17
Added to Register	...	...	...	...	2
Removed from Register, 1962	...	...	...	...	1
Total on Register at end of 1962	...	...	...	...	18
Re-housed	...	...	...	...	0
Visits paid by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	107
No. of school children involved	...	...	...	...	42
No. of pre-school children involved	...	...	...	...	24
No. of babies born	...	...	...	...	3
No. of stillbirths	...	...	...	...	0

HOME SAFETY.

During 1962 the Home Safety Committee, a voluntary committee set up in 1959, under the aegis of the Health Committee, continued to meet regularly, and supported in every way possible the national campaigns organised by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents to which body they are affiliated.

The first quarter of the year was taken up with the second part of the National Fire Prevention Campaign and suitable publicity material was distributed through the schools. The Committee had organised a most successful Fire Prevention Week during which time 600 persons had visited the Fire Station, a floodlit 'rescue' from the top of the Town Hall had taken place and over 3,000 pamphlets and leaflets distributed.

During the Spring and Summer months the Broken Glass and Water Safety Campaigns were supported. 1,000 bookmarks were supplied to the public library, posters put on public hoardings, in the Town Hall foyer, in the 'bus station and on the Council's transport. The Baths Superintendent displayed Water Safety posters and copies of the Water Safety Code were made available for free issue. The Committee gave much time and thought to the problem of stretches of water in the area which were inadequately fenced, of easy access and which were considered to be a danger to children playing nearby. Although their debates achieved much publicity in the local press, and thus at least in part achieved something, no real progress was made in removing these potential dangers. Their first real success came when they obtained permission at the beginning of 1963 to the filling in of the dam off Upper Lane, Gomersal, and they have hopes of further success in the future.

The Birkenshaw Show Committee kindly helped the Committee by agreeing to the erection of a display on poisons at their annual show. This was erected outside the handicrafts tent and was seen by many hundreds of people. Over 5,000 leaflets on many home safety topics were distributed.

The highlight of the Committee's activities during the year was their participation in a joint Home, Industrial and Road Safety Exhibition held in the Spenborough Town Hall from the 6th—9th November inclusive. This was a combined effort by the Home Safety Committee, the Road Safety Committee and the Safety Officer from a large local industrial concern. The home safety part of the Exhibition included six large displays kindly loaned by Bradford Corporation, three Ro.S.P.A. displays on Burns, Falls and Scalds, displays prepared by the North Eastern Gas Board and the Yorkshire Electricity Board, display of Proban flameproof materials, and many smaller displays obtained from the West Riding County Council. Organised parties of schoolchildren visited the Exhibition throughout every part of each day. It was open daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. and was very well patronised by the public.

Each quarter the Committee received details of persons treated at local hospitals as a result of accidents in the home and an abbreviated summary of these is given below:—

	Under 5	5—65	Over 65	Totals
Burns and Scalds ...	10	9	1	20
Fractures ...	—	7	11	18
Poisoning ...	14	2	—	16
Falls not involving fractures ...	2	3	4	9
Others ...	16	21	4	41
Totals ...	42	42	20	104

During 1962 there were 4 deaths due to motor vehicle accidents and 10 deaths due to all other accidents, three males and seven females. Three females died as a result of accidental domestic gas poisoning, one male and three females died as a result of accidental falls, a female of 17 years died from burns, a male of 6 years was accidentally drowned in a dam, and one male was killed in an accident at his work.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The chiropody service for elderly and handicapped people continued to operate successfully during the year and there were no undue delays in instituting or continuing treatment. The number of persons receiving clinic treatment dropped slightly, mainly due to a revision of the register, but there was an increased demand for treatment in their own homes by people unable to attend the clinics by reason of old age or infirmity. No special problems presented themselves.

Clinic	Sessions per Month	No. of Sessions Held	No. of Patients Treated*			Total Treatments*		
			P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.
Elm Bank, Cleckheaton ...	20	173	324	—	1	1466	—	1
Churchill Hall, Birkenshaw ...	6	68	103	1	—	534	3	—
Liberal Club, Hightown ...	6	67	109	—	—	571	—	—
Valley Road, Liversedge ...	6	77	117	—	—	638	—	—
Totals ...	38	385	653	1	1	3209	3	1

*P ... Pensioners. PH ... Physically Handicapped.
EM ... Expectant Mother.

Domiciliary Treatment.

No. of patients treated at home—

(a) Pensioners	207
(b) Physically handicapped	27
(c) Expectant mothers	—

No. of treatments given at home to—

(a) Pensioners	899
(b) Physically handicapped	124
(c) Expectant mothers	—

OLD PEOPLE'S WARDENS SCHEME.

There were no changes in the Old People's Wardens staff during the year and they continued to function as last year. As will be seen from the figures given below they pay a large number of visits to the cases under their care, and I am convinced that this is a most valuable social service, and one that is fully appreciated by the old people concerned.

Estate	Visits during Year	Average Number of Cases Supervised
Barrington	4,440	20
Cloverhill/Laverhills	3,792	28
Windybank	5,635	24
Turnsteads (Two Wardens)	10,539	110

HOME HELP SERVICE.

As has been the case for many years now there was an increased demand for this service during the year. It was fortunate that this demand could be met from an increased establishment and the recruitment of suitable staff. Nobody has gone without for very long when the need for such help was obvious, and although a service of this type is extremely difficult to administer, no major problems have arisen. Once again a glance at the figures reveals the benefit which aged and chronic sick persons are receiving from this service. They constitute 90% of the cases.

Reason for Provision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentages
Maternity	24	1,366	1.9
Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Aged Chronic Sick			
Over 65	407	65,823	90.5
Under 65	33	2,174	3.0
Others	51	3,386	4.6
Totals	515	72,749	100.0

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council is empowered to provide convalescent home treatment. General Practitioners recommend those who are in need of this service and during the year 11 Spenborough residents were admitted to the following Homes:—

Blackburn & District, St. Annes	...	5
Metcalfe Smith House, Harrogate	...	2
"Tudor," Bridlington	... ..	2
Boarbank, Grange-over-Sands	... ..	1
Hunstanton Convalescent Home	...	1

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The pattern of the School Health Service continued much as in previous years, as it was not thought opportune both on account of the pressure of other activities and in the absence of the prospect of continuity of staff, to replace the system of routine medical inspection with other and more time consuming methods.

The outstanding feature of the routine inspections has been that out of 1,679 children examined only three were found to be physically unsatisfactory, and although 726 defects were noted for observation most of these were of a minor or transitory nature. All children at school have eye tests each year and those whose vision is worse than 6/9 in one eye are referred to the consultant ophthalmologist for further examination. As a result of this procedure 61 children were supplied with spectacles for the first time.

Greater attention is now being paid to the ascertainment of hearing loss in children and 64 special examinations were carried out for this purpose. This aspect of the work will increase in the future when the necessary apparatus is available within the Division.

As a result of special medical examinations carried out 19 children were recommended for special educational treatment and 6 were referred to the child guidance clinic because of maladjustment and home difficulties. It is very disappointing for the school medical officers to find that, after recommending special educational treatment for a child, such placement is not forthcoming. This applies particularly to the availability of places in the day special school at Hartshead Moor, where it is apparent that extension is badly needed.

The tuberculin testing of school entrants and eight year olds showed only one positive reactor out of 933 tests given, whereas at thirteen years of age 19% of the children tested gave positive reactions. The reluctance of parents to consent to the B.C.G. scheme of vaccination against tuberculosis which can now be offered to children over ten years of age is difficult to understand as the procedure has been found to be safe and effective.

