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SPENBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

No. 19

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For the Year

1938

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SPENBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# REPORT

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AND THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

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For the Year

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# Spenborough Urban District Council

## 1938-39

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Mr. F. A. BROWN - *Chairman*

Mr. G. BLACKBURN - *Vice-Chairman*

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Mr. J. R. ABBOTT	Mr. L. MALLARD
Mr. F. ALDRIDGE	Mr. F. POWELL
Mr. G. H. BATES	Mr. E. SAXTON
Mr. B. BENTLEY	Mr. G. M. SHARP
Mr. J. J. BROOKE	Mr. T. W. SHAW
Mr. E. CROSSLAND	Mr. F. T. SOBEY
Mr. E. CROWTHER	Miss SUCKSMITH
Mr. W. DOVE	Mr. W. E. TETLEY
Mr. S. R. ELLIS	Mr. J. D. TETLOW
Mr. G. T. ELLISON	Mr. H. THORNTON
Mr. T. W. FENTON	Mrs. WADDINGTON
Mr. F. FIRTH	Mr. R. WHITEHEAD
Mr. R. M. GRILLS	Mrs. L. WHITELEY
Mr. G. W. HAYES	

Health Committee  
and  
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee

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Councillor TETLEY - Chairman

Councillor TETLOW - Vice-Chairman

Councillor BROWN

Councillor SUCKSMITH

Councillor FIRTH

Councillor THORNTON

Councillor MALLARD

Councillor WADDINGTON

Councillor SHARP

Councillor WHITEHEAD

Councillor SHAW

Councillor WHITELEY

*Co-opted on Child Welfare Committee* - Mrs. H. S. ATKINSON

---

Slum Clearance Committee

---

Councillor T. W. SHAW - Chairman

Councillor ALDRIDGE

Councillor FENTON

Councillor BENTLEY

Councillor MALLARD

Councillor BROWN

Councillor SHARP

Councillor CROWTHER

Councillor SUCKSMITH

Councillor ELLISON

Councillor WHITEHEAD

Councillor WHITELEY

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Representatives on Hospital Boards

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*LIVERSEDGE and MIRFIELD—*

Councillors BLACKBURN, BENTLEY, CROSSLAND, FIRTH  
and SAXTON

*NORTH BIERLEY—*

Councillors BROWN (*ex-officio*), ABBOTT, BROOKE and  
WADDINGTON

*OAKWELL—*

Councillors POWELL and WHITEHEAD

## Staff of Health Department

---

LAWRENCE PICKERING-PICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

School Medical Officer

Medical Officer to Child Welfare Centre

Medical Superintendent to Liversedge and Mirfield Isolation  
Hospital

A. L. MITCHELL, M.B., CH.B.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

‡ CLARA MURRAY WILSON, M.B., CH.M.

Medical Officer to Ante-Natal Centre

- |                                     |                                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| † F. W. MARSDEN, C.R.S.I.           | - Chief Sanitary Inspector     |
| a† R. BURY, C.R.S.I.                | - Assistant Sanitary Inspector |
| † C. CLARK, C.R.S.I.                | - Assistant Sanitary Inspector |
| † E. HARRIS, C.R.S.I.               | - Assistant Sanitary Inspector |
| b† G. JAMES, C.R.S.I.               | - Assistant Sanitary Inspector |
| † H. RAYNER, C.R.S.I.               | - Assistant Sanitary Inspector |
| ‡ Miss E. BARLOW, S.R.N., S.C.M.    | - Health Visitor               |
| ‡ Miss E. M. FIRTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.  | - Health Visitor               |
| ‡ Miss P. HOLMES, S.R.N., S.C.M.    | - Health Visitor               |
| ‡ Miss A. KELLETT, S.R.M., S.C.M.   | - Health Visitor               |
| ‡ Miss E. M. MCLEOD, S.R.M., S.C.M. | - Health Visitor               |
| Miss M. FURNESS                     | - Chief Clerk                  |
| W. F. THORNTON                      | - Correspondence Clerk         |
| Miss M. ALDRIDGE                    | - Junior Clerk                 |

‡ Part Time                      † Holds Certificate for Meat Inspection

a Appointed March, Resigned September, 1938

b Appointed September, 1938

## SPENBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health, 1938

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*To the Chairman and Members  
of the Health Committee.*

Gentlemen —

I HAVE the honour to present to you my  
Nineteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary  
Conditions of the Urban District of Spenborough  
for the year 1938.

This report will be an ordinary report, and  
will refer mainly to matters connected with the  
year 1938 only.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. F. W.  
Marsden, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his  
assistance in drawing up certain portions of this  
report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE PICKERING-PICK.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

The following are some of the more important Statistical Details, most of which will be dealt with more fully later in the report.

Area: Cleckheaton, 1,756 acres; Liversedge, 2,136 acres; Gomersal, 1,100 acres.

Added Areas: Birkenshaw, 924 acres; Hunsworth, 1,381 acres; Hartshead, 863 acres.

Total Area of the Urban District of Spenborough, 8,160 acres.

Population—Census 1931: Spenborough, 30,963; Birkenshaw, 2,816; Hunsworth, 1,319; Hartshead, 931. Total, 36,029. Estimated population for mid 1938, 36,420.

Number of Inhabited Houses in 1931, 8,817.

Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1938, from rate books), 11,766.

Number of Families—Census 1931: Spenborough, 8,852; Birkenshaw, 813; Hunsworth, 403; Hartshead, not known. Total for Urban District, excluding Hartshead, 10,068.

Rateable Value: April 1st, 1938, £166,650.

Product of Penny Rate, £619.

Chief Industries: Textiles, Chemicals, Wiredrawing, and a large number of smaller industries.

Live Births: Total, 494; males 272, females 222.

Illegitimates, Total, 12; males 6, females 6.

Still Births: Total, 20. Rate per 1000 births, 40.

Birth Rate: 13.6.

Deaths: Total 462; males 230, females 232.

Death Rate: 12.7.

Percentage of Deaths in Public Institutions, 28.1.

Number of women dying in or as the result of Childbirth: From Sepsis, nil; from other causes, nil.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year, 30. Rate per 1000 births, 60.

Legitimate, 30. Rate per 1000 births, 62. Illegitimate, 0. Rates —.

Deaths from Diarrhœa, 1; Diphtheria, 5.

Deaths from Cancer, 65, equal to 14.1 per cent. of total deaths and 1.8 per 1000 of population.

## POPULATION.

The population of the original Urban District of Spenborough at the Census, 1931, was returned as 30,963. The population of Birkenshaw was 2,816, of Hunsworth 1,319, and of the Hartshead Parish of the late Halifax Rural District 931.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the enlarged Urban District of Spenborough for the middle of 1938 is 36,420, and this figure is used throughout this report in calculating rates.

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following statement concerning unemployment in the area was kindly furnished by the Manager of the Labour Exchange.

The general employment position in 1938 compared unfavourably with 1937.

Unemployment fluctuated between January and December, rising to 2,779 in March and falling to 1,703 in December.

The following figures indicate the trend of unemployment in the major industries.

### NUMBER OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED—1938.

	Jan.	Dec.
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	804	490
Carpets ... ..	242	138
Engineering ... ..	81	110
Wire ... ..	78	156

Short time working was prevalent throughout the year and the increase in long term employment was negligible.

Men and women were equally affected.

## BIRTHS.

During 1938 347 births were registered in the areas. In addition, births took place in hospitals and nursing homes outside the district, giving a total of 494 births, 272 being boys and 222 girls.

The birthrate was 13.6 compared with 11.2 in 1937.

There were 12 illegitimate births, the same as in the previous year. 6 of these were boys and 6 girls.

There were 20 stillbirths, of which nine were illegitimate.

Table I. shows the wards in which children whose births were registered in the district were born.

TABLE I.

	Males.	Females.
Roberttown and Norristhorpe... ..	31	22
Cleckheaton East ... ..	24	14
Cleckheaton West ... ..	15	18
Gomersal ... ..	25	27
Hightown and Hartshead ... ..	24	13
Millbridge ... ..	15	11
Oakenshaw and Hunsworth ... ..	16	21
Scholes ... ..	10	5
Spennithorne and Littleton ... ..	19	12
Birkenshaw... ..	9	13

### DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the district in 1938 was 331. From this must be deducted five deaths of persons resident outside the district who died within its boundaries, and to them must be added 136 deaths of residents who died elsewhere.

This gives the number of nett deaths as 462, equal to a rate of 12.7 per 1000, compared with 13.8 in 1937, and an average of 13.3 per 1000 for the five years 1933 to 1937.

Two deaths occurred from Influenza compared with fourteen in the previous year.

One hundred and fifty-two deaths occurred from diseases of the heart and blood vessels, and forty-three from disease of the respiratory system (excluding tuberculosis), while thirty-seven people died from apoplexy and degeneration of the brain.

The mortality from malignant disease (cancer) was 1.8 per 1000 living, there having been 65 deaths from this disease.

64.7 per cent. of the total deaths occurred from the above-mentioned groups of causes, a rather higher percentage than in the previous year.

No death occurred during the year from Small Pox, Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Measles, or Whooping Cough.

### DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Five deaths occurred from the chief Zymotic Diseases. These were all from Diphtheria and were all females.

## INQUESTS.

Thirty-eight deaths during the year were the subject of Coroners Inquests. This accounted for 8.3 per cent. of the total deaths.

The ages of persons on whom inquests were held were as follows:—

Under 1 year ... ..	2
1 to 5 years ... ..	3
5 to 15 years ... ..	2
15 to 25 years ... ..	2
25 to 45 years... ..	4
45 to 65 years ... ..	13
Over 65 years... ..	12

The causes of death of persons on whom inquests were held were:—

### Suicide—

Coal Gas ... ..	34
-----------------	----

### Other Forms of Violence—

By Motor Vehicles ... ..	6
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Burns and Scalds ... ..	4
-------------------------	---

Pedal Cycle ... ..	1
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Drowning ... ..	6
-----------------	---

Total Deaths by Violence ... ..	—	22
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Circulatory Diseases ... ..	8
-----------------------------	---

Respiratory Diseases ... ..	2
-----------------------------	---

Silicosis and Tuberculosis ... ..	1
-----------------------------------	---

Toxæmia ... ..	1
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Malignant Diseases ... ..	2
---------------------------	---

Anæsthesia ... ..	2
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Total ... ..	—	38
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Table II.

**CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH,  
DURING THE YEAR 1938.**

Causes of Death	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district										Registrar General's Returns		
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	Over 65 years	Deaths in Institutions		Males	Females	
									Males	Females			
Diphtheria ... ..	5		1	3	1					5	5	5	
Influenza ... ..	2						1	1		1	1	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	1					1				1	1	1	
Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	15				6	7	2			8	7	8	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	3	1				1	1			2	1	2	
General Paralysis of Insane, &c ... ..	2					1	1			1	1	1	
Cancer ... ..	65				1	6	30	28		30	35	15	
Diabetes ... ..	7					1	1	5		2	5	3	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... ..	37						14	23		16	21	7	
Heart Disease ... ..	121				1	3	27	90		57	64	15	
Aneurysm ... ..	1							1		1	1	1	
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	30						7	23		17	13	10	
Bronchitis ... ..	17	1				2	3	11		11	6	2	
Pneumonia ... ..	19	3	2			1	5	8		13	6	4	
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	7					1	2	4		3	4	1	
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	4						4			4		3	
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ... ..	1	1								1		1	
Appendicitis ... ..	1		1							1		1	
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	3						3			2	1	2	
Other Liver Diseases ... ..	2							2		1	1	1	
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	6						4	2		3	3	2	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	14					2	7	5		5	9	3	
Congenital Debility, Premat'y ... ..	20	20								9	11	9	
Senility ... ..	27						1	26		10	17	9	
Suicide ... ..	5						4	1		5		5	
Other Violence ... ..	18	1	2		2	4	5	4		11	7	15	
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	29	3	1	2		5	12	6		17	12	13	
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>232</b>

**Table III. VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT FOR 1933-38**

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths of non-residents registered in the District	Transferable Deaths of residents not registered in the District	Net deaths belonging to the district			
		Rate		Rate				Under one year		At all ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate per 1000 births	Number	Rate
1933	30490	396	13.0	300	9.8	12	109	15	37.8	397	13.0
1934	30270	338	11.2	307	10.1	13	103	16	47.4	397	12.7
1935	30000	378	12.6	305	10.1	9	73	15	39.0	369	12.3
1936	29570	374	12.6	320	10.8	8	115	26	70.0	427	14.4
1937	36440	409	11.2	346	9.5	4	160	36	92.9	502	13.8
1938	36420	494	13.6	331	9.1	5	136	30		462	12.7

Area of District in Acres (Land and Inland Water) ..... 8160  
 Total Population at all ages (Census 1921) ..... 36029  
 Estimated Population by Registrar General (Mid. 1938) ..... 36420  
 Number of Inhabited Houses ..... 11766

**Table IV.—BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES, and CASE RATES for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938**

England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 145 Smaller Towns  
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth Rate per 1000 Population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE per 1000 POPULATION										Notifications				Rate per 1000 Live Births	
	Live	Still	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Small-pox	Scarlet-Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Total Deaths under One Year	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under Two Years
England and Wales ...	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	—	2.41	1.58	0.03	0.40	1.10	53	5.5
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ..	15.	0.65	11.7	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	—	2.60	1.85	0.03	0.46	1.28	57	7.8
145 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident) Populations, 20,000 to 50,000 at 1931 C).	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	—	2.58	1.53	0.04	0.39	0.98	51	3.6
London ...	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	—	2.05	1.90	0.05	0.46	0.98	57	13.1
<b>Spensorough</b> ...	12.6	.55	12.7	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.05	—	3.21	1.21	0.00	0.33	0.85	60	2.