The remainder of the services, including the health education lectures given in the secondary modern schools, functioned satisfactorily as in previous years.

Classification of the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1958 and later	7	7	100·00	—	—
1957	438	438	100·00	—	—
1956	179	177	98·88	2	1·12
1955	12	12	100·00	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—
1952	111	111	100·00	—	—
1951	183	182	99·45	1	0·55
1950	168	168	100·00	—	—
1949	121	121	100·00	—	—
1948	89	89	100·00	—	—
1947 and earlier	371	371	100·00	—	—
TOTAL	1679	1676	99·82	3	0·18

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up defects 229

During the year 32 free issues of dietary supplements in the form of iron tonics were made to school children where recommended by the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the type of defects discovered at the routine School medical inspections :—

Defects Table.

Defects	Recommended for Treatment	Recommended for Observation	Totals
Skin	8	58	66
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	2	46	48
(b) Otitis Media	2	56	58
(c) Other ...	—	11	11
Nose and Throat	5	123	128
Speech	3	20	23
Lymphatic Glands	—	70	70
Heart and			
Circulation ...	—	43	43
Lungs	1	24	25
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	—	6	6
(b) Other ...	—	28	28
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	1	9	10
(b) Feet ...	14	68	82
(c) Other ...	13	92	105
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	—	8	8
(b) Other	—	18	18
Psychological			
(a) Development	2	33	35
(b) Stability	—	11	11
Other Defects ...	1	—	1
Abdomen ...	—	2	2
Totals ...	52	726	778

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangements of special examinations. During the year 61 children were examined involving 64 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made:—

Education in a School for Physically Handicapped Children	2
Education in a Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	6
Education in a School for Maladjusted Children	1
Education in an Open Air School for Delicate Children ...	3
Special Education in an ordinary school	6
Referred to the Child Guidance Clinic	6
Education in a Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	1

Reported to Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts:—

Section 57(4) as amended (unsuitable for education at school)	3
For Care and Guidance after leaving school	3

During the year the following admissions to special schools were made:—

Open Air School for Delicate Children	2
School for Physically Handicapped Pupils	1
School for Maladjusted Children	2
School for the Deaf	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	2

During the year the following discharges from special schools were made:—

School for Physically Handicapped Children	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	7
Open Air School for Delicate Children	2
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils ...	1

The following table shows the number of children from Spensborough receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1962:—

Type of School	No. of children receiving special education	No. of children awaiting special education
Open Air School for Delicate Children	4	—
School for Partially Sighted	1	—
School for the Blind	1	—
School for the Deaf	6	—
School for Physically Handicapped	7	2
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	33	17
Hostel for Maladjusted	2	—
Residential School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	5	1
Epileptic Colony	1	—

CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—

Number of children examined for the first time	114
Number of re-examinations	430
Total number of attendances	544
Number of sessions held during the year	51
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed for first time	61
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed subsequently	184
Number referred for other treatment	10
Number referred for operative treatment	—

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC.

Minor ailments are treated by the nurses both at the clinics and in the schools. The following table gives details of such treatments during 1962 :—

Minor Ailment	No. treated
Skin :	
Ringworm--body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	6
Other skin diseases	4
Eye Disease :	
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital).	3
Ear Defects :	
Otitis media	—
Otorrhoea	—
Other	—
Miscellaneous	318
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	
Total	331
<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>	
Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics	342
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Total No. of sessions held	30
No. of cases treated	11
No. of treatments	110
Average number of attendances per session	4
Average length of course of treatment (sessions)	10
No. on register at end of year	—
Details of cases treated :	
General Debility	1
Asthma	1
Recurrent Colds	7
Persistent Cough	1
Catarrh	1
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>
	11
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Sessions devoted to inspection in schools	8
Sessions devoted to treatment	338
Sessions devoted to administering General Anaesthetics at other Dental Clinics ...	33
No. of children inspected	1415
No. of children offered treatment ...	1054
No. of children treated	956
No. of attendances	2637

Anaesthetics.

Local	210
General	626

Temporary Teeth.

Extractions 1148	
Septic	988
For Orthodontia	160
Fillings	27
Dressings	—

Permanent Teeth.

Extractions 533	
Septic	491
For Orthodontia	42
Fillings	1368
Dressings	134
Root Fillings	15
Crowns, inlays, etc.	10
Scaling and gum treatment	117
Dentures	25

Orthodontic Cases.

No. of patients	115
No. of attendances	421

Pre-School Children.

No. inspected by Dental Officer	33
No. of attendances for treatment ...	35
No. of extractions	36
No. of fillings	14
No. of general anaesthetics administered	21

AUDIOMETRY.

Children Tested by Pure-tone Audiometry.

	<i>No.</i> <i>tested</i>	<i>No</i> <i>appreciable</i> <i>hearing loss</i>	<i>Referral</i> <i>for</i> <i>investigation</i>
(a) "At risk" categories.			
Children with history of:			
prematurity	—	—	—
congenital defects	—	—	—
perinatal abnormalities, <i>e.g.</i> , asphyxia, kernicterus, known rhesus incompati- bility, etc.	—	—	—
cerebral palsy	—	—	—
middle-ear disease	7	5	2
meningitis or encephalitis streptomycin treatment	1	1	—
speech retardation or defect	5	3	2
educational retardation	8	5	3
maternal rubella (in first three months of pregnancy)	—	—	—
deafness in the family	2	1	1
(b) Routine test on children in 6/7 year age group	—	—	—
Totals	23	15	8
<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>			
(c) Referred by Head Teachers, Parents and following School Medical Inspections	41	27	14
Grand Total	64	42	22

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

No. of half-day sessions held during year	...	...	...	107
No. of new cases treated during year	...	...	...	29
No. of cases attending for treatment from previous year	...	...	...	43
Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	72
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	...	...	...	5
No. of visits made to schools	...	...	...	41
No. of home visits	...	...	...	14
Analysis of Cases Treated :				
			Boys	Girls
Stammerers	...	...	4	3
Defects of Articulation—				
(a) Dyslalia	...	...	17	6
(b) Sigmatism	...	...	3	3
(c) Rhinolalia, due to Cleft Palate	...	...	3	1
(d) Dysarthria	...	...	—	2
Defective Speech due to:				
(1) Educational Subnormality	...	...	8	5
(2) Deafness	...	...	6	1
Retarded Speech Development	...	...	8	2
Analysis of Cases Discharged :				
Speech Normal	...	...	4	6
Speech improved	...	...	4	3
Unsuitable for Treatment	...	...	1	—
Failure to attend	...	...	2	2

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

Dr. M. F. G. Buchanan of the Department of Child Health, Leeds University, attended Elm Bank Clinic in a consultant capacity and during the year sixteen sessions were held. Cases were referred to him both from the Assistant County Medical Officers and from General Practitioners in the area.

I give below details of attendances and the types of cases seen :—

No. of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	16
No. of individual patients seen :				
(a) Pre-school children	...	...	...	8
(b) School children	...	...	...	28
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	58
Types of cases seen:				
(a) Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	9
(b) Epilepsy	...	...	...	2
(c) Incontinence (Enuresis)	...	...	...	12
(d) Migraine	...	...	...	2
(e) Rheumatism	...	...	...	1
(f) Mental Defect, including Educational Subnormality	...	...	...	4
(g) Developmental	...	...	...	4
(h) Unclassified	...	...	...	2
			Total	36

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	14	5	19
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year	4	3	7
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	11	5	16
No. of cases continuing treatment in 1963 ...	7	3	10

CHIROPODY CLINIC.

38 half-day sessions were held by the Chiropodist at Mirfield Clinic during 1962. A total of 81 cases was seen by the Chiropodist. The 81 cases seen made 365 attendances and the following table gives the types and numbers of conditions treated:—

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Hallux Valgus	10	Under/Overlapping Toes ...	36
Nail Conditions	8	Verrucae	33
Hallux Rigidus	3	Skin Conditions	27
Chilblains... ..	16		

B.C.G. SCHEME.

The following is a statistical summary of the results of the scheme for the year :—

No. of thirteen year olds on school register	561
No. offered testing and vaccination	561
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	2
No. of acceptances	363
Percentage of acceptances	65%
No. of children tested	362

Result of Heaf test :—

(a) Heaf Positive	70
(b) Heaf Negative	292

Percentages :—

(a) Heaf Positive	19%
(b) Heaf Negative	81%

No. of children vaccinated	290
No. of Conversions at 8 weeks	81
No. of final conversion Tests given at twelve months ...	201
No. of conversions at twelve months	201
Total No. of conversions	282
No. of children referred for X-ray	6
No. of new cases of tuberculosis discovered	1

TUBERCULIN JELLY TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS AND EIGHT-YEAR OLDS.

Tuberculin jelly testing of school entrants and eight year olds continued as a routine measure throughout the year. A letter of explanation and consent form was sent by the teachers with the Form N.P. to the children in these groups when they were due for medical examination at school. These were returned to the school and the school nurse applied the tuberculin and control jelly to those children whose parents had consented to this procedure being carried out, three days before the school medical inspection was due to be held. The School Medical Officers read these results when the children were presented for medical inspection and the implications were explained to the parents. Where the jelly test proved to be positive, the children were invited to the school clinic for a further skin test and, where this again proved to be positive, the tuberculosis visitor was informed and she arranged for follow-up of the child and contacts at the chest clinic.

I give below the results of the jelly tests for the year ended 31st December, 1962 :—

New Entrants				Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	316	281
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	295	266
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	93%	95%
Result of Jelly Test :					
(a) positive	...	...	...	—	1
(b) negative	...	...	...	295	265
Result of Final Heaf Test :					
(a) positive	...	...	...	—	1
(b) negative	...	...	...	—	—
(c) percentage of new entrants positive	...	...	...	—	0·4
7/8 Year Olds				Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	200	187
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	191	181
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	96%	97%
Result of Jelly test :					
(a) positive	...	...	...	3	2
(b) negative	...	...	...	188	179
Result of Final Heaf Test :					
(a) positive	...	...	...	—	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	3	2
(c) percentage of 7/8 year olds positive	...	...	...	—	—
Total number of children X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of Contacts X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	9
Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis Discovered	...	...	...	...	—

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Three routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 13,522 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. 209 individual children were reported to be unsatisfactory on 306 occasions but it should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light. The incidence of infestation was in fact less than it has ever been before.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or to the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. No Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

The section of the work which follows, relating to the Public Health Circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Public Health Inspector.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937-59.

Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical).

There are 240 factories in the area. Of these factories, 236 are factories with mechanical power and 4 without. 42 visits were made to these premises and 2 notices were served. The Factory Inspector in the course of his duties, draws to the attention of the Council, any matters which it is the duty of the Council to enforce. The Department examines all plans submitted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for factory extensions, and comments are made upon the proposals.

Outworkers.

14 persons were notified during the year to the Department as being engaged in the repair and alteration of apparel, the inspection of textiles, and the weaving of textiles.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

A. SALE OF MILK.

1. The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Distributors of Milk residing in the area	...	...	54
Distributors of Milk residing outside the area	...	...	13

2. The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

49 inspections were made.
7 notices were served for contraventions.

3. Milk Sampling.

The following tables show the number and results of samples taken by the Department for bacteriological examination :—

	Satisfactory	Void	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	6	1	—	7
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	29	4	7	40
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	5	1	—	6
Sterilised	1	—	—	1
	41	6	7	54

4. Examination for Bacillus Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

During the year 38 samples of milk were submitted for examination for Bacillus tuberculosis and 38 for Brucella abortus. All the Bacillus tuberculosis samples and 34 of the Brucella abortus samples were negative, with 2 samples void.

Once again it was gratifying to note that all the samples of milk examined for the presence of Bacillus tuberculosis were free from infection.

In respect of the 2 positive results for Brucella abortus, the producers in each case were notified as also were the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In addition, a further positive Brucella abortus sample was reported from a neighbouring authority after they had taken a sample from a producer retailer from this district.

B. MEAT INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, Liversedge. One Inspector is employed full-time at the Abattoir to ensure 100% inspection :—

Month	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Goats	Total
January ...	454	1279	332	17	—	2082
February ...	377	1019	271	13	—	1680
March ...	432	1039	296	9	—	1776
April ...	394	1090	281	16	—	1781
May ...	420	1184	249	15	—	1868
June ...	383	1193	186	12	—	1774
July ...	430	1501	213	12	—	2156
August ...	415	1359	244	9	—	2027
September ...	392	1253	265	18	—	1928
October ...	476	1494	329	23	—	2322
November ...	479	1253	324	8	—	2064
December ...	423	1177	516	11	—	2126
	5075	14841	3506	163	—	23585

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4977	98	163	14841	3506
Number inspected	4977	98	163	14841	3506
All diseases except T.B.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	2	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	76	2	1	47	53
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	1.52%	2.04%	0.61%	0.31%	1.51%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of Cysticercus Bovis despatched to cold storage ...	3	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned during the year was :—

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	1	1	—	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1	1	—	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Condemned meat was collected by the firm of Wordsworth (Barnsley) Ltd., Twibell Street, Barnsley.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958-59.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958-59.

27 licences were granted for the purpose of slaughtering or stunning animals in a slaughterhouse or knackersyard.

175 visits were made to the Abattoir in connection with administrative and supervisory duties.

C. INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

(a) The following unsound food was inspected and condemned during the year. This food was disposed of in the Corporation's controlled tips :—

	Lbs.
Canned meat, ham, etc.	686
Canned fish	22
Canned vegetables	352
Canned fruit	627
Canned milk and cream	33
Canned tomatoes	116
Canned puddings and cereals	55
Canned soups and purees	45
Canned poultry, game, etc.	6
Jams, preserves, pickles, etc.	10
Cheese	4
Sauces, etc.	3
Sago and rice	6
Beverages	3
Biscuits, rusks, etc.	1
Strained baby foods	3
	1972
	1972

(b) 11 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. These were graded as follows:—

Grade I	9	Satisfactory
Grade II	1	Satisfactory
Grade IV	1	Unsatisfactory

The above unsatisfactory sample was taken from a dealer in the district who manufactures ice cream in the Borough. The plant was inspected after the result had been received and further samples were taken at each stage of the process of manufacture to ascertain the reason for the unsatisfactory sample. The fittings and containers forming the plant were cleansed thoroughly and sterilised at the time of sampling. As a result, all the samples were found to be of a good standard and were given a provisional Grade I. Samples taken at a later date were also provisional Grade I.

(c) Samples taken by West Riding County Council Weights and Measures Department.

	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	82	—
Other Foods	19	1
Drugs	—	—

A caution was issued by the Clerk of the County Council in respect of the sample of pork sausage which was deficient in meat content.