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:—per 1,000 Total Births ... Total Births ...  
 For **Spensorough** ... Puerperal Sepsis ... .86 Nil ... Others 2.11 Nil Total 2.97 Nil

Table II. shows the causes of and ages at death during the year 1938. It will be seen that there are slight differences between the figures furnished by the Registrar-General, and those obtained from the local registrars and the transferable death slips, but these differences are not enough to affect the mortality rate.

The Death-Rate for the whole district was rather lower than in the previous year and below the average for the previous five years: 8 per cent. of the deaths occurred in children of under 5 and 51.9 per cent. in persons of over 65, compared with 10.3 per cent. and 53.8 per cent. respectively in 1937. The increased mortality at the extreme of life noted in my report for last year is not so evident. There were sixteen deaths between the ages of five and twenty-five compared with only fourteen last year.

As usual Heart Disease was the commonest form of deaths, there having been 121 deaths from this group of diseases. In addition there were 31 deaths from other diseases of the circulatory system. Thus 32.9 of the deaths were due to these causes compared with 29.6 in the previous year.

The deaths from Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Apoplexy) showed a slight increase. Thirty-seven persons died from this cause in the enlarged area in 1938 compared with 31 in the districts in the previous year. The percentages of deaths from this cause of the total in the two years were 8 and 6.1 respectively. There were only two deaths from Influenza compared with fourteen in the previous year and four in 1936.

There were rather more deaths from Bronchitis, but considerably fewer from Pneumonia than in the previous year. The percentage of deaths from Respiratory Diseases was 9.3 compared with 6.3 in 1937.

Deaths from Tuberculosis numbered eighteen, the same as last year, and in all but three the Respiratory System was affected. The mortality per 1000 from this disease was 5.

No deaths occurred during the year in child-birth.

65 deaths were due to Malignant Disease. This gives a mortality rate of 1.8 per 1000 living compared with 2.1 in 1937.



There were twenty-three deaths from violence, seven more than in 1937. Of these five were suicides, two more than 1937.

The death-rate of 12.7 per 1000 is 1.1 higher than that for England and Wales, 1 higher than that for the large towns, 1.7 per 1000 higher than that for the smaller town, of which Spenborough is one, and 1.3 higher than the London death-rate.

Table III. gives the births, deaths and infantile mortality for 1938 and the five preceding years, and Table IV. a comparison of vital statistics for the whole country, 126 large towns, 148 smaller towns, and London.

Table VI. gives the vital statistics for the district for each quarter of the year.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate, though higher than that for the whole country, is an improvement on last year when it was disappointingly high. The rate was per 1000 births.

The usual high proportion of these deaths occurred during the first month of life, only seven out of the thirty deaths having occurred after the fourth week. Of these seven four were from respiratory disease and only one from Diarrhœa. Of the twenty-three infantile deaths occurring in the first month, ten occurred in the first day and twenty during the first week.

Ten of the deaths were due to Prematurity, six to congenital maldevelopment, three to diseases manifesting themselves immediately after birth, and two to misadventure during birth.

Table V. gives the causes of and ages at death of these cases.

Table V. CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Causes of Death	1 day & under	2 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 21 days	22 to 28 days	In first month	2 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 9 months	10 to 12 months	In first year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Prematurity .....	3	5		1	1	10					10	4	3	1	2
Congenital Malformation .....		3		1		4					4	2	1	1	
Congenital Heart Disease .....	1			1		1					1	1			
Congenital Debility .....	1					1					1				
Icterus Neonatorum .....		1				1					1				
Malaena Neonatorum .....		1				1					1				1
Asphyxia Neonatorum .....	1					1					1				1
Cerebral Compression .....	1					1					1		1		
Drowning Accidental .....	1					1					1				
Convulsions .....	2					2					2		2		
Bronchitis .....						1		1			1				
Broncho-Pneumonia .....						3		1	3		3	1	1	1	
Puerperal Fulminous .....						1			1		1	1			
Infective Enteritis .....						1			1		1	1			
Tuberculous Peritonitis .....						1			1		1				1
TOTALS .....	10	16		2	1	23	1	1	5		30	11	9	5	5

**Table VI.**  
**QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS**

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Births Registered in District .....	99	102	70	76
Males .....	56	53	39	39
Females .....	43	49	31	37
*Rate per 1000 living per annum .....	10·8	11·2	7·6	8·3
Deaths Registered in District .....	90	94	68	79
Males .....	41	43	32	47
Females .....	49	51	36	32
Corrected Deaths .....	118	135	99	110
Corrected Death Rate .....	12·9	14·8	10·9	12·1
Deaths under 1 year .....	11	9	5	5
Rate per 1000 of Population .....	1·2	1	·55	·55
*Rate per 1000 Births .....	111	88	70	66
*Still Births .....	—	1	2	1
Ages at Death—1 to 5 years .....	2	3	3	2
5 to 15 years .....	1	1	—	—
15 to 25 years .....	3	7	1	1
25 to 45 years .....	6	11	11	6
45 to 65 years .....	38	36	31	28
Over 65 years .....	57	68	48	68
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases .....	2	1	2	—
Rate per 1000 of Population .....	·05	·03	·05	—

\* Not corrected for Births registered outside the district.

### MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The West Riding County Council, as the local supervising authority under the various Midwives Act, delegated the duties of carrying out the provisions of the Midwives' Act, 1936, to the Spenborough Urban District Council as a Welfare Council.

The duties of the Council are confined strictly to carrying out the provisions of this Act, the County Council still remaining the authority for supervising the professional duties of the midwives.

The working of this scheme cannot, I fear, be said to have been altogether satisfactory. Five midwives were appointed in the first place, the expected number of births belonging to the district being about 500. But the actual number of births in the districts as taken from the Registrar returns were 361 in 1937 and 347 in 1938. This would appear not to warrant five midwives, and when in September one of the midwives surrendered her certificate and ceased to practice it was decided not to replace her.

From the inception of the scheme the long distances to be covered by the midwives and the scarcity of transit, especially at night, had presented formidable difficulties. It was not that the districts assigned to each midwife were unduly large though they were quite large enough, but the fact that each midwife had, in addition to her own work, to deputise for another during her off duty time, made the distances to be travelled, at times impossibly great. For instance, one midwife whose area included Norristhorpe, deputised for another whose area included Birkenshaw. When the number of midwives was reduced to four this difficulty immediately became acute. Various suggestions were made to overcome it, and finally it was decided by the local supervising authority to domicile one of the supernumerary midwives on the County's book in Spenborough. This was done at the end of the year and I am in hopes that the arrangement will work in a satisfactory manner.

I am not sure that the reaction of the public to this service is altogether favourable. I have heard no complaints, but it is a certainty that during the past two years the number of women, always fairly large, desiring to have their confinement in an institution, has increased very considerably.

### **NURSING IN THE HOME.**

No alterations have taken place during the year in respect to Home Nursing, and the arrangements in force, which are managed by Voluntary Associations, continue to be satisfactory.

### **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

An ambulance for non-infectious cases is provided by the Council, and is at the disposal of inhabitants of the area when required. A mileage fee is charged.

For Infectious cases, each hospital has its own ambulance service which deals with cases from the area served by the hospital.

### **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

Bacteriological Examinations are carried out at Wakefield, and any chemical analyses are carried out by Richardson & Juffe, Bradford. No samples of food were sent, as this work is carried out by the County (see Water and Sale of Foodstuffs).

Thirty-five specimens of various kinds were sent to the County Laboratory at Wakefield for bacteriological examination. The following are details of specimens submitted:—

	Positive.	Negative.
Hair for Ringworm Spores ... ..	0	0
Swabs for Diphtheria ... ..	5	22
Sputum for Tubercle ... ..	8	0

### ACTS AND ORDERS IN FORCE.

The following Acts and Orders are in force in the District:—

1. The Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1899.
2. Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.
3. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.  
(Parts 2, 3 and 5).
4. The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
5. Notifications of Births Act, 1907.
6. The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891.
7. The Shops Acts, 1904-1920.
8. The North Bierley Joint Hospital Orders, 1888 to 1916.
9. Liversedge and Mirfield Joint Hospital Orders, 1894-1896, 1916.
10. Oakwell Joint Hospital Orders, 1896 to 1916.
11. The Cleckheaton Gas Act, 1869.
12. The Cleckheaton Local Board Act, 1870.
13. The Cleckheaton Gas Orders, 1888, 1909, 1913.
14. The Cleckheaton Electric Lighting Provisional Order, 1900.
15. The Cleckheaton Urban District Council Act, 1914.
16. Order under Gas (Standard of Calorific Powers) Act, 1916.
17. The County of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Spenborough Urban District), Confirmation Order, 1915.
18. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 15 to 33 in Part II., Sections 34 to 38, 43 to 47, 49 to 51 in Part III.; all Sections in Parts IV., V., VI., VIII. and IX.
19. Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.
20. Heckmondwike and Liversedge Gas Companies Acts.
21. Gomersal Gas Companies Acts.
22. Spenborough Urban District Council Gas Order, 1921.

23. Spenborough (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1922.
24. Spenborough Butchers' Shops Closing Order, 1924.
25. Public Health Act, 1925.
26. Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919.
27. Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, extended to Chicken Pox, by Order, 1929.
28. Cleckheaton and Liversedge Electric Lighting Orders (Amendment). Special Order, 1930.
29. Yorkshire (Woollen District) Transport Act, 1931.
30. Spenborough (Water Charges) Recision Order, 1932.

### **BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.**

1. New Streets and Buildings, 1927.
2. Cemeteries, 1916.
3. Common Lodging Houses, 1916.
4. Public Baths, 1916.
5. Mortuary, 1916.
6. Public Wash-houses, 1916.
7. School Attendance, 1916.
8. Employment of Children and Street Trading, 1920.
9. Market, 1916.
10. Houses Let in Lodgings, 1916.
11. Nuisances, 1916.
12. Hackney Carriages, 1917.
13. Slaughter Houses, 1917.
14. Offensive Trades, 1923.
15. Pleasure Grounds, 1923.
16. Public Slaughter House, 1926.
17. Smoke Abatement, 1928.
18. Wireless Apparatus, 1930.

### **HOSPITALS.**

No alterations have taken place during the year in Hospitals, either in or serving the area. Full details of this service were given in my report for 1930.

Much use is made of the Voluntary Hospitals in the adjoining large towns. Over one-fourth of the total deaths allocated to the area occurred in Public Institutions, and though there appears to be no very great difficulty in obtaining beds for urgent cases, it seems as if there is a need for a small General Hospital in Spenborough.

## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

X-Ray work is carried out by the various hospitals serving the district.

There is a special Dental Hospital in Leeds.

There is a special hospital for Diseases of the Eye and Ear at Bradford, and also special departments for these cases at the general hospitals.

Massage.—The Ellison (Orthopædic) Clinic undertakes massage at the request of practitioners in the area.

The Registration of Nursing Homes Act (1927) is administered by the County Council.

### TABLE VII.

The following Table gives details of the cases admitted to the three Isolation Hospitals serving the district during 1938:—

	Remaining on December 31st 1937—			All Hospitals.
	North Bierley.	Crossley.	Oakwell.	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4	1	9	14
Days in 1937 ... ..	73	17	230	320
Days in 1938 ... ..	128	11	175	314
Total Days ... ..	201	28	405	634
Diphtheria ... ..	1	2	3	6
Days in 1937 ... ..	4	21	45	70
Days in 1938 ... ..	87	29	91	207
Total Days ... ..	91	50	136	277
Admitted and Discharged in 1938—				
Scarlet Fever ... ..	36	43	26	105
Days ... ..	1159	1256	1223	3638
Diphtheria ... ..	8	7	26	41
Days ... ..	240	147	874	1261
Remaining on December 31st, 1938—				
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4	0	0	4
Days in 1938 ... ..	167	0	0	167
Days in 1939 ... ..	99	0	0	99
Total Days ... ..	266	0	0	266
Diphtheria ... ..	1	0	1	2
Days in 1937 ... ..	1	0	20	21
Days in 1938 ... ..	31	0	56	87
Total Days ... ..	32	0	76	108
Total Days in 1938... ..	1781	1443	2419	5643
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1454	1267	1398	4119
Diphtheria ... ..	327	176	1021	1524
Average stay in Hospital—				
Days ... ..	36.8	28.	41.8	35.9
Scarlet Fever ... ..	37.	29.2	46.6	36.9
Diphtheria ... ..	63.3	21.9	36.2	33.6

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was no case of death in childbirth during the year.

During the past nine years there have been thirteen maternal deaths out of 3,040 births, giving a maternal mortality rate of 4.2 per 1000 births.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Maternity and Child Welfare—

Valley Road, Liversedge, Tuesday afternoon.

Methodist School-room, Birkenshaw, Tuesday  
afternoon.

Methodist School-room, Roberttown, 3rd Thursday  
afternoon.

Temperance Hall, Scholes, 2nd Thursday afternoon.

Ante-Natal—

Valley Road, Liversedge, Monday and Thursday  
afternoon.

Methodist School-room, Birkenshaw, 1st and 3rd  
Wednesday afternoon.

School Clinic—

General, Wednesday afternoon.

Ophthalmics, Thursday afternoon.

Orthopædics—

(Voluntary)

Ellison Clinic, Cleckheaton, Daily.

Tuberculosis Dispensary—

W.R.C.C.

Public Buildings, Liversedge, Friday mornings.

Venereal Disease—

At Neighbouring Hospitals.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARES.

#### Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Three hundred and forty-seven births were registered in the district during the year, the net births belonging to the district being 494.

This very large difference is due to the fact that the number of women who go into hospital or nursing homes outside the district, always considerable, has increased very materially during the past year or two. In fifty-six of these cases the notification was passed on to me by the Medical Officers of other districts, but there still remain a balance of 91, of which we received no official notification. Most of these come to light in other ways, but one cannot help thinking that there may be a certain number of births of which we know nothing.



Notifications are on the whole prompt, only just over ten per cent. being received after the statutory 36 hours. The births were notified as follows:—

	Within 36 hours.	Later.
By Doctors ... ..	69	11
By Midwives ... ..	240	27
M.O.H., Heckmondwike	—	13
M.O.H., Other Districts ...	—	43

### INFANT FEEDING.

The following table shows the method of feeding adopted at various ages during the first year of life.

	New Births	2 Months	4 Months	7 Months	12 Months
Breast only ... ..	377	274	238	116	14
Breast and Cow's Milk...	16	21	13	3	—
Breast and Dried Milk...	15	19	16	12	5
Breast and other Food ...	8	3	12	83	63
Cow's Milk only ... ..	27	64	95	66	23
Dried Milk only ... ..	22	120	176	155	86
Milk and other Food ...	—	5	12	225	683
Condensed Milk ... ..	7	21	25	9	—
Patent Foods ... ..	4	13	31	32	7
Other Foods ... ..	—	—	1	3	110

Seventy-nine per cent. of all babies were wholly breast fed and a further eight per cent. partially breast fed at the nurses first visit, that is before the end of the first month. This is a considerable drop compared with the previous year. By the fourth month the percentage of babies who are breast fed dropped to 38 per cent., while at twelve months there were six per cent. still being entirely breast fed. There is no doubt that breast feeding even for the youngest babies is being less and less popular.

### CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The past year has shown a very remarkable increase in the number of attendances at the Child Welfare Centres, there having been an increase of 25 per cent. in the total number of attendances over those of 1937 which was itself a record year.

No new centres have been opened during the year, but there can be no doubt that many mothers have to bring their babies very long distances to reach any of

the existing Centres. This, I hope, will be remedied during the present year before the end of which it is hoped that the new Health Department in Cleckheaton will be ready.

The following table gives the number of attendances at each Centre during the year.

	Babies.	Pre-School.	Total.
Birkenshaw ... ..	1680	1004	2684
Liversedge ... ..	2332	705	3037
Roberttown ... ..	318	122	440
Scholes ... ..	156	111	267
Totals ... ..	4486	1942	6428

One rather curious fact is apparent from this record and that is the very large variation in the number of toddlers who attend the various centres. At Liversedge and Roberttown the percentages of the total attendances were 23.2 and 27.4 respectively, while at Birkenshaw and Scholes the percentages were 37.4 and 41.6.

The only explanation seems to be the question of distance. Certainly parents have a much less average distance to travel when going to the Birkenshaw centre than is the case with Liversedge, and Scholes is a fairly compact village. Attempts have been made during the year to increase the attendance of toddlers but without much success.

The centres have been open regularly during the year. The main centres at Liversedge and Birkenshaw were open each Tuesday afternoon except Easter Tuesday and Whit-Tuesday and the Tuesday in holiday week. The Roberttown centre was open on the third Thursday in each month, and the Scholes centre on the second Thursday in each month except September. The average attendances were—at Birkenshaw 54.9, at Liversedge 61.9, at Roberttown 36.7, and at Scholes 24.3.

The attendances of babies of under one year were 9.1 for each live birth, compared with 5.2 in 1937 and 7.3 in 1936.

Eight hundred and ninety-nine children attended the centres during the year, and at the end of the year 325 were still under twelve months old and 574 were over twelve months.

415 babies under a year attended the centres for the first time during the year.

The Voluntary Committee continues to prove an indispensable adjunct to the centre. Members of the Committee attend at each session and help in looking after the babies, providing tea and demonstrating articles of clothing. The Committee organised a Christmas party for the children who had attended the centre during the year and their parents. This little function was a great success, and was attended by the Chairman and several members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. It is hoped that this may be repeated next year.

### HEALTH VISITING

All babies are visited during the first month, and at least four subsequent visits are paid during the first year. In cases where it appears necessary extra visits are paid. In all, 3,330 visits were paid to babies of under one year, which gives an average of nearly 7 visits per child.

After a child reaches the age of one year these visits are still continued, though at considerably longer intervals, until the child goes to school, usually during his fifth year, though many are sent immediately on reaching their third birthday. Two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight visits were paid to these children during the year. The Child Welfare Centre is open to these older children, and, in my opinion, the arrangements in force are quite adequate to deal with their needs.

### CHILDREN'S ACT.—Part I.

Immediately information is received of a child who comes under this Act, the house is visited, particulars are obtained of the foster parents, number of inmates, evidences of overcrowding, and of general sanitary conditions of the premises. There are but few of these children in Spensborough, only twelve having come to my notice since the duties under the Act were transferred to Local Authorities. In no case has there been any fault to find with the conditions under which these children were living. There are two of these children in Spensborough at the present time.

## ORTHOPÆDIC WORK.

Great help is given to the centre by the Spenborough Cripples' League, which is held at the Ellison Clinic, Cleckheaton. This is a Society managed by a voluntary committee and under the care of Mr. James Phillips, of Bradford. Cases showing bone deformities due to rickets are sent to the Ellison Clinic for treatment with most excellent results. 44 of such cases were in attendance during the year.

There are no special arrangements in the district for dealing with unmarried mothers and illegitimate infants, but they are invited to come to the Centre where special supervision is exercised.

I have again to place on record my appreciation and thanks for the work done by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee in connection with the work of the Child Welfare Centre. Their work has contributed largely to the success of the centre. Members of the Committee attend each time the centre is open both at Valley Road and Scholes.

## SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK.

Dried milk is supplied to those who attend the centres if they require it at cost price, or free, in necessitous cases.

11,502 lbs. of dried milk was disposed of during the year, an increase of 4,832 lbs. compared with 1937. This increase was in the main caused by the increase in the size of the Urban District. 3,359 lbs. or 29.2 per cent. was given free in necessitous cases. This compares very favourably with 37 per cent. in 1936 and 50 per cent. in 1935.

## MATERNITY SERVICES.

There is a fairly comprehensive Maternity Service in Spenborough, comprising—

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Beds for abnormal cases.

Consultant service home and hospital.

Flying squad unit on call.

Beds for normal cases whose home conditions are unsuitable.

Home helps.

Ante-natal and post-natal care.

**Domiciliary Midwifery.**—Originally there were five midwives appointed for this purpose, but one surrendered her certificate and ceased to practice in September, and it was decided not to fill her place owing to the comparative small number of births taking place in the district.

I regret to say that this service has not worked as well as had been hoped. This was not due to any fault of the midwives, but to the very large areas they had to cover and the long distances they had to travel. Transport is not frequent enough in the area to be of much use to a midwife, and it is very expensive into the bargain.

It is an essential part of the scheme that when a midwife is off duty as she is entitled to be at times, another midwife acts as her deputy. It was this deputising that caused the trouble. For instance one midwife, living, on the Firthcliffe Estate had an area which included Norristhorpe. She had to deputise for another midwife whose area extended to the Northern Boundary of the district. Several suggestions were made to obviate this difficulty, but eventually the County Authority domiciled one of its supernumerary midwives in Cleckheaton to give approximately half her time to Spensborough. This midwife deputises for all the four whole time midwives and also relieves any one of them who may be overbooked. I am in hopes that this arrangement will solve the difficulty permanently.

The establishment of the domiciliary midwifery service does not appear to be having much effect in inducing women to have their confinements at home, in fact, it seems that even more are wishing to go into Institutions than was formerly the case.

**Consultant Service.**—Fifteen women were seen by consultants at the request of general practitioners during the year. In eight cases the patient was removed to hospital and in one other the consultant treated the patient at home.

**Hospital Cases.**—Thirty-eight women were delivered in hospital during the year at the expense of the authority. Four of these were sent in because of the unsuitability of their homes, and the other thirty-four on account of abnormal conditions of various kinds. This appears to me a very large number, being about 7 per cent. of the total births. There were no less than six cases of Antracted Pelvis of such a degree that they

could not be delivered at home, and two of these had a Caesarean Section performed. There were five cases of severe Albuminuria, five of Placenta Praevia and three of Ante Partum Hæmorrhage.

Flying Squad Unit.—It has not been found necessary to call on this unit during the year.

Home Helps.—This scheme has proved, as I expected, a complete failure. Three women expressed themselves willing to act in this capacity, but one, having booked a case, removed and of course did not take it.

Eighteen expectant mothers applied for the services of a home help, but subsequently all but six either cancelled the engagement or did not send for the home help. Actually six women made use of this service. A most unsatisfactory experiment.

### ANTE-NATAL CENTRE.

This centre has continued to function most satisfactorily during the year. There was a very slight reduction in the number of expectant mothers who attended but a considerable increase in the number of attendances. These attendances numbered 1,370 and were made by 272 expectant mothers. This gives an average number of attendances of just over 5 for each case, nearly twenty per cent. more than for the previous best year. The number of women attending the centres was well over half the total of confinements. In addition quite a number of women attend ante-natal centres at homes where they are to be confined. I have reason to believe an increasing amount of ante-natal supervision is being given by the general practitioners to their own patients. I do not think I shall be far out if I suggest that approximately three out of ever four expectant mothers have ante-natal supervision of one sort or another. This is an immense improvement on even five years ago.

Post-Natal Care. — All patients are invited to attend for examination after their confinement, and many do, but it has not been found possible to establish a definite post-natal clinic. I had hoped this would be possible this year but circumstances over which this department has no control will, I fear, prevent this scheme coming into force.

TABLE VIII.

Year.	Attendances.	Expectant Mothers.	Average Attendance.	Cases per 100 Live Births.
1925	20	18	1.0	4.7
1926	71	35	2.0	7.7
1927	116	45	2.6	10.4
1928	251	93	2.7	21.2
1929	325	114	2.8	25.8
1930	436	155	2.8	37.5
1931	393	114	3.4	28.8
1932	357	99	3.6	26.1
1933	434	117	3.7	29.5
1934	402	103	3.7	33.4
1935	500	126	4.0	34.0
1936	605	147	4.1	41.
1937	1132	289	3.9	70.7
1938	1370	272	5.	55.

I append Dr. C. Murray Wilson's report to me on the work of the Centre:—

I have much pleasure in reporting that the increase in the number of patients and the number of attendances in 1937 have been maintained in 1938, namely, 272 cases with an average of five attendances.

The majority of cases ran a normal course. The greater number of morbidities being toxæmias such as raised blood pressure, albuminuria and varying degrees of hyperemesis. Two patients required Caesarean section, and one, prolonged treatment for thyrotoxicosis with mitral disease.

There were no maternal deaths in the series but there were twelve stillbirths, the latter as usual being due to toxic conditions in the mother.

The undernourished mothers derived great benefit from receiving the dried milk with cocoa supplied by the Council, and the anæmia so common among pregnant women was corrected to a large extent by Iron tablets.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the co-operation of the municipal midwives of the district, who attend on the days when their patients are booked. Unsatisfactory conditions are discussed and these patients receive extra visits from the midwife engaged. In addition the midwives encourage their patients to attend the centre for a post-natal examination. So far very few take advantage of this post-natal visit, but the numbers are slowly increasing from year to year.

The condition of the teeth among these patients is poor and few can be persuaded to take advantage of the dental service, though this number has also increased as the women are gradually being educated up to the idea that dental treatment is quite safe during pregnancy.

C. MURRAY WILSON, M.B., Ch.M.

### **SEWAGE PURIFICATION.**

The work of reconstructing and modernising the main sewage disposal works at The Bottoms, Heckmondwike, were completed during the year.

I append herewith a note on the Sewage Disposal Works in the district kindly prepared for me by Mr. T. Gough, Sewage Works Superintendent.

The drainage of the district consists of a trunk sewer in the lowest levels of the district. To this Main Sewer is connected all the internal drainage and all flows of domestic and trade effluents are deposited at the Main Sewage Outfall Works at the South East corner of the district. Other parts of Spensborough lay outside the Main Water Shedding Areas and provision is made at several smaller works for sewage purification.

At the Main Sewage Works, extensive additions have been in operation for the past two years. They are now complete and all new works in operation.

All flows to the Ministry of Health requirements are treated with an Acid Precipitant and passed through the precipitation tanks and finally through the Percolating Filters and Humus Tanks and direct to the river.

The Storm Flows, also to the Ministry of Health requirements, are passed through the Storm Tanks and Storm Bed Areas.

All Sewage Sludges are pumped on to Sludge Digestion Areas and when dried, part is removed by farmers and market gardeners as manure.

### **OTHER WORKS.**

The smaller works in the district continue to give satisfactory results, but the West Riding Rivers Board ask that concentration should take place wherever possible.



**CLOUGH LANE WORKS—**

Treatment:—Tanks and Filters.

These works will cease when the proposed New Sewer from Hare Park to Main Sewer takes place.

**HARE PARK PUMPING PLANT—**

All flows to receiving Tanks are pumped to Main Sewer.

**GOMERSAL SEWAGE WORKS—**

Treatment:—Tanks and Land.