(d) The following samples were also taken by the Health Department :—

Bacteriological Examination.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1 Frozen Whole Hen Egg sample	1	—
5 Potted Meat samples ...	5	—
4 Dessicated Coconut samples ...	4	—
1 Double Cream sample ...	1	—
1 Beef Dripping sample ...	1	—
10 Sausage Meat samples ...	10	—
2 Raw Mussels samples ...	2	—
4 Raw Cockles samples ...	4	—
1 Liquid Egg sample ...	1	—
48 Sugar Confection (Sea Glories) samples ...	48	—
4 Synthetic Cream samples ...	4	—

Food Poisoning.

During the year 97 faecal specimens were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination in connection with outbreaks of food poisoning. Of these, 22 specimens were collected in connection with an outbreak affecting 82 pupils and staff of 3 schools in the district, the meals being prepared in a canteen at one of the schools. A sample of the entire meal was submitted for bacteriological examination, from which pathogenic organisms were isolated.

D. INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The following table shows the number of food preparing premises in the area :—

Bakehouses	13
Fish Frying	37
Ice Cream Manufacturing	2
For the Sale of Ice Cream	174
Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	37

The following premises were registered during the year :—

Sale of pre-wrapped Ice Cream	5
--------------------------------------	---

Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

During the year 993 visits were made to premises where food is prepared for sale or sold. 422 notices were served. Particulars are set out in the tables below:—

Premises inspected—	No. of visits
Bakehouses	10
Butchers shops	47
Meat Preparation premises	27
Confectionery shops	7
Grocers shops	33
General shops	22
Fried fish shops	13
Cafes and Restaurants	13
Canteens	13
Ice Cream shops, vendors and manufacturers ...	24
Market stalls	6
Mobile vans	7
Other food premises	4
Public Houses	12
Miscellaneous	31
Revisits	75
Inspection of meat and other foods	649
	993
	993

Notices served—

Provide wash-hand basin	20
Provide sink	4
Provide hot water supply	33
Provide cold water supply	30
Provide hand washing notices	12
Provide soap and towels	30
Provide satisfactory drainage	8
Provide locker accommodation	14
Provide improved ventilation	12
Provide improved lighting	3
Provide first aid equipment	15
Provide refuse receptacles	5
Provide store room	—
Provide suitable equipment	—
Cease use of tobacco	15
Cease keeping animals	2
Cease use of insanitary premises	2
Remove refuse	10
Remove disused and unused articles	2
Cleanse, repair or renew equipment	18
Cleanse walls, floors, ceilings and fittings	39

Repair walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	33
Redecorate walls, floors, ceilings, etc.	40
Cover working surfaces	32
Exposure of food	19
Cleanse/repair sanitary conveniences	4
Provide suitable storage containers	4
Cease use of unsatisfactory food store	1
Surface of yards and surrounding ground of premises	3
Renew defective wash basin/sink, etc.	2
Repair defective fitments	4
Prevention of infestation by rats, mice and insects ...	3
Name and address of food vendor	3
	422

E. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply in the area is satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

Number of dwelling houses supplied direct from main ...	13626
Number of population supplied direct from public water mains	37160
Number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains by means of stand pipes	Nil
Number of population supplied from water mains by means of stand pipes	Nil

Water Sampling.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Chemical	2	—	2
Bacteriological	15	—	15

One of the water samples submitted for chemical analysis was for ascertaining flouride content. The result was as follows:—

Fluoride	—	0·2 p.p.m.
Iron	—	Nil
pH	—	7·0

Swimming Baths.

The only swimming bath in the Borough is situated in Tofts Road, Cleckheaton, and is owned by the Corporation. The capacity of the swimming pool is 50,000 gallons and the water is obtained from the town's mains and changed every two years. Continuous chlorination is carried out after filtration, thus ensuring that there is a complete treatment of water every 5 hours. The filters are cleansed three times weekly, and any depreciation in the bulk quantity of water during this process is replaced from the mains supply.

Routine tests are carried out daily to ascertain that the correct amount of residual chlorine in the water is maintained.

1. Number of samples of bath water examined bacteriologically	15
2. Number satisfactory	15
3. Number unsatisfactory	Nil

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Public Health Act.	No. of
West Riding County Council (General) Powers) Act.	Inspections
Inspection of houses	213
Inspection of dangerous structures	10
Inspection of drainage... ..	280
Inspection of sanitary accommodation	114
Inspection of refuse tips	126
Inspection of refuse accommodation... ..	51
Inspection of stables and piggeries	26
Inspection of offensive trades	8
Inspection of hairdressers premises	11
Investigation of nuisances	320
Investigation of refuse collection service	151
Investigation of trade refuse collection service	25
Investigation of water supplies	20
Investigation of infectious disease	143
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	1031

Clean Air Act.

Smoke observations—

Industrial	137
Smoke Control Areas	51
Boiler plant inspections	59
Investigation of smoke nuisances	37
Investigation of grit nuisances	1
Inspection of colliery spoilbanks	142
Visits to Deposit Gauges and Smoke Filters	336
Visits, interviews and inspections in connection with Smoke Control Areas	1669
Chimney heights	4

Housing Acts.

Inspection of unfit houses capable of repair	43
Inspection of unfit houses incapable of repair	107
Inspection of unfit houses in Clearance Areas	128
Inspection of demolition sites	306
Inspection of overcrowded houses	8
Inspection of houses under Rent Act provisions	—
Inspection of houses under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	1
Inspection of houses for Land Charge enquiries	322
Inspection of houses for Improvement and Standard Grants	165
Inspection of houses to assess life of houses	725
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	588
Inspection of house let in lodgings	1

Food and Drugs Act.

Inspection of bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Inspection of grocers shops	...	...	...	...	...	33
Inspection of confectionery shops	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inspection of general shops	...	...	...	...	...	22
Inspection of fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	13
Inspection of canteens	...	...	...	...	...	13
Inspection of cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	13
Inspection of public houses	...	...	...	...	...	12
Inspection of butchers' shops...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Inspection of dairies, farms and milk distributors	...	...	...	...	...	51
Inspection of ice cream premises and vans	...	...	...	...	...	24
Inspection of other food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	...	27
Inspection of other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspection of mobile vans and stalls...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Inspection of transport and handling of meat	...	...	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous inspections and revisits	...	...	...	...	...	106
Inspection of meat and other foods	...	...	...	...	...	649
Abattoir—administration	...	...	...	...	...	175
Sampling of milk	...	...	...	...	...	64
Sampling of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sampling of other foods	...	...	...	...	...	59
Sampling of water	...	...	...	...	...	22
Enquiries and visits—food poisoning notifications	...	...	...	...	...	94

Factories Act.

Inspection of factories with power	...	...	...	...	...	17
Inspection of factories without power	...	...	...	...	...	—
Investigations into employment of outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	...	25

Various Acts—Inspections and Revisits.

Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	446
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act	...	...	...	...	...	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act...	...	...	...	...	...	1393
Agriculture (Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	6
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	17
Slaughterhouses Act	...	...	...	...	...	138

Various Inspections, Interviews and Meetings

Market Arcade	...	...	...	...	...	51
Market	...	...	...	...	...	71
Feast Ground	...	...	...	...	...	49
Public Conveniences	146
River Pollution...	2
Miscellaneous visits	36
Interviews	379
Meetings	33

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**SUMMARY OF DEFECTS AND NUISANCES REMEDIED DURING
1962.**

**HOUSING ACT, 1957, PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-1961
and NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.**

Defective chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	27
Defective walls and pointing	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective window frames and doors	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective rainwater pipes, spouts, soil pipes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	34
Defective ranges, flues and fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective windows and window cords	...	...	...	...	...	25
Defective floors and stairs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective wall plaster	...	...	...	...	...	17
Defective sink waste pipes, W.C's and fittings	...	...	...	...	...	61
Defective drainage and sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	54
Defective water supply	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective paths and yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	—
Defective dustbins and ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	119
Defective ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisance from effluvia and dust	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisance from accumulations and tips...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisance from streams and watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisance from dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance from noise	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	16
Privy and waste water closet conversions	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/>
						441
						<hr/>

HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	...	123
1. By the Local Authority	1. Permanent	2
	II. Temporary	Nil
2. By other Local Authority	...	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons	...	121
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:		
1. By the Local Authority	...	2
2. By other bodies or persons	...	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	706
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1263

(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were included and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...					304
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.							
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.							
<i>(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.</i>							
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—							
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
<i>(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</i>							
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...						15
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—							
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b) By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>(C) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.</i>							
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
(2) Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
(4) Undertakings not to use for human habitation (Section 16(4) )	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(5) Undertakings to render fit for habitation (Section 16(4) )	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(6) Closing Orders (Section 17(1) )	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
<i>(D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.</i>							
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...						Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...						Nil

(E) *Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.*

(1) 7 Clearance Orders	Number of houses	...	...	139
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders	...	...	...	74

4. Housing Act, 1957. Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (1)	Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	10
(2)	Number of families living therein	...	...	10
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	48
(b) (1)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	10
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	10
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	43

From the following table it will be seen that the Housing Committee dealt with 177 houses under the Clearance, Closure and Demolition Sections of the Housing Act, 1957.

Houses dealt with during 1962.

Ward	Address	Action Taken	No. of houses
Scholes	1082, Halifax Road, Hartshead Moor	Closing Order	1
	23, Tabbs Lane, Scholes	Undertaking accepted to make fit	1
Cleckheaton East	1008, Halifax Road, Hartshead Moor	Closing Order	1
	4, High Street, Cleckheaton	Closing Order	1
Cleckheaton West	7, 9, West Street, Cleckheaton	Demolition Orders	2
	46, Moorbottom, Cleckheaton	Closing Order	1
	1, Stone Street, Cleckheaton	Closing Order	1
	West Street, Westgate, Cleckheaton	Clearance Order	5
	Wilby Street, Westgate, Cleckheaton	Clearance Order	9
	Moorbottom, Cleckheaton No. 1	Clearance Order	5
	Moorbottom, Cleckheaton No. 2	Clearance Order	4
	Carr Street, Westgate, Cleckheaton No. 1	Clearance Order	19
Spen & Littletown	Carr Street, Westgate, Cleckheaton No. 2	Compulsory Purchase Order	9
	9, 10, Greenside, Cleckheaton	Demolition Orders	2
Roberttown and Norristhorpe	1, 3, Well Street, Littletown	Closing Orders	2
	41, 49/51, Knowler Hill, Littletown	Demolition Orders	2
Gomersal	129, 131, Norristhorpe Lane, Norristhorpe	Demolition Orders	2
	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, Low Fold, Roberttown	Demolition Orders	11
Millbridge	21 Moor Lane, Gomersal	Closing Order	1
	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, Nibshaw Lane, Gomersal	Demolition Orders	6
Drub	414, Oxford Road, Gomersal	Closing Order	1
	Frost Hill, Liversedge No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order	88
	171, 173, Drub Lane, Drub	Demolition Orders	2
	10, Maizebrook, Drub Lane, Drub	Demolition Order	1
			177

NOTE: In addition 39 houses were represented but Orders had not yet been made by the year end.

RENT ACT.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1) Number of applications for certificate	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	Nil
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlord under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	Nil
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	Nil

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

(7) Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	...	...	...	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	Nil

CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert privy middens to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost			Council's Grant	No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
	£	s.	d.			
1	39	18	0	19 19 0	1	1

Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost			Council's Grant	No. of Privy Middens	No. of W.C's.
	£	s.	d.			
199	12,919	10	10	4,928 0 8	335	340

CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS.

During the year the Health Committee continued the scheme of grant aid to persons desiring to convert waste water closets to water closets. The following table shows the grants sanctioned during the year :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost			Council's Grant	No. of Waste Water Closets	No. of W.C's.
	£	s.	d.			
7	416	10	0	207 0 0	8	8

Since the beginning of the scheme the figures are as follows :—

Applications granted	Total Estimated Cost			Council's Grant	No. of Waste Water Closets	No. of W.C's.
	£	s.	d.			
123	5,828	14	5	2,737 1 0	156	156

REFUSE COLLECTION, REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

A. Refuse Collection.

There was a considerable improvement in the frequency of collection throughout the Borough due to the introduction of four new compression vehicles by the end of May. It appears doubtful whether a weekly collection can be maintained during the winter months and consideration will have to be given to the replacement of the remaining side loader by another compression vehicle.

The Department was responsible for the removal of refuse from 15,012 premises and a total weight of 11,026 tons of refuse was removed.

B. Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of refuse by controlled tipping continued at The Bottoms, Heckmondwike, and Cliffe Hollins Lane, Oakenshaw. Three serious fires occurred at the latter tip and were caused by youths deliberately setting the tip face alight.

C. Public Cleansing Costing Return.

COST STATEMENT, 1961/62.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	1.	2.	3.	4.
		£	£	£
1.	REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
	GROSS EXPENDITURE			
	(i) Labour ...	16,586	1,191	17,777
	(ii) Transport ...	9,149	534	9,683
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings ...	228	569	797
	(iv) Other items ...	—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure ...	25,963	2,294	28,257
2.	GROSS INCOME ...	453	3,491	3,944
3.	NETT COST	25,510	Cr. 1,197	24,313
4.	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ...	—	—	—
	UNIT COSTS.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5.	Gross cost per ton, labour only	28 1	2 0	30 1
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	15 6	11	16 5
7.	Net /cost (all expenditure) per ton ...	43 3	Cr. 2 0	41 2
		£	£	£
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population	696	Cr. 33	663
9.	Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	1,713	Cr. 80	1,633

Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage.

				<i>Income (Included in Item 2)</i>	<i>Tonnage Collected</i>
				£	Tons
Salvage:					
(a) Kitchen waste	...	...	...	—	—
(b) Scrap Metal	...	...	...	9	1/10th
(c) Waste Paper	...	...	...	3,226	374½
(d) Other Salvage	...	...	...	—	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				3,235	374·3/5
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Trade Refuse:	...	...	...	680	878

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 1 private house was found to be infested with vermin. No Council houses were found to be infested. No H.C.N. gas fumigations were carried out.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 1611 visits were made with the following results :

1. No. of properties inspected	...	...	...	...	339
2. No. of rat infestations found	...	...	...	...	163
No. of mice infestations found	...	...	...	...	171
Total number of infestations	...	...	...	...	334
3. No. of properties treated by Local Authority				...	331
4. No. of notices served to carry out treatment				...	4
5. No. of notices served for structural alteration				...	Nil

Sewer Treatment.

320 manholes were treated by a firm who specialise in this sort of work to reduce the infestation of rats in the sewers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two offensive trades registered in the district.