These works will be closed in the near future and volumes dealt with at the Birkenshaw Works.

**SCHOLES SEWAGE WORKS—**

Treatment:—Tanks and Land.

No complaints with regard to the stream at Moorbottom during the year.

**OAKENSHAW SEWAGE WORKS—**

Treatment:—Tanks, Filters and Humus Tanks.

**HUNSWORTH SEWAGE WORKS—**

All flows D.W.F. direct to Main Sewer.

**BIRKENSHAW SEWAGE WORKS—**

Treatment:—Tanks, Filters and Humus Tanks.

The closing of the works at Gomersal is suggested and the flow diverted to Birkenshaw Sewage Works, where preparations are taking place re extensions at some future date.

**DRUB SEWAGE WORKS—**

Treatment:—Tanks and Filters.

It is expected that these works may be closed and the flow diverted to the Main Sewer.

**EAST BIERLEY SEWAGE WORKS—**

Treatment:—Land only.

**HARTSHEAD AREAS—**

Treatment:—Land only.

When a thorough internal drainage system takes place as suggested, all these small places for treatment existing at present will be done away with and arrangements will be made for treatment at the Main Works.

30th March, 1939.

T. GOUGH.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following table shows the Sanitary Accommodation:—

	1937.		1938.
No. of houses in the district ... .. (including house shops)	11876	...	12015
Water Closets ... ..	7222	...	7698
Waste Water Closets ... ..	518	...	501
Privies ... ..	1335	...	1053
Wet Ashpits ... ..	923	...	732
Open Ashpits ... ..	58	...	53
Dry Ashpits ... ..	730	...	727
Dustbins ... ..	5222	...	5593
Pail Closets ... ..	71	...	68

During the year, considerable progress has been made in the work of privy conversion and 232 privies were converted to water closets, and 50 were abolished completely as a result of Demolition Orders on old property, making the total 282.

Conversion work is proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and it is hoped to show further progress during the next year.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The year under review has been the first full year since the inclusion of the added areas. The addition of these areas entailed certain re-organisations of the Scavenging Service and the work is now proceeding in a satisfactory manner. The response to the appeal to householders to save clean waste paper has been on the whole satisfactory, and in the following table, the amount collected is detailed. As will be seen from the Closet Accommodation figures, considerable progress has been made with the conversion of privies and wet ashpits which reflects itself in the diminution of foul matter to be removed. The substitution of dustbins for wet ashpits is also a saving in loading time, which is of considerable importance in the matter of collection costs.

### MANNER OF DISPOSAL.

To Cleckheaton Destructor Works .....	3113
To Nibshaw Lane Tip, Gomersal (Controlled) ...	815
To Dymond Tip, Liversedge (Controlled) ... ..	4640
To Hightown Road Tip (Controlled) ... .. .	4758
To Birkenshaw Tip (Controlled) ... .. .	916
To Raikes Lane Tip, Hunsworth (Controlled) ...	1040
To Hartshead Tip (Controlled) ... .. .	418
To Chairbarrows Pit Shaft ... .. .	72
To Farmers for manurial purposes ... .. .	903
Trade Refuse brought to Destructor by Tradesmen	813
	<hr/>
Total ... .. .	17488
	<hr/>

### RECEPTACLES, ETC., CLEANSED DURING THE YEAR.

Dustbins .....	326414
Ashpits .....	33143
Cesspools .....	73
Pail Closets .....	3433

### COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTINGS PER LOAD.

	1936.		1937.		1938.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Controlled Tipping.....	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	7	$\frac{1}{3}$	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
Destructor (Incineration)...	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Collections .....	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Disposal (all methods) ...	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2

### COMBINED COST OF COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SERVICE.

1936.	1937.	1938.
7s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per load.	7s. 4d. per load.	7s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per load.

### WASTE PAPER SALVAGE.

	No. of Bales.	Weight.
Strawboard .....	920	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Newspapers .....	358	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ... ..	1278	87 tons.
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following is a summary of Sanitary Inspections of the District:—

Infectious Disease ... ..	257
Dairies and Cowsheds... ..	568
Factories and Workshops... ..	125
Bakehouses ... ..	62
Food Premises ... ..	115
Offensive Trades ... ..	137
Smoke Observations and Visits (30 minutes each)	376
Public Abattoir... ..	1145
Private Slaughterhouses ... ..	1163
Refuse Tips and Destructor ... ..	93
Dwelling Houses, Housing Acts ... ..	581
Dwelling Houses, Re-visited Housing Acts	796
Dwelling Houses, Public Health Acts... ..	355
Dwelling Houses, Re-visited Public Health Acts ... ..	757
Butchers' Shops ... ..	248
Rats and Mice Destruction ... ..	42
Nuisances, Public Health Act ... ..	2338
Shops Acts ... ..	192
Slum Clearance and Overcrowding ... ..	734
Verminous Premises ... ..	10
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	10094
<hr/>	

New Drainage work constructed during the  
year ... .. 2120 yards.

### NOTICES SERVED.

Legal Notices issued ... ..	58
Letters and Informal Notices issued ... ..	733

### DISINFECTION.

The following number of rooms were disinfected during the year.

For Scarlet Fever... ..	115
Diphtheria ... ..	48
Other Diseases ... ..	20
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	183
<hr/>	

## FACTORIES ACTS.

Bakehouses.—During the year 62 inspections were made of the 24 bakehouses in the district and the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

### FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES UNDER THE ACT.

	Visits & Inspections.
Factories ... ..	49
Other Premises ... ..	136
	<hr/>
	185
	<hr/>

### FACTORIES ACTS, IMPROVEMENTS UNDER

	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness ... ..	2	2
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences... ..	3	2
Unsuitable or Defective Conveniences ... ..	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	6	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Public Abattoir ... ..	1
Registered Slaughterhouses ... ..	12
Licensed Slaughterhouses ... ..	4
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	17
	<hr/>

### RATS & MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Eight premises were notified as being troubled with rats and forty-two visits were made and poison bait laid with satisfactory results. All the Councils' Tips, Destructors and Abattoir received special attention and advice was given to the Public as to the means of keeping the rat menace in check.

### SHOPS ACTS, 1912 TO 1934.

During the year, 192 visits were made in connection with the provisions of the above Acts.

The following improvements were carried out under the Shops Act, 1934.

Improved heating arrangements ... ..	5
Improved closet accommodation ... ..	4

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following is a detailed list of the Offensive Trades carried on within the District.

Soap Boilers ... ..	2
Tripe Boilers ... ..	1
Fish Friers ... ..	54
Rag and Bone Dealers ... ..	2
Gut Scrapers ... ..	1
	—
Total ... ..	60
	—

### OUTWORKERS.

There are two outworkers in the district, the premises having been visited and found to be satisfactory.

### SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year under review, 357 observations, each of 30 minutes' duration, were taken, and the following table gives the classification.

	No. of observations.
Nil or slight smoke ... ..	135
Black, one minute and under ... ..	68
Black, over one minute and under three... ..	108
Black, three to five minutes ... ..	31
Black, over five minutes ... ..	15
	—
Total! ... ..	357
	—

Average number of minutes black smoke during these observations ... ..	2.31
Number of chimneys of which observations have been taken ... ..	48
Number of notices of offence served ... ..	15
Number of verbal notices ... ..	20

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- 1.—Four houses were reported as being infested with bed bugs during the year. None of these were Council houses and steps were taken to deinfest all of them.
- 2.—Deinfestation of inhabited houses was carried out by means of Cimex Candles and Fumoids.

- 3.—The belongings of persons removed from houses condemned under the Housing Act, 1936, and rehoused in Council houses were in all cases, fumigated by Hydrocyanic Acid Gas. This refers only to furniture. All bedding was disinfected by steam before being removed to the new houses.
- 4.—The work of de-infestation was carried out by a contractor.
- 5.—Verbal advice is given to all persons removed to new premises to keep in close watch for the insects and to report any appearance to the Health Department at once.

### SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one Swimming Bath in Spenborough under the direction of the District Council.

It is 75 feet in length with a depth of 6 feet 6 inches.

There is a continuous circulation of water through a Bell's Filter Plant where it is also aerated and chlorinated with gas. Alum, Sulphate and Soda Ash are used as precipitants.

The water is dealt with at the rate of about ten thousand gallons per hour, the whole being circulated and treated in about five hours.

### SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS, PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Defective ashpits repaired ... ..	14
Privies abolished ... ..	282
Dustbins renewed ... ..	50
W.C. and Privy structures repaired ... ..	2
Broken and defective soil pipes repaired ... ..	12
Sink or bath waste pipes cleared or repaired ... ..	4
Eaves, gutter and fall pipes renewed or repaired ...	31
New gullies fixed ... ..	2
Defective drains reconstructed ... ..	16
Defective cellared drains reconstructed ... ..	1
Drains opened out and cleared of obstruction ... ..	50
Defective water closets repaired ... ..	10
Verminous houses cleansed ... ..	4
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated ... ..	1
Nuisances from keeping manure pits abated ... ..	1
Offensive accumulations cleared ... ..	3
Dirty food premises cleaned ... ..	3
Dirty condition of utensils, etc., on food premises	2

Defective water service pipes repaired ... ..	4
Defective yard paving repaired ... ..	2
Offensive smells in cellars abated ... ..	4
Dirty houses cleansed ... ..	1
Miscellaneous nuisances abated ... ..	4

## IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS CARRIED OUT UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

### EXTERNAL.

Eaves, gutters and fall pipes repaired or fixed ...	67
Roofs repaired ... ..	63
Waste pipes repaired ... ..	62
Outer doors repaired or replaced ... ..	18
External walls repaired or repointed ... ..	119
Chimney stacks and pots repaired ... ..	31
Yard paving and entrance steps repaired ... ..	52
Areas provided to outer walls ... ..	1

### LIVING ROOMS.

Floors repaired ... ..	102
Waste pipes and taps repaired ... ..	26
Fireplaces and ranges repaired ... ..	74
Window frames, sashcords repaired or renewed...	72
Dampness remedied... ..	47
New sinks provided ... ..	165
Sink surrounds repaired ... ..	62
Plaster repaired ... ..	30
Ventilation improved ... ..	—

### BEDROOMS.

Dampness remedied ... ..	30
Doors and windows repaired ... ..	40
Floors repaired ... ..	33
Windows repaired or renewed ... ..	61
Ventilation improved ... ..	45
Fireplaces repaired... ..	16
Handrails and steps repaired ... ..	18
Lighting improved ... ..	5

### SCULLERIES, PANTRIES.

Dampness remedied ... ..	3
Doors and windows repaired ... ..	4
Floors repaired ... ..	8
Lighting improved ... ..	1
Walls repaired ... ..	7
Ventilation improved ... ..	3



## CELLARS.

Doors provided or repaired ... ..	42
Water removed ... ..	9
Window frames repaired or renewed ... ..	19
Floors repaired ... ..	55
Ventilation improved ... ..	9
Food Stores provided ... ..	3

## W.C.'s, OUTBUILDINGS, ETC.

Walls repaired ... ..	4
Floors repaired ... ..	1
Sundry repairs executed ... ..	40

## TABLE D.

## SPENBOROUGH SANITARY DISTRICT.

Year 1938.

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	324
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	581
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932) .....	265
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ... ..	300
(3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action ... ..	308
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	—
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	308

Note.—Totals of (3) (a) and (b) should equal the figure given for (3).

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... .. 217

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... .. 48

(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.

(a) By owners ... .. 48

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners... .. —

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. —

(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ... .. —

(a) By owners... .. —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners... .. —

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation ... .. 124

(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... 124

(3) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... .. 124

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ... ..   | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. | — |

### HOUSING ACT, 1936.

#### OVERCROWDING.

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	303
(x) Number of families therein ... ..	—
(x) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	—
(b) Number of New Cases of Overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	nil
(c) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	45
Number of Persons concerned in such cases	205
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of the overcrowding ... ..	—
(e) Any other particulars with regard to overcrowding conditions ... ..	—

#### MILK SUPPLY.

During the year under review, the cowsheds in the area have been regularly inspected, and the general cleanliness has been satisfactory. The inspection and supervision of cowsheds together with the supervision of dairy premises involves a considerable amount of time being spent on the work by your inspectors.

There have been one or two offences against the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, but they have been remedied on being brought to the notice of the offender.

Two inspections of the Milk herds have been carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors under the Tuberculosis Orders and any case of Tuberculosis found was dealt with and the diseased animals slaughtered.

The following figures show the position with regard to the production and distribution of Milk within the area.

Farms.	Cowsheds.	Approx. No. of Milk Cows.
110	182	1200

### REGISTRATION FIGURES.

Registered Cowkeepers ... ..	102
Registered Producers (Retail) ... ..	97
Registered Producers (Wholesale) ... ..	9
Registered Retailers residing outside the district ... ..	6
Registered Retailers who are not producers	13
Shops registered as Dairies ... ..	30

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936 AND 1938.

The above Orders govern the production and distribution of the following grades of Milk.

Tuberculin Tested, Accredited and Pasteurised.

During the year under review, the response to the efforts to induce producers to qualify for the licence to produce designated milk has been most gratifying, eight producers having qualified for licences. The cowsheds in some cases have been wholly reconstructed, proper dairies and sterilising plant installed, and in others considerable alterations have been made.

Further, four producers have installed milking machines which process carries out milking without the necessity for the human hand to come in contact during the milking. The results have, from the point of view of cleanliness been satisfactory.