One Soap Boiler.

One Fat Melter and Fat Extractor.

8 inspections were made. A number of verbal warnings were given in respect of spasmodic nuisances.

**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.**

Industrial Pollution.

No. of smoke observations	... ..	144
Notices served in respect of contraventions	... ..	50
1. Dark smoke in excess of permitted aggregate and/or continuous dark smoke in excess of 4 minutes	... ..	36
2. Black smoke in excess of permitted aggregate	... ..	5
3. Smoke nuisances	... ..	9

Nearly one-third of the above contraventions in respect of dark and black smoke emissions were confined to two industrial premises and to railway engines operated by the British Transport Commission in shunting operations at Cleckheaton Station. One of the industrial firms concerned have now converted their boiler plant from hand firing to mechanical stoking, and the other firm is undertaking modernising of its plant. In both instances a great improvement is already evident. Following repeated representations to the British Transport Commission, a diesel locomotive was provided towards the end of the year to carry out shunting operations, replacing the hand fired steam engine formerly used and discontinuing a source of smoke pollution.

Since the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act, a considerable programme of modernisation of boiler plant has been carried out by industry throughout the Borough. Whilst improvement of plant is still required in a few cases, it is anticipated that this will be achieved during the next year or two. Smoke pollution from industrial sources has diminished rapidly during the past few years and observations of the chimneys in the district leads to the conclusion that the smoke problem from this source is well on its way to be eradicated.

During the year an encouraging report was received from an industrial firm in the Westgate area of Cleckheaton regarding a considerable reduction in the amount of smoke and soot in the vicinity of their works. In parts of these works air from outside is passed through/filter cloths to remove smoke and soot deposits before being circulated throughout the rooms. Until this year the filter cloths required to be renewed on an average every 3—4 weeks due to saturation with soot. The latest replacement of filters was carried out after a period of use of 24 weeks—a remarkable improvement.

From time to time during the year nuisance was caused again by outbreaks of fire at the colliery spoil heap in Birkenshaw. Remedial action was taken by the Coal Board but sporadic outbreaks continued. Once again the help and advice of the Alkali Inspectorate was obtained.

As a result of the many complaints received, the Chairman convened a meeting to which individual complainants were invited, together with Ward representatives, officials of the Coal Board, and the District Alkali Works Inspector. At the meeting, the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the Chief Public Health Inspector outlined the legal position under the Clean Air Act and the work the Coal Board had carried out, and answered many questions. The meeting ended on a hopeful note when the Coal Board representative announced that the life of the tip was nearly at an end and was not likely to be used after the summer of 1963.

Notifications under Clean Air Act.

Notifications of new installations	...	...	...	...	7
Applications for prior approval received	...	...	...	...	Nil
Applications for prior approval granted	...	...	...	...	Nil
Applications for approval of height of new chimneys received	...	...	...	...	2
Applications for approval of height of new chimneys granted	...	...	...	...	2

Progress Report for 1962.

Provision of underfeed stokers to replace hand firing	...	...	...	...	2
Provision of underfeed stokers to replace sprinkler stokers	...	...	...	...	2
Provision of coking stokers to replace sprinkler stokers	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of new boiler plant and equipment	...	...	...	...	5
(a) Economic boiler with coking stoker	...	...	1	...	1
(b) Package boiler fired with coal tar fuel	...	...	1	...	1
(c) Smoke alarm and recorder	...	...	1	...	1
(d) Grit arrestor (turbocollector)	...	...	1	...	1
(e) Induced draught fan	...	...	1	...	1
Provision of purpose made oil fired incinerator	...	...	...	...	1
Hand fired boiler converted to oil firing	...	...	...	...	1
Change of type of coal to suit appliance	...	...	...	...	2
Cleaning and repair of chimney flues	...	...	...	...	1

Domestic Pollution.

During the year progress was continued in the promotion of Smoke Control Areas. The No. 2 (Hightown and Windy Bank) Area became operative on the 1st July, and Smoke Control Orders were made in respect of No. 3 (Turnsteads and Hartshead Moor) and No. 4 (Whitcliffe and Westgate) Areas. A progress table is given below.

Progress of Smoke Control Areas.

	Number	Total No. of premises	No. of houses	No. of other premises	Acreage
1. Smoke Control Areas now operative	2	2026	1928	98	745
2. Smoke Control Areas confirmed but not yet operative	1	643	623	20	706.5
3. Smoke Control Areas not yet confirmed by Minister	1	1061	972	89	149
	4	3730	3523	207	1600.5

Following a public inquiry as a result of one objection, the No. 3 area was confirmed and comes into operation on the 1st July, 1963. The proposed operative date for the No. 4 area is the 1st April, 1964, but this is subject to confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

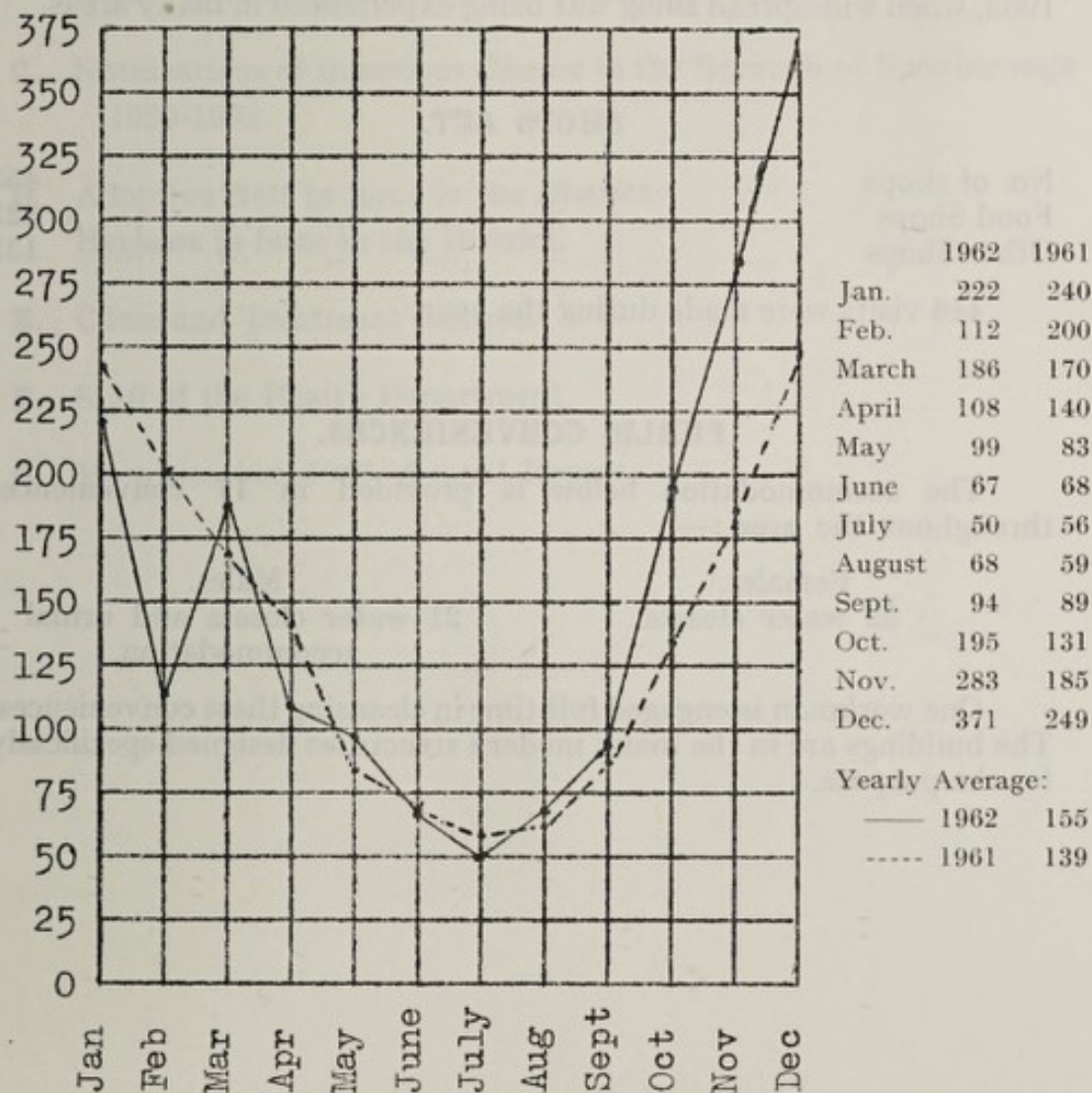
The programme of Smoke Control Areas has been accelerated by the introduction of surveys by post as was described in last year's report. Due to this new approach, it has been possible this year, without increasing staff or impairing other equally important Departmental duties, to bring one area into operation (1,107 premises) and to submit Orders for two further areas (1,704 premises)—a total of 2,811 premises.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