The County Authorities take regular samples of milk produced under the above designations and your Inspector is notified of the result of the bacteriological examinations, and, on receipt of any adverse report, the farm is visited to enquire into the cause of such report, and if possible advise the producer, on any point which it is considered may have some bearing on the adverse sample.

The following list gives the names and addresses of designated milk producers and indicates the milk produced.

### TUBERCULIN TESTED.

- G. Newton, Wellands Farm, Moorbottom, Cleckheaton.  
A. Speight, Laithe Hill Farm, Cleckheaton.

### ACCREDITED.

- W. R. Pape, Hartshead Hall Farm, Hartshead.  
H. Battye, Old Hall Farm, Roberttown, Liversedge.  
T. Brooksbank, Hill Top, Birkenshaw.  
A. Best, Mount of Olives, Oakenshaw.  
J. Crossland, Lower Chatts Farm, East Bierley.  
R. Dalby, Clover Hill Farm, Liversedge.  
R. Franks, Sunnybank Farm, Mirfield.  
E. Holdsworth, Westfield Farm, Scholes.  
G. Kirkbright, Commonsides Farm, Hartshead.  
J. S. Marshall and Sons, Fieldhead Farm, Birkenshaw.  
L. Siddle, Moorside Farm, Toftshaw, East Bierley.  
B. Peel, Brecks Farm, Birkenshaw.  
H. Simpson, Copley Springs Farm, Hunsworth.  
F. Walton, Low Farm, Norristhorpe, Liversedge.  
J. Woodhead, Whitehouse Farm, Oakenshaw.  
J. Wood, Merchants Field Farm, Hunsworth.  
F. Johnson, Stonelands Farm, Hunsworth.

All the above producers with the exception of two, retail their milk in the district.

Further to the above producer-retailers the following list shows the number of retail purveyors who also sell designated milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

	Residing in district.	From outside areas.
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	2	4
Accredited... ..	1	—
Pasteurised ... ..	1	3

The number of Milking Cows in Licensed Farms is approximately 372, that is approximately one-third of the total Milking Cows in the Area.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

The following figures and tables show the work carried out under this important branch of your Inspector's work.

Carcases Inspected.	Public Abattoir.	Private Slaughterhouses.
Beasts ... ..	2282	1530
Sheep ... ..	4786	3897
Pigs ... ..	2598	1694
Calves ... ..	29	64
Totals ... ..	9695	7185

## Meat Surrendered and Destroyed.

	Public Abattoir.				...	Private Slaughterhouses.			
	T.	C.	Q.	L.		T.	C.	Q.	L.
Tuberculosis ...	3	13	1	9	...	2	19	0	8
Other Diseases..	1	5	0	5	...	0	15	1	22
	4	18	1	14	...	3	14	2	2

Total from Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses.

8 Tons. 12 Cwts. 3 Qrs. 16 Lbs.

**PUBLIC ABATTOIR.**

## Detailed Report of Tuberculosis found in Beasts and Pigs.

	No. Inspected.	No. Affected.
Beasts ... ..	2282	217
Pigs ... ..	2598	143
		No. of Cases.
Calling for Total Condemnation	4	5
Calling for Part Condemnation of Carcases ... ..	3	—
Calling for Condemnation of Organs only ... ..	210	138

**PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

## Detailed Report of Tuberculosis found in Beasts and Pigs.

	No. Inspected.	No. Affected.
Beasts ... ..	1530	102
Pigs ... ..	1694	89
		No. of Cases.
Calling for Total Condemnation	9 & 1 Calf.	2
Calling for part condemnation of Carcase ... ..	1	—
Calling for condemnation of organs only ... ..	92	87

## DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

	Public Abattoir.	Private Slaughterhouses.	Total.
Immature Meat ... ..	175	... 120	... 295
Cirrhosis ... ..	203	... 172½	... 375½
Pneumonia & Pleurisy	173¼	... 205¼	... 378½
Parasites ... ..	35¼	... 40½	... 75¾
Emaciation ... ..	350	... —	... 350
Pericarditis ... ..	43¾	... 5	... 48¾
Udder Diseases ... ..	81	... 98	... 179
Dropsy... ..	500	... 778	... 1278
Abscesses ... ..	130	... 53	... 183
Actinomycosis ... ..	129	... 100	... 229
Peritonitis ... ..	82	... 18	... 100
Bruising ... ..	125	... 95	... 220
Septicæmia ... ..	425	... —	... 425
Moribund ... ..	185	... —	... 185
Angioma ... ..	36	... —	... 36
Rickets... ..	7	... —	... 7
Inflammation ... ..	156½	... —	... 156½
Carcinoma ... ..	12	... —	... 12
Nephritis ... ..	1	... —	... 1
	-----	-----	-----
	2849¾lbs.	1685¼lbs.	4535lbs.
	-----	-----	-----

## HOUSING ACT, 1936.

### SLUM CLEARANCE.

Progress has been made during the year in the demolition of insanitary houses and rehousing the occupants.

In October 1936, an enquiry was held by the Ministry of Health in respect of proposed orders in nine areas in Liversedge comprising 81 houses. The orders were confirmed in respect of 73 of these houses. In the case of two houses in Norristhorpe Lane the order was rescinded on the promise of the owners to carry out certain alterations and improvements. In the case of three houses in Tatton Street and three in Jeffrey Street which were back-to-back houses, the order was rescinded on condition these six houses were converted into three through houses.

The orders became operative at Easter, and the forty families who had not previously found other accommodation were rehoused on a new Housing Estate at Laverhills, Hightown.

In the summer, individual demolition orders were made respecting forty-four houses in five localities. All these orders were confirmed and became operative in August, the twenty-three families who had not previously found other accommodation being rehoused on the enlarged Firthcliffe Estate.

One hundred and twenty-two scheduled houses still remain to be dealt with, but a considerable number of these are now vacant and will not be relet, and in view of the fact that a further three hundred houses are either in course of construction or shortly to be begun, it is hoped that the present scheme may be completed within the next twelve months.

Details of the work completed under the Slum Clearance Scheme will be found in Table IX.

#### OVERCROWDING.

At the survey made at the beginning of 1936 it was found that 919 families were living under overcrowded conditions as defined by the Act. So far houses have not been available for the rehousing of these families, largely owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable building land. In the Autumn the necessary land was acquired and plans are under way for its development as a housing centre.

It was found about this time that a considerable number of houses that had previously been overcrowded had now ceased to be so, and it was thought advisable to make a supplementary survey to discover the exact position. All houses previously found to be overcrowded were visited and the number of occupants checked as well as those houses which at the original survey housed exactly the permitted number.

The result of this supplementary survey was astonishing. The total number of houses found to be overcrowded was 303, a reduction in two years and a half to one-third of the previous figure. Of course the houses previously found to have surplus accommodation and no doubt a few of these may have by now become overcrowded, but nevertheless the reduction is very striking.

It is unlikely that anything like the estimated number of new houses will be required.

It will be seen from Table IX. (Slum Clearance) that forty five of the Insanitary Houses that have been demolished were found to be overcrowded at the original survey.

Table X shows the present condition of overcrowding in Spenborough.



TABLE IX.

## DEMOLITIONS UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Easter.	1938.				Site.
	Houses.	Vacant.	Families Over-re-housed.	Over-crowded	
23-29 (odd) Lowfold, Roberttown ... ..	4	4	—	3	—
13-57 (odd) Huddersfield Road ...	23	11	12	7	L.H.
2-10 Globe Yard, Millbridge... ..	5	1	4	1	L.H.
54-78 (even) Knowler Hill... ..	13	5	8	4	L.H.
7-11 (odd) Tatton St., Littletown ...	3	1	2	1	L.H.
8-10 Jeffrey Street, Littletown... ..	2	1	1	2	L.H.
120-130 Commonsides, Roberttown ... ..	6	4	2	5	L.H.
688-698 (even) Halifax Road ... ..	6	1	5	4	L.H.
2-6 (even) Springfield Lane ... ..	3	3	—	—	—
217-223 (odd) Halifax Road ... ..	4	—	4	2	L.H.
163-169 (odd) Norristhorpe Lane ...	4	2	2	—	L.H.
August.					
6, 12, 16 Westgate, Cleckheaton ... ..	3	3	—	2	F
1-3, 5-11, 17-21 Westgate Square... ..	15	12	2A	4	F
10-20 (even) Lower Hall, Hightown ...	6	—	6	6	F
2-12 (even) Walker Street, Littletown... ..	6	—	6	2	F
10 Carr Street, Littletown ... ..	1	—	1	—	F
34-42, 48-52, 64-68 Commonsides, Roberttown ... ..	11	3	6A	1	F
23-25 Church Road, Roberttown ... ..	2	—	2	1	F
Totals ... ..	117	51	63	45	

L.H.—Rehoused at Laverhills

F.—Rehoused at Firthcliffe

A.—One family in Westgate Square and two on Commonsidge, Roberttown, refused to vacate their houses when the orders became operative, but later found other accommodation.

TABLE X.  
SUPPLEMENTARY OVERCROWDING  
SURVEY.

October, 1938.

HOUSES WITH PERMITTED NUMBER OF

No. in Family	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	9	Totals
3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3½	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
4	—	1	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
4½	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
5	—	—	32	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
5½	—	—	13	—	—	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	27
6	—	—	10	—	—	6	17	1	—	—	—	—	34
6½	—	1	3	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
7	—	—	6	—	—	1	5	—	2	1	—	—	15
7½	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
8	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	8
8½	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
9	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	6
9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	1	3	201	3	1	37	45	1	3	3	4	1	303

TABLE XI.  
DETAILS OF REHOUSING SITES.

LAVERHILLS.—Parlour Houses, 4 Bedrooms ...	8
Non-parlour Houses, 3 Bedrooms.	30
Non-parlour Houses, 2 Bedrooms..	16
Bungalows, 1 Bedroom... ..	10
FIRTHCLIFFE.—Non-parlour Houses, 3 Bedrooms	16
Non-parlour Houses, 2 Bedrooms	14
Total—94 Houses.	

Table XI. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES. AGE GROUPS and WARDS

DISEASE	All Ages													Totals					
	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	Age unknown	Oakenshaw and Hunsworth	Scholes	East Ward	West Ward	Spen and Littleton		Millbridge	Hightown and Hartshhead	Roberttown and Norrithorpe	Gomersal	Birkenshaw
Scarlet Fever	...	29	61	13	13	1			18	5	2	14	14	8	17	7	25	7	111
Diphtheria	...	8	20	13	2	8		1	1	6	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	25	42
Pneumonia	...	3	6	2	3	3	4		35	3	7	4	3	2	5	3	3	4	
Chicken Pox	...	7	136	167	3	1	5	1	1	18	83	34	26	20	41	35	23	1	
Erysipelas	...			3	3	4			1	1	3	2	2		1	3	3	1	
Fuerperal Pyrexia	...			1									1						
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	2																	
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...		1								1								
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...		4	10	9	6			4	3	4	3		5	3	3	2	2	1
Other Tuberculosis...	...		1	2	4	1			1	1	1	2	2	1		1	1	1	3
Totals	...	12	179	261	49	35	21	4	2	37	102	60	49	36	69	48	62	40	179

**Table XII. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE. Quarterly Returns and Areas.**

	CLECKHEATON and HUNSWORTH				LIVERSEDGE and HARTSHEAD				GOMERSAL and BIRKENSHAW				SPENBOROUGH				
	Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				Quarters				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Scarlet Fever .....	15	15	5	4	10	15	9	12	16	14	2			41	44	16	16
Diphtheria .....	4	5		2	2	2			7	5	11			13	12	11	8
Pneumonia .....	8	4	1	1	3	2	2	3	5	1				16	7	3	5
Chicken Pox .....	33	105	25	7	38	21	53	10	2	2	14			73	128	92	22
Erysipelas .....	1	2	2			3				2	1			1	7	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....					1									1			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....					1				1					2			
Ant. Poliomyelitis .....																	
Respiratory Tuberculosis .....	2	4	5	3	2	3	5	1	1	3				5	10	10	1
Other Tuberculosis .....	1	3	1		2	2	2			2				3	5	3	4
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>64</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>57</b>	

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

1938 was marked by a very heavy incidence of Notiable Infectious Disease, there having been sixty-five per cent. more cases than in the previous year. The total cases notified numbered 563, three more in any year since 1920 with the exception of 1932.

Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Chicken Pox and Erysipelas all showed large increases over the preceding year and also over the average. The first half of the year was considerably worse than the latter half, sixty-five per cent. of the total cases occurring between January and June.

It is satisfactory to note that for the fifth year in succession no case of Enteric Fever was notified, only four cases of this disease having occurred in the district since 1930.

## SCARLET FEVER.

After a slight remission in 1937 Scarlet Fever became very prevalent during the first half in 1938. At no time did the disease assume the proportions of an epidemic, but cases occurred at the rate of about three a week for the period January to June. During this time 85 cases were notified. During the last half of the year, however, the incidence of the disease diminished very considerably, only 32 cases being notified during this period. The age group most attacked was, as usual, 5 to 15 years, but no less than twenty-seven of the cases occurred in older people; in fourteen cases, or about twelve per cent. of the total the patients were over twenty-five. There is no doubt that so far as Spensborough is concerned Scarlet Fever is becoming much commoner amongst adolescents and adults.

Cases occurred in all parts of the area, though East Ward had only two cases and Scholes five. The two areas most heavily attacked were Oakenshaw and Gomersal with eighteen and twenty-five cases respectively. It is a considerable time since either of these areas have been so heavily attacked with Scarlet Fever.

The disease was for the most part of a very mild type and there were no deaths from it.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Forty-four cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year compared with twenty-one in 1936 and an average of 27 in the previous sixteen years. Rather more than half the cases occurred in the first half of the year, namely twenty-five. The cases were very unevenly distributed geographically. Birkenshaw was very badly hit with twenty-five cases, Scholes had six cases and Gomersal four. No other ward had more than two, while Millbridge escaped altogether.

The prevalence of the disease in Birkenshaw caused a considerable amount of anxiety. At no time did batches of cases occur pointing to a common source of infection. At one time it was thought that the infection was coming from the school, but a careful analysis of the cases put this contention out of court. In September a case was known to have visited a house where two children had been in hospital with Diphtheria in June. This family was visited and the four children swabbed, three of the nasal swabs being returned as positive. It is doubtful if these children had anything to do with the spread of the disease as they had not returned to school since the holidays and with the exception of the case mentioned there had been no other cases in the locality for some three months.

At the time of writing it is nearly a month since any case of Diphtheria was reported in the district.

As in the case of Scarlet Fever the age group most heavily attacked was 5 to 15, twenty of the cases being in this group, but one-third of the total cases were among adolescents and adults.

## PNEUMONIA.

Six fewer cases of Pneumonia were notified than in the previous year, namely thirty-one. During the past few years there has been considerably less of the disease than was previously the case. Half the cases were in the first quarter and they were fairly evenly distributed over the district. All age groups suffered, though two-fifths of the cases occurred in persons of over forty-five.

## ERYSIPELAS.

Twelve cases of Erysipelas occurred during the year, about the average for the past eighteen years. Those attacked were in middle of life or elderly, and no particular part of the area was greatly affected. More than half the cases occurred in the second quarter.

## CHICKEN POX.

Three hundred and fifteen cases of Chicken Pox were notified during the year, the highest number in any year since it was made notifiable in 1928. Chicken Pox appears to be epidemic most of the time. It is seldom that any quarter goes by without some cases being notified and in most years there is an epidemic period. The worst quarter was the second, but there were a large number of cases in the first and third quarters, there being a remission in the last three months of the year.

All these cases but four occurred in children under fifteen and all parts of the district were affected, the East Ward suffering most with eighty-three cases, and Scholes least with eighteen.

## OTHER DISEASES.

There was one case of Puerperal Pyrexia and two of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Towards the end of the year a case of Anterior Poliomyelitis was notified. This case was removed to hospital and is, I understand, a mild case and doing well.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified.

Cases Notified ... ..	2
Treated at Home ... ..	2
Vision Impaired ... ..	nil.
Unimpaired ... ..	2
Total Blindness ... ..	nil.
Deaths ... ..	nil.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Forty cases of Tuberculosis were notified for the first time during the year, thirteen more than in the previous year.

Twenty-nine of these were of the respiratory type, compared with only twenty in 1937. Twenty-one of the respiratory cases occurred between the ages of 15 and 45 and no case occurred under five years.

The cases were evenly distributed throughout the year.

TABLE XIII.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ..							1	
1 ... ..			1					
5 ... ..	1	1	1					
19 ... ..		2	1					
15 ... ..	2	2	2		2	2		
20 ... ..	4	2	2		1	1		
25 ... ..	5	1	1	2	1	3		1
35 ... ..	3		1		3			
45 ... ..	2				1		1	
55 ... ..	3	1			3			
65 and upwards...					1	1		
Age not known ...								
Totals ...	20	9	9	2	12	7	2	1

In five cases of death from Tuberculosis the cases had not been previously notified. In all but one of these cases the death occurred in hospital or other institution.

Four of these cases were of the respiratory type.

The following Table gives the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register on December 31st, 1937.



TABLE XIV.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Males ... ..	73	34	107
Females ... ..	57	25	82
Total ... ..	130	59	189

Twenty-six notifications were received of admissions of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria, and nineteen of those discharged.

The following are the Institutions to which Tuberculosis patients were sent:—

	Admissions.		Discharges.	
	Form 1.	Form 2.	Form 1.	Form 2.
Middleton-in-Wharfedale ... ..	14	...	11	...
Cardigan Sanatorium ... ..	1	...	1	...
Scotton Bank ... ..	4	...	2	...
Crookhill Hall ... ..	1	...	—	...
Robert Jones' Hospital ... ..	3	...	2	...
Horton Wood ... ..	1	...	—	...
Oakwood Hall ... ..	1	...	1	...
Wensleydale Sanatorium ... ..	1	...	1	...
Frodshaw Sanatorium ... ..	1	...	—	...

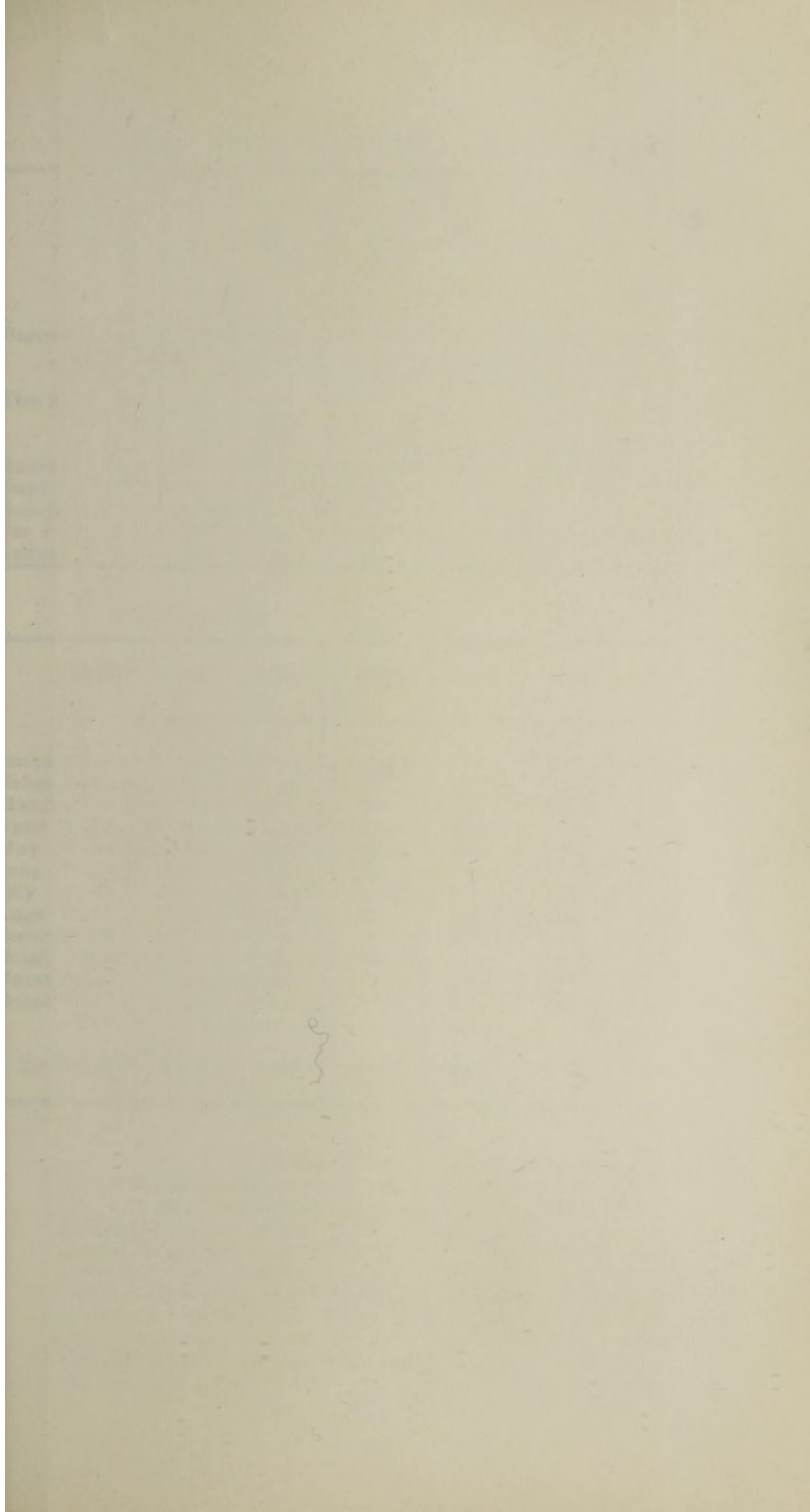


TABLE III

	Plaque	Non-plaque	Total
Males	73	34	107
Females	57	23	80
Total	130	57	187

Of the 187 patients who were treated at the various hospitals mentioned in the preceding table, 107 were males and 80 were females. The total number of patients treated was 187.

The following are the institutions by which the tuberculous patients were treated:

Institution	Admitted	Discharged
Middleton's Wharfedale	14	14
Cardigan Sanatorium	1	1
St. John's Hospital	4	4
Crookall Hall	2	2
Robert Jones Hospital	2	2
Heron Wood	1	1
Oakwood Hall	1	1
Wendcliffe Sanatorium	1	1
Frederic Sanatorium	1	1

Table XV.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1938

	January	February	March	1st Quarter	April	May	June	2nd Quarter	July	August	September	3rd Quarter	October	November	December	4th Quarter	1938	1937	1936	
Barometer Maximum ...	30.655	30.665	30.675	30.675	30.83	30.625	30.455	30.83	30.325	30.45	30.44	30.45	30.37	30.515	30.43	30.515	30.83	30.75	30.735	Inches
" Minimum ...	29.045	29.283	29.733	29.045	30.083	29.453	29.463	29.453	29.838	29.583	29.768	29.583	29.463	29.673	29.553	29.463	29.015	28.985	28.775	Inches
" Mean ...	29.843	30.313	30.26	30.139	30.423	30.063	30.107	30.198	30.052	30.065	30.119	30.079	29.947	29.994	29.915	29.952	30.094	29.93	29.911	Inches
Thermometer Maximum ...	53	59	62	62	74	69	79	79	77	80	71	80	62	64	63	64	80	83	84	Degrees
" Minimum ...	30	27	28	27	27	27	43	27	41	40	36	36	33	32	23	23	23	20	16	Degrees
" Mean daily ...	42.2	41.8	48.4	44.1	46.4	51.9	56.2	51.5	59	60.7	56.2	58.6	49.7	47.3	38.8	45.3	49.9	48.9	48.1	Degrees
Rainfall ...	2.29	.86	.29	3.44	.05	2.65	1.98	4.68	2.92	3.24	1.83	7.99	4.22	3.77	2.85	10.84	26.95	25.29	27.02	Inches
Days with .01 inches ...	22	12	6	40	1	16	14	31	18	16	14	48	18	20	22	60	179	164	169	Days
Sunshine ...	38.0	42.75	103	183.75	111.5	119.25	131.25	362	94.75	113.5	80	288.25	61.25	51.25	27.25	139.75	973.75	750.5	869.6	Hours
Per cent. of Possible Sunshine ...	16.7	17.1	30.7	22.6	29.1	26.3	28.3	27.8	20.3	26.9	23	23.3	18.5	22.8	13	18.3	23.6	18.9	22.1	Per Cent
Sunless Days ...	12	11	2	25	4	5	0	9	5	5	6	16	4	6	18	28	78	125	111	Days

RAINFALL.

SUNSHINE.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January ...	3.58	1.43	1.22	1.7	1.93	1.22	2.63	3.55	2.29	38.2	24.7	41.0	17.5	29.7	34.5	24.5	25.5	38.
February ...	.59	2.49	.28	4.34	.14	1.83	2.55	4.23	.86	21.1	28.2	26.4	53.0	51.5	45.5	39.	47.75	42.75
March ...	2.44	.27	.95	1.94	1.72	.85	1.55	1.89	.29	78.3	87.3	72.7	104.1	63.7	85.2	39.	45.25	103.0
April ...	1.75	2.88	1.57	1.49	2.28	2.64	1.13	2.22	.05	56.8	89.7	85.1	93.5	90.7	108.2	120.75	59.75	111.5
May ...	1.32	2.29	2.98	3.11	.85	.19	.82	2.48	2.65	102.7	128.7	64.0	88.5	128.5	186.2	106.5	122.5	119.25
June ...	1.74	4.76	.14	1.65	1.08	1.83	3.22	.97	1.98	137.7	104.6	137.2	160.7	156.4	122.7	115.25	100.75	131.25
July ...	4.06	2.85	2.91	4.29	1.28	.7	2.77	1.89	2.92	84.5	106.8	97.5	154.8	214.7	180.2	101.75	91.5	94.75
August ...	2.94	3.04	.64	.54	.8	2.71	1.42	1.02	3.24	123.5	116.2	114.7	143.8	131.7	162.5	126.7	115.5	113.5
September ...	3.53	3.09	1.28	1.22	1.36	4.46	3.02	1.06	1.83	81.0	76.0	100.8	130.2	134.5	98.7	72.17	90.25	80.0
October ...	2.85	1.02	3.02	3.06	1.82	4.27	2.84	2.48	4.22	85.7	99.9	56.5	52.1	83.5	59.2	62.75	41.5	61.25
November ...	2.67	3.2	1.14	1.57	1.82	3.86	3.63	1.66	3.77	42.2	28.7	21.7	25.2	16.2	15.5	26.	32.25	51.25
December ...	1.83	.95	.57	.35	3.6	1.92	1.44	1.84	2.85	9.8	21.8	24.4	2.7	15.2	7.5	39.75	8.	27.25
Total ...	29.3	28.24	16.73	25.26	18.68	26.48	27.02	25.29	26.95	861.7	912.7	841.8	1026.2	1116.6	1106.25	869.6	780.5	973.75

From December 1928 to June 1929 only 5.65 inches of rain fell, an average of .8 inch per month.  
 The sunniest period of three months since 1921 was June to August 1934 with 502.8 hours and June to August 1928 with 496.8 hours.  
 The most sunless period of three months since 1921 was December 1928 to February 1929 with 29.8 hours or just under twenty minutes per day.  
 From March to September 1929 there was 918.1 hours of sunshine or 94.8 per cent of the average annual sunshine for the seventeen years 1922 to 1937.  
 From January 16th to March 4th, 1933 the corrected reading of the barometer was never below 30 inches. On January 26th, 1933 the reading was 31.031, the highest here since records were taken. The average reading for February 1934 was the highest for any month for seventeen years.