Until 31st December, 1961, five deposit gauges and five lead peroxide instruments were sited within the Borough for determining the amount of atmospheric deposit and sulphur-dioxide present in the atmosphere. After receiving information from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research it was decided that after 31st December, 1961, these instruments should be discontinued, and in conjunction with the daily smoke filter which was already in operation at one site within the Borough, a volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus would be installed. This combined apparatus became operational on the 20th March, 1962.

The following graph illustrates the average monthly concentration of smoke in the atmosphere at Elm Bank, Cleckheaton, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year as a comparison.

Concentration of smoke in the air in microgrammes per cubic metre.



The high incidence of pollution occurring in March was probably due to demolition and building works that were in progress on land near to the premises in which the apparatus is situated.

The following table shows the highest concentration of smoke in the air at Elm Bank, Cleckheaton, with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Concentration of smoke in the air in micrograms per cubic metre					
	Highest Daily Reading			Highest Daily Reading	
	1962	1961		1962	1961
January	595	450	July	104	110
February	262	550	August	68	130
March	464	390	September	348	160
April	187	300	October	388	380
May	288	170	November	988	420
June	468	140	December	2028	604

It is interesting to note the exceptionally high figure for December, 1962, when widespread smog was being experienced in many areas.

SHOPS ACT.

No. of shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
Other Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133

446 visits were made during the year.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The accommodation below is provided in 17 conveniences throughout the area :—

Females.	Males.
32 water closets.	21 water closets and urinal accommodation.

One workman is engaged full-time in cleansing these conveniences. The buildings are in the main, modern structures designed specifically for the purpose.

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES IN SPENBOROUGH
RATES OF MORTALITY FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS

APPENDICES.

- A.** Vital Statistics of the Borough of Spenborough for 1953-1962.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Spenborough for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Disease in the Borough of Spenborough 1939-1962.
- D.** Adoptive Acts in force in the District.
Byelaws in force in the District.
- E.** Clinic and Treatment Centres.
- F.** Staff of the Health Department.
- G.** Factories Act, 1937, Annual Report.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH FOR 1953-62.

Year	Popu- lation estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District		Trans- ferable Deaths of residents not registered in the District	Trans- ferable Deaths of non- residents registered in the District	Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Under 1 year		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1000 births		Number	Rate
1953	36760	507	13.8	394	10.7	12	109	13	25.6	491	13.4
1954	36760	446	12.1	366	10.0	11	153	17	38.1	508	13.8
1955	36680	521	14.2	356	9.7	8	155	10	19.2	503	13.7
1956	36690	512	13.9	361	9.8	6	126	9	17.6	481	13.1
1957	36560	493	13.5	305	8.3	4	168	14	28.4	469	12.8
1958	36620	548	15.0	314	8.6	7	177	12	21.9	484	13.2
1959	36480	526	14.4	328	9.0	11	177	5	9.5	494	13.5
1960	36910	567	15.4	289	7.8	16	179	12	21.2	452	12.2
1961	36680	559	15.2	332	9.0	22	169	9	16.1	479	13.0
1962	37160	631	17.0	330	8.9	12	217	15	23.8	535	14.4

Area of District in Acres (Land and Inland Water) ... 8253
 Total Population at all ages (Census 1951) ... 36981
 Estimated Population by Registrar General (Mid. 1962) ... 37160
 Number of Inhabited Houses ... 13626

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND STILLBIRTH RATES OF SPENBOROUGH FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

Year	Births	Infants		Mothers		Stillbirths	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Number	Rate
1943	472	16	33·9	2	4·0	22	44·5
1944	585	28	47·9	Nil	—	11	18·4
1945	471	22	46·7	1	2·1	14	28·0
1946	646	35	54·2	Nil	—	15	22·7
1947	756	23	30·4	Nil	—	26	33·2
1948	646	27	40·5	1	1·5	19	28·6
1949	579	25	43·0	Nil	—	15	25·2
1950	543	14	25·8	1	1·8	20	35·5
1951	503	16	31·8	Nil	—	15	29·0
1952	551	15	27·2	Nil	—	9	16·1
1953	507	13	25·6	Nil	—	11	21·2
1954	446	17	38·1	1	2·2	12	26·2
1955	521	10	19·2	1	1·9	11	20·7
1956	512	9	17·6	Nil	—	14	26·6
1957	493	14	28·4	Nil	—	12	23·8
1958	548	12	21·9	Nil	—	14	24·9
1959	526	5	9·5	1	1·9	11	20·5
1960	567	12	21·2	Nil	—	13	22·4
1961	559	9	16·1	Nil	—	4	7·1
1962	631	15	23·8	Nil	—	16	24·7

APPENDIX C.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE BOROUGH OF SPENBOROUGH, 1939-1962.

Year	Smallpox	Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Infective Hepatitis	Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Malaria	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Chicken Pox	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anthrax	Other Diseases	Totals
1939					51	25	20		17			3	3	100	15	4	911	79		15	256
1940					68	41	39		8			6	5	81	24	9	98	275		3	1273
1941					43	38	18		10			4	4	362	16	10	440	99		2	882
1942					180	27	30		3			2	1	155	19	14	521	245		13	979
1943					257	42	40		12			2	1	267	23	13	521	102		15	1438
1944					110	32	18	1	8	1		1	1	532	15	9	195	15		1	1026
1945					89	31	33	2	9	2				130	14	10	712	15		3	1050
1946					43	29	27	1	1	1	1		2	201	28	16	63	272		1	686
1947		9			27	4	20	1	4	1		1	3	215	23	17	408	137		9	879
1948					68	5	34		6	1		1		175	15	12	519	144		6	985
1949		15			44		30	2	14			1	1	145	25	10	151	151		5	595
1950		4			22		32	1	8					230	23	4	453	128		32	938
1951		6			37		68		6					471	16	14	368	219		10	1216
1952		2			68		18		11		1	3		147	20	4	198	146		15	1502
1953		5			56		48		7			1		443	11	8	769	124		18	519
1954					55	1	24		7			4		214	17	9	74	92		29	918
1955		11			14		31		10			4	1	170	18	6	546	68		9	340
1956		3			16		8		5			1		174	11	5	12	87		13	1211
1957		4			11		25		4					290	7	3	837	13		9	325
1958		2			26		10		3			1		181	11	4	34	38		28	1088
1959					61		22	3	8					275	16	3	582	9		22	742
1960		1			44		14	1	7					393	3	2	74	108		7	972
1961			31		11		12		1					84	7	4	786	23		4	515
1962			10		18		13		1					196	2	4	263	2		4	

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
(Sections 21, 31, 86, and Part VI).
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
(Sections 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46 and Part IV).
- Highways Act, 1959 — Code of 1892.
- The Public Libraries Acts, 1892-1919.
- The Public Health Act, 1925 (Part II except Sections 15 and 20).

BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

Subject.	Date of Confirmation.
A. Made by the Borough Council.	
In operation within the whole of the Borough :	
Building Byelaws	11th June 1953
Hackney Carriages	17th February 1948 (varied—7th Dec. 1951 and 1st April, 1957)
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food The Prevention of Waste, Undue Con- sumption, Misuse or Contamination of Water*	24th March 1950 1st December, 1957
Hairdressers and Barbers	1st May, 1953
Good Rule and Government	1st February, 1957
Motor Vehicles let for Hire	24th December, 1956
Public Slaughterhouses	16th August, 1956
In operation within the Borough excluding Birkenshaw, Hunsworth, and parts of Hartshead and Clifton :	
New Streets	15th March 1927
Wireless Apparatus	15th May 1930
Smoke Abatement	26th November 1928
*Operative only in the Corporation's water supply area.	

B. Made by the West Riding County Council.

1. Street Collections.
2. Byelaws made under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.
3. Sale of Coal and Coke and Solid Fuels.
4. Regulations relating to the control of dogs.
5. Regulations relating to Stage Plays.
6. Employment of Children.
7. Personal Weighing Machines.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

APPENDIX E

Name.	Situation.	When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Old Lane Methodist Sunday School, Birkenshaw	Tuesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	Wednesdays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Temperance Hall, Scholes, Cleckheaton	1st, 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month.
Do.	Methodist Sunday School, Roberttown, Liversedge	3rd Thursday in the month.
Do.	Public Hall, Gomersal	Fridays (fortnightly) 2—4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	Mondays 2—4 p.m.
Do.	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	Thursdays 2—4 p.m.
Ultra Violet Light Clinic	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	Tuesdays 3.30 p.m.
Do.	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	Fridays 3.30 p.m.
School Clinic	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	Mondays 9.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.
Paediatric Clinic	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	Thursdays (2nd & 4th) 9 a.m.—12 noon
Ophthalmic Clinic	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	Tuesdays 1-30 p.m. (monthly)
Do.	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	Mondays 1-30 p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	Thursdays 1 p.m.—5 p.m.
Do.	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	Thursdays 9 a.m.—12 noon
Chiropody Clinic (Schoolchildren)	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	Fridays 9 a.m.—12 noon
Child Guidance Clinic	Ings Grove, Mirfield	Mondays 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Dental Clinic	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	Tuesdays 9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Young Mothers' Club	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	Daily by appointment
Old People's Chiropody Clinics	Elm Bank, Cleckheaton	Wednesdays (fortnightly) 7.30 p.m.
do.	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	All enquiries for appointments to be made to the Divisional Medical Officer.
do.	Churchill Hall, Birkenshaw	
do.	Liberal Club, Hightown, Liversedge	
Family Planning Clinic (Run by Spensborough and District Family Planning Association)	Valley Road, Littleton, Liversedge	Mondays 7.0 p.m. (closed during Aug.)

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT**Medical Staff.**

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Medical Officer of Health.
 Divisional Medical Officer.

ROBERT STALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
 Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
 Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.
 (Resigned 30th April, 1962).

SHIRLEY JESSOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
 Assistant County Medical Officer.
 (Appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior
 Assistant County Medical Officer 1st May, 1962).

DENISE E. ROBERTSHAW, M.B., Ch.B.
 Assistant County Medical Officer.
 (Commenced 14th May, 1962).

Public Health Inspector's Staff.

J. F. TEMPLEMAN, Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing
 Officer and Market Superintendent. Testamur of the
 Institute of Public Cleansing. Certificate for the Inspection
 of Meat and Other Foods.

J. BROWN, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Certificate
 for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Diploma in
 Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
 Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

G. M. GILMORE.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and
 Other foods. Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

T. R. THORNTON, Diploma for the Inspection of Meat and
 Other Foods. Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

M. WHITTAM, Diploma for the Inspection of Meat and Other
 Foods. Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings
 and Public Works. Smoke Inspector's Diploma.

Mrs. M. RAMSDEN, Clerk, Public Health Inspector's Section.

Miss D. FIRTH, Clerk, Public Health Inspector's Section.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. P. MARSHALL, D.P.A., Chief Clerk.

Miss N. HOLLIDAY.

Mrs. A. KERSHAW (Resigned 31st December, 1962).

Miss S. E. LENNOX

Mr. G. RISHMAN

Miss M. P. ROBERTS

Miss N. RYDER.

Mrs. V. THEWLIS.

Mrs. E. M. THOMIS.

Health Visitors (Part-time School Nurses).

- Miss D. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Senior Health Visitor.
Miss J. FRENCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss M. GREENHOUGH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss D. A. LEAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss D. M. ORMESHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Mrs. D. PICKUP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
Miss W. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.,
Queen's Nurse.

Assistant Health Visitors (Temp. School and Clinic Nurses).

- Mrs. G. MARSHALL, S.R.N.
Mrs. E. I. SMITH, S.R.N.
Mrs. J. P. WOOD, S.R.N., Part-time.

Midwives.

- Mrs. C. MOFFAT, C.M.B.
Mrs. I. COWBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time)
Miss M. J. B. BARTLEY, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
Miss E. A. CLARKSON, S.C.M. (Resigned 14th July, 1962).
Mrs. E. A. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Commenced 1st August, 1962).

District Nurses.

- Miss B. J. CASSIDY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.
(Resigned 7th March, 1962).
Miss F. METCALFE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.
(Retired 27th November, 1962).
Miss A. LODGE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.
Miss C. LATIMER, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. J. PYRAH, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. O. M. ROBEY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.
Miss M. M. L. WEST, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.
Mrs. J. M. BREWER, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.
(Commenced 1st March, 1962).
Mrs. J. A. LAMB, S.R.N. (Commenced 1st September, 1962).

Dental Staff.

- Mr. J. TODD, L.D.S., Assistant County Dental Officer.
Miss E. B. PRIESTLEY, Dental Attendant.

Mental Welfare Officer.

- Mr. G. J. DEXTER (Commenced 12th February, 1962).

Child Guidance Clinic.

- Dr. S. M. LEESE, County Psychiatrist.
Mr. D. G. PICKLES, Educational Psychologist.
Mrs. R. BINDMAN, Psychiatric Social Worker (Part-time).
Mrs. I. MURGATROYD, Part-time Clerk.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.
Part I of the Act.

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	4	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	236	17	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	240	17	2	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found :—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4) By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	1	—	—	—

**Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel —Making, etc.	14	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	14	—	—	—	—	—

STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ALBANY, N. Y.

Printed by
JOSEPH WARD & CO. (PRINTERS) LIMITED
WESLEY PLACE, WELLINGTON ROAD
DEWSBURY