Since 1921  
 Driest month, April 1938, .05 inch. Wettest month, August 1922, 5.12 inches  
 Sunniest month, July 1934, 214.7 hours. Most Sunless month, December 1933  
 Annual Rainfall for 17 years, 24.53 inches 2.7 hours  
 Driest year 1932, 16.73 inches. Wettest year 1922, 31.31 inches  
 Average Sunshine for 17 years, 969.2 hours.  
 Sunniest year 1934, 1116.6 hours. Most Sunless year 1937, 780.5 hours.  
 The Wettest three months was September to November 1935 with 12.59 inches.  
 Rain on 76 days. .165 inch per day.  
 The Driest three months was February to April 1938 with 1.2 inches. Rain on 14 days. .013 inch per day.



SPENBOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE



REPORT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year  
**1938**

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*School Medical Officer*

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*Ophthalmic Surgeon*

A. McKIE REID, F.R.C.S.

*Dentist*

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**SPENBOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.**

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report of the School Medical Service for the year 1938, being the nineteenth of the series.

The report is planned according to the suggestions of the Board of Education, and the statistical tables setting forth particulars specially required by the Board are grouped at the end of this report.

No changes of any importance have taken place during the year with the exception that arrangements have been come to with the West Riding County Education Authority whereby the Spensborough Education Authority has undertaken the dental inspection and treatment of the children at Whitcliffe Mount Grammar School. These arrangements were completed during the summer and came into operation in September. It is as yet early to say much as to the success or otherwise of the scheme, but the figures given later in this report appear to be fairly satisfactory.

School Medical Inspection was carried on regularly throughout the year, three visits being paid to all schools and extra visits to the larger schools as and when it was found necessary.

Fifty more children were inspected than in the previous year, there having been increases in the second age group and in the examinations of children not falling in the usual age groups and a decrease in the number of entrants examined. For some years an increasing number of entrants have been seen, but this increase has been checked this year. As there was no increase in the birth rate to account for the increase it must have been due to children being sent to school at an earlier age than formerly. This, of course, could not go on indefinitely and appears now to have ceased. But it is undoubtedly a fact that children are being sent to school at a much earlier age than was formerly the case. The



average age of the entrants examined in the years 1921 to 1923 was 5.03 years, while that of children inspected in 1934 to 1936 was 4.14 years.

The number of parents attending the inspections was substantially the same as last year, while in the infant schools nearly ninety per cent. attended.

The general condition of the children inspected remains good. Evidences of malnutrition of any marked degree are uncommon and clothing is for the most part adequate. The chief defects were as usual in foot gear, but I think there are fewer defects in this respect than formerly.

Tables showing cases of malnutrition found at inspections and at other times will be found in the body of the report.

Nurses treatment in schools and at the daily treatment centres at Heaton Avenue Schools and Valley Road have been continued during the year.

The results of the special cleanliness inspections are the best ever recorded, less than three per cent. of the children inspected being found defective in this respect.

Excluding nutritional and dental defects there were seventy-nine defects found for every hundred children examined. If, however, cases of slightly enlarged tonsils not requiring treatment and slight chest deformities, the result of old rickets are excluded, the number of defects per hundred children examined was just under fifty. These figures are almost exactly the same as last year.

Of all children inspected 8 per cent. were found to be without any defect. This is the same as last year and 1.7 per cent. more than in 1936. In addition, in 36 per cent. more, the only defect found was dental caries. This is three per cent. more than in 1937.

Operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids are carried out by arrangement with the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital. There are not a large number of cases requiring this operation and still fewer where the parents will consent to its being carried out.

One hundred and thirty-two cases of defective vision and squint were dealt with at the Clinic.

Mr. McKie Reid, of Liverpool, attended on ten occasions during the year and saw 113 children. In addition he admitted one child with a very bad squint to St. Paul's Hospital, Liverpool, for operation, the result of which was extremely satisfactory.

The number of cases of defective vision dealt with as the result of Medical Inspection has decreased somewhat during the past few years, but the number of special cases referred to the Clinic by the nurses, teachers and parents has shown more than a corresponding increase.

No case of ringworm of the scalp came under the notice of the department for the fifth successive year, though it was reported that one child had been treated for this condition privately.

For the fourth year in succession infectious disease has been responsible for much loss of school time. In fact there were more cases of this class of illness during 1938 than in any year since records were kept, except 1932, the year of the big scarlet fever epidemic.

The high rate was due to the fact that there were an excess of cases of both measles and chicken pox.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

L. PICKERING-PICK,

School Medical Officer.

## SCHOOL HYGIENE.

This matter has been dealt with at length in previous reports.

No new schools have been opened during the year and no alterations of any size have been undertaken. Various improvements connected with sanitary convenience have been carried out in recent years.

Complaints have been received during the years with respect to the Temporary Girls' School at Birkenshaw. The lighting is none too good, but the chief trouble appears to be that owing to the nature of the windows there are considerable draughts. The complaints were duly passed on to the proper quarter and will no doubt be remedied as far as possible.

### ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

#### AGES AT INSPECTION.

No alteration has been made in the ages at which children are examined. These are, as soon as possible after admission, during the ninth year and during the thirteenth year of age.

One visit is paid to each school every four months and two to some of the larger schools. Spacing the inspections throughout the year in this way ensures that a minimum of children in each age group are missed through absence from illness or any other cause.

Very few intermediates or leavers who should have been examined during the year were not so examined, approximately the number was ten. Of the entrants that should have been examined during the year a large number were away from school during the examination during the autumn. This was largely due to the considerable amount of illness that occurred during this time, though those were less than in the autumn of 1937. The number of infants, especially under fives who are absent from the inspection, is usually fairly considerable. The usual number of children whom it was thought desirable to see a second time and special cases were dealt with at the Routine Inspections.

## FINDING AT MEDICAL INSPECTION CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR

There is nothing to say on this matter in addition to what has been said in previous reports. For the most part the children are well clothed and well shod. There are, of course, a few exceptions, but on the whole there is little cause for complaint.

### MALNUTRITION.

As noted in previous reports the assessment of malnutrition is by no means an easy matter, but I can see no reason to revise my opinions expressed previously that there is little evidence of widespread malnutrition among the Spenborough school children.

Of the 1,345 children inspected during the year 23 or 1.3 per cent. were considered to be badly nourished but only 5 were judged to be definitely bad. 20 children, of which most were girls, were considered "excellent" from the point of view of nutrition.

The total number of children at present listed as suffering from malnutrition are grouped as follows:—

TABLE I.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
	Moderate.	Severe.	Moderate.	Severe.	
Under 5 ... ..	1	1	0	2	4
5—7 ... ..	14	0	10	2	26
8—10 ... ..	13	2	17	1	33
Over 10 ... ..	13	2	6	2	23
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	41	5	33	7	86
	—	—	—	—	—

### UNCLEANLINESS.

Eleven children were found at routine inspections to be in an uncleanly condition. These were all girls with nits in their hair. The proportion of these children found at Medical Inspection is always lower than that found by the school nurses at their special inspections. This is due to two reasons. In the first place all parents are notified that the medical inspection will take place on a certain date while no notification is given of the nurses' cleanliness inspection. Secondly, the nurses see approximately all the children and consequently have to include the habitual offenders at every inspection

whereas each of these children is only seen three times at medical inspection during his school life. The improvement in the general cleanliness of school children during the last twenty years has been most marked, in fact, of all the defects noted at medical inspection this is the one that has undoubtedly shown the greatest improvement. It is very rare indeed to come across a moderately bad case and those cases where the hair are matted together are quite unknown now. But it seems a pity that there are just a few families where the little extra effort to clean up the slight cases that still occur is lacking.

### CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

A scheme for the inspection of children with regard to cleanliness has been instituted, and is carried out by the School Nurses. When conducting this inspection the nurse sees every child in the school, and notes the condition, whether clean, with nits, pediculi, dirty scalps or dirty bodies. The names of the defectives are entered on a special card and the defect noted against the child's name. Notices are then sent to the parents calling attention to the fact, and advising and giving directions for the treatment. In about ten days' time the nurse again visits the same school and re-inspects those children who were found to be defective at her previous visit. It is hoped by this means, and by following up the bad cases, that the greater number will be cured. The matter is a difficult one to deal with, the attitude of certain parents to this condition being most casual.

Owing to representations of the Board of Education there are now three of these Cleanliness Inspections during the year, in place of the two previously considered to be sufficient. The Inspections are held when the school re-assembles after the Christmas holidays, after Whitsun, and during the Autumn term.

At the three inspections 11,499 children were seen and of these 11,164 were found to be clean in every respect. This gives a percentage of only 2.91 who were defective in any way in this respect.

In 1937 there was a slight setback in the number of clean children, but this has been more than made up, the percentage of 97.09 being the highest yet recorded, for the whole year. The percentage of clean children at the Spring and Summer Inspections was 97.4.

At the Spring Inspection no fewer than six schools were one hundred per cent. clean, and at the other two inspections there were three schools one hundred per cent. clean at each.

At two schools, Knowler Hill and Gomersal Council, no child was found defective in this respect during the year.

At each inspection there were only two schools with less than 90 per cent. clean, the two schools being the same each time.

The parents of 313 children found to be defective were notified and instructions given for treatment. These children were re-inspected a few weeks later and 243 or 77.6 per cent. were found to have improved.

Table II. Spring Cleanliness Inspection, 1938

SCHOOL	No. Examined	With Nits only	With other Defects	Clean	Per Cent	No. Re-Examined	Improved	Per Cent
Oakenshaw Council	72	9	—	63	87.5	9	7	77.7
Scholes C.E.	136	6	1	129	94.1	7	5	71.4
Moorend C.E.	176	21	—	155	88.	19	16	84.2
East Bierley C.E.	66	—	—	66	100.	—	—	—
Hartshead Council	68	—	—	68	100.	—	—	—
Hightown National	121	2	2	117	96.6	4	4	100.
Knowler Hill Council Infants'	61	—	—	61	100.	—	—	—
St. Lukes' C.E.	108	—	—	108	100.	—	—	—
Roberttown Senior, Junior and Infants'	212	4	—	208	98.1	4	4	100.
Millbridge Council	378	5	6	367	97.0	10	2	20.
South Parade Modern	309	4	5	300	97.0	7	7	100.
Gomersal Council	301	—	—	301	100.	—	—	—
Birkenshaw National	267	2	—	265	99.2	2	1	50.
Hightown Council	189	1	—	188	94.2	1	1	100.
Norrithorpe Council	191	12	—	179	93.7	12	12	100.
Heaton Avenue Junior and Infants'	220	8	—	212	96.3	8	8	100.
Littleton Council	191	1	—	190	99.4	—	—	—
Birkenshaw Senior Girls'	54	1	—	53	98.1	1	1	100.
Gomersal National	204	—	—	204	100.	—	—	—
Millbridge National	216	3	—	213	98.6	3	1	33.3
Whitcliffe Road Junior and Infants'	272	2	4	266	97.7	6	3	50.
ALL SCHOOLS	3812	81	18	3713	97.4	93	72	77.4

Table III. Summer Cleanliness Inspection, 1938

SCHOOL	No. Examined	With Nits only	With other Defects	Clean	Per Cent	No. Re-Examined	Improved	Per Cent
Littleton Council	200	3	—	197	98.5	3	3	100.
Hightown National	165	5	—	160	96.9	5	2	40.
Knowler Hill Council Infants'	63	—	—	63	100.	—	—	—
Scholes C.E.	148	7	2	139	93.2	9	9	100.
Oakenshaw C.E.	70	10	—	60	85.7	8	8	100.
Heaton Avenue Junior and Infants'	224	4	4	216	96.4	9	7	77.7
Birkenshaw C.E.	257	1	—	256	99.6	1	—	—
Gomersal Council	322	—	—	322	100.	—	—	—
St. Lukes' C.E.	119	3	4	112	94.1	6	6	100.
Roberttown Senior, Junior and Infants'	268	5	—	263	97.7	3	3	100.
Gomersal National	205	2	—	203	99.	2	2	100.
Whitcliffe Road Junior and Infants'	235	3	5	227	96.5	7	5	71.4
Millbridge Council	390	5	2	383	98.2	6	—	—
Birkenshaw Senior Girls'	52	—	—	52	100.	—	—	—
South Parade Modern	279	2	2	275	98.5	3	3	100.
Hartshead Council	65	1	—	64	98.4	1	1	100.
Norrithorpe Council	221	5	—	216	97.7	5	4	80.
Hightown Council	243	11	—	232	95.4	10	9	90.
Millbridge National	215	5	—	210	97.6	5	4	80.
Moorend C.E.	176	20	3	153	86.9	22	20	90.9
East Bierley C.E.	66	1	—	65	98.4	1	1	100.
<b>ALL SCHOOLS</b>	<b>3983</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3868</b>	<b>97.11</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>82.07</b>



Table IV. Autumn Cleanliness Inspection, 1938

SCHOOL	No. Examined	With Nits only	With other Defects	Clean	Per Cent	No. Re-Examined	Improved	Per Cent
Hartshead Council .....	67	3	—	64	95.5	3	3	100.
Norrithorpe Council .....	202	12	—	190	94.05	12	11	91.6
Birkenshaw C.E. ....	206	2	—	204	99.02	2	2	100.
Gomersal Council .....	318	—	—	318	100.	—	—	—
Scholes C.E. ....	146	8	—	138	94.5	8	5	63.3
Moorend C.E. ....	171	21	—	150	87.72	18	12	66.6
Gomersal National .....	193	2	—	191	98.9	2	—	—
Littleton Council .....	174	2	—	172	98.8	2	2	100.
Birkenshaw Girls' .....	55	—	—	55	100.	—	—	—
Roberttown Senior, Junior and Infants'	261	11	1	249	95.4	10	10	100.
Millbridge National .....	199	2	4	193	96.9	6	2	—
Hightown National .....	114	3	1	110	96.4	4	3	—
Knowler Hill Council Infants'	46	—	—	46	100.	—	—	—
Oakenshaw Council .....	64	8	—	56	87.5	8	7	87.4
Hightown Council .....	222	7	—	215	96.8	7	5	—
Whitcliffe Road Junior and Infants'	246	2	6	238	96.7	6	5	83.3
Millbridge Council .....	403	7	4	392	97.2	11	4	—
Heaton Avenue .....	179	1	6	172	96.08	7	5	71.4
St. Lukes' C.E. ....	105	2	2	101	96.1	4	4	100.
South Parade Modern .....	333	—	4	329	98.7	4	4	100.
<b>ALL SCHOOLS</b> .....	<b>3704</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3583</b>	<b>96.73</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>73.68</b>

## MINOR AILMENTS.

For some years the number of minor ailments found at routine medical inspection have been comparatively few.

Ten cases of Anæmia were seen, mostly of a mild type and only three were referred for treatment.

There were fifty-three cases of non-tuberculous chest trouble. Most of these were very slight, but seven were referred for treatment. All the others were re-inspected at a subsequent date and most were found to have cleared up entirely.

One definite case of epilepsy was found and referred for treatment, and one case of chorea. In several cases a history of "fits" was given, but the history was not definite enough to class these children as epileptics, especially as nothing had occurred in school.

## ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

Two hundred and eighty-seven of these cases were found at medical inspection during the year, an increase of thirty-eight on the previous year. As usual, in the great majority of these cases the enlargement was slight and the tonsils looked perfectly healthy. These were all re-inspected later and in only one or two cases was it then considered advisable to refer the case for treatment. In all, ten cases were referred for treatment.

There are still a considerable number of children subjected to tonsillectomy apart from the authority's scheme. Parents are willing enough to allow their children to undergo this operation if it is advised in consequence of a definite illness, but are not so willing when, as is usually the case after medical inspection, there is apparently nothing wrong with the child.

## HEART DISEASE.

No case of severe heart disease was met with during the year. Thirteen cases of slight cardiac defect were found, three organic and ten functional, and these were referred for observation.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Only one case of Tuberculosis was found at routine inspection and this, a Pulmonary case, was referred for treatment.

## SKIN DISEASES.

Fifty-two cases of Skin Diseases were discovered during the year, of which forty-one were Impetigo.

There were no cases of Scabies found at routine inspection, but six were discovered at other times.

For the first time for some years a case of ringworm was found. This was of the body variety and was referred for treatment.

## RINGWORM OF THE SCALP.

For the fifth year in succession no case of this troublesome complaint was found. It was, however, reported during the year that a case had been found and treated privately.

It was not found necessary to take any specimens of hair for diagnostic purposes.

## EAR DISEASE

Twelve cases of Otitis Media were found during the year and all but one were referred for treatment. There are considerably fewer of these cases than there were formerly, probably due to the fact that they come under observation and treatment earlier.

There were fourteen other cases of ear trouble, mostly collection of wax in the meatar.

## EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

There was a considerable drop in the number of these cases, only six being recorded. Two of these were Blepharitis and one Conjunctivitis, all but one were referred for treatment.

Blepharitis is a condition that has shown a large decrease in recent years compared with the past.

## SQUINT

Twenty-three cases of Squint were discovered at routine inspections, thirteen more than in 1937. In addition eighteen were seen as specials. Thirty-two in all were referred for treatment and most of these were seen by the school oculist.

The number of Squints appears to be definitely increasing and this is particularly noticeable with regard to the special cases. Parents are much more alive to the advisability of early treatment than was formerly the case, and one hears far less of the suggestion that children "will grow out of it."

### DEFECTIVE VISION.

The vision of nine hundred and thirty-three children was tested at the Routine Medical Inspections, that is, all children of over seven years, except eight who were unable or refused to read the types. Of the 933 children, 593 were found to have normal vision in both eyes, and 340 to have some visual defect in one eye or both. The percentage with normal vision was rather less than in the previous year, namely, 63.5 per cent., compared with 65.6 per cent. Of the 340 children with some visual defect, about two-thirds had defects so slight that correction was not considered necessary. As a rule, treatment was advised when the vision is worse than 6/12 in one eye. That is a child with vision 6/12 in both eyes, was not referred for treatment, while one with 6/12 in one eye and 6/18 in the other, or 6/6 in one eye and 6/18 in the other, was referred for treatment. There were, of course, many exceptions to this rule. Children suffering from chronic headache in school being nearly always referred for refraction even if the visual acuity appeared to be normal to the types.

In the 340 children with subnormal vision of any degree, 83.4 per cent. of the individual eyes had an acuity of 6/12 or better, and 16.6 per cent., one of 6/18 or worse. Ninety children were referred for treatment, ten more than last year.

The reduction in the number of children referred for refraction which set in about four years ago is maintained, being almost exactly the same as in 1937, namely 9.6 per cent.

TABLE IV.—VISION TESTING.

			Per Cent.
Number Examined ... ..	933	...	
With Normal Vision... ..	593	...	63.5
With Sub-Normal Vision ...	340	...	36.5
Vision 6/6			
Right ... ..	49	...	5.2
Left ... ..	52	...	5.5
Vision 6/9			
Right ... ..	169	...	18.1
Left ... ..	165	...	17.6
Vision 6/12			
Right ... ..	65	...	6.9
Left ... ..	67	...	7.1
Vision 6/18			
Right ... ..	27	...	2.8
Left ... ..	24	...	2.5
Vision 6/24			
Right ... ..	14	...	1.5
Left ... ..	19	...	2.
Vision 6/36			
Right ... ..	12	...	1.2
Left ... ..	10	...	1.
Vision 6/60			
Right ... ..	1	...	.1
Left ... ..	1	...	.1
Vision 6/0			
Right ... ..	4	...	.42
Left ... ..	1	...	.1
With Glasses..... ..	69	...	7.5
Not Tested ... ..	8	...	
Number of Children referred for Treatment			90

### DENTAL DEFECTS.

At the Routine Inspection the teeth of each child are examined, but without mirror and probe, and consequently many carious teeth are missed which would be detected if more thoroughly searched for by a dental surgeon. In spite of this, however, no fewer than 1,142 children had one or more decayed teeth, leaving a residue of 203 with apparently sound teeth, a percentage of 15.09, somewhat lower than last year. In 474 children carious teeth was the only defect found; a percentage of 35.2, compared with 33.5 per cent. in 1937, and 37.8 in 1936.

Condition of teeth found at Routine Examinations:		
All Teeth sound ...	203.	15.09 per cent.
Carious (1 to 3) ...	713.	53.01 per cent.
Carious (4 or more)	429.	31.15 per cent.

These figures do not differ very materially from those of recent years. The percentage of children with sound mouths is rather lower this year than last, 15.09

per cent. compared with 17.14 per cent. There is also an increase in the number with four or more carious teeth, the percentage having risen to 31.15 from 22.23 last year. Fifteen years ago only 11.9 per cent. of the children examined had sound mouths, and the percentage with four or more carious teeth was 41.8.

There can be no doubt whatever that the condition of the mouths of the children in the Spenborough Elementary Schools is definitely improving. At one time it was most uncommon to come across a child with a clean mouth full of sound teeth, and while it cannot be said yet that this is a common experience now, at the same time quite a number of children's mouths show evidence of care and attention. What is more evident than the increase in perfect dentures is the very marked reduction in the number of foul mouths full of septic teeth. It is a great pity that more parents do not realise the necessity, to say nothing of the comfort, of a clean mouth, and make more use of the dental service than they do at present.

Table V. gives the heights and weights of all children examined during the year and also the averages for each age group from 1920 to 1937.

**TABLE V.**  
**HEIGHTS and WEIGHTS**

Examined in 1937					Examined in 1920 to 1938					
Age	Number	Average Height	Average Weight	W/H	Number	Average Height	Average Weight	W/H		
BOYS	3	43	38·16	32·59	·85	734	37·53	33·84	·9	
	4	102	40·4	37·81	·93	1605	39·79	36·86	·92	
	5	53	43·31	41·06	·95	1646	41·48	39·71	·95	
	6	19	45·08	46·72	1·03	370	43·58	43·77	1·0	
	7	27	48·92	50·46	1·03	281	46·48	49·34	1·06	
	8	197	49·35	56·53	1·14	4075	47·86	53·31	1·11	
	9	8	50·94	60·04	1·18	188	49·94	57·78	1·15	
	10	30	57·47	67·43	1·18	202	52·61	65·91	1·25	
	11	18	56·65	73·51	1·29	227	54·17	69·87	1·29	
	12	176	56·42	79·8	1·41	3804	54·69	73·73	1·35	
	13	7	56·57	82·	1·45	214	55·65	78·82	1·42	
	14					13	56·69	81·69	1·44	
	GIRLS	3	34	38·24	34·19	·89	639	36·71	32·69	·89
		4	80	41·19	38·46	·93	1499	39·35	35·9	·91
5		59	42·51	39·73	·93	1609	41·12	38·13	·93	
6		16	44·94	45·7	1·02	378	43·24	42·01	·97	
7		18	48·42	49·89	1·03	242	46·01	47·1	1·0	
8		245	48·41	54·42	1·13	3961	48·34	51·53	1·06	
9		10	49·45	52·8	1·06	217	49·21	55·16	1·12	
10		24	53·82	67·79	1·26	209	52·81	6·07	1·25	
11		13	54·56	75·31	1·38	207	54·4	71·62	1·32	
12		149	55·8	79·66	1·43	3662	55·89	75·58	1·33	
13		21	53·09	91·6	1·72	287	57·27	81·84	1·45	
14		4	59·75	91·06	1·52	16	59·34	87·81	1·48	

The figures in the above table show but little change from year to year, but there is a steady small increase in both height and weight in both sexes.

A note on this increase and a comparison of present weights and heights of both sexes compared with those in the early 1920's will be found in my report for 1936.

### VACCINATION.

Of the 1,345 children inspected, 1,108 were unvaccinated, a percentage of 82.37, the largest percentage ever recorded in Spenborough, and an increase of 1.68 per cent. over last year's figures.

TABLE VI.—VACCINATION.

Year.	Examined.	Number Unvaccinated.	Per cent.
1920	771	400	51.9
1921	2020	1190	58.9
1922	1076	678	61.0
1923	1507	1047	69.4
1924	1782	1238	69.4
1925	2068	1497	72.4
1926	955	727	76.2
1927	1405	995	70.8
1928	1481	1014	68.4
1929	1466	1007	68.6
1930	1285	894	69.5
1931	1364	917	67.3
1932	1339	949	70.9
1933	1457	1008	69.2
1934	1364	1018	74.6
1935	1197	892	74.5
1936	1247	962	77.1
1937	1295	1045	80.69
1938	1345	1108	82.37

### TREATMENT.

Treatment is carried out partly at the School Clinic, partly by the nurses in the schools at their weekly visits, and partly at special treatment clinics held daily during term time at Heaton Avenue School for the northern end of the district, and at the School Clinic for the southern end. Owing to the scattered nature of the district, a visit to the Clinic often entails the loss of an entire half day in school. Certain defects, such as errors of refraction, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and dental cases can obviously only be dealt with at the Clinic, but the bulk of the minor ailments, most skin diseases and slight injuries, are dealt with in the schools, only an occasional visit to the Clinic being necessary when the case is not responding to treatment. This method of dealing with defects saves thousands of hours of school time during the year, besides ensuring prompt and certain attention in all cases. All cases, except such defects as warts, sores, boils, and minor injuries, which in themselves make up a large proportion of the total cases treated, are referred to the School Medical Officer, either at the Clinic or at his periodical visits to the schools. The following Table gives the defects dealt with at the School Clinic:—



**TABLE VII.**

Scabies ... ..	6
Impetigo ... ..	15
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	31
External Eye Disease ... ..	17
Defective Vision and Squint ... ..	160
Otitis Media ... ..	22
Other Ear Disease ... ..	13
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	14
Other Throat and Nose Disease ... ..	15
Miscellaneous Defects ... ..	60
Making a Total of ... ..	203

Three hundred and ninety four attendances were made at the Medical Clinic, and two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight at the Dental Clinic, making a total of 2,762. Table VIII. shows the number of children from each school who received treatment.

**TABLE VIII.**

	No. of Children Receiving Treatment.	Attending Dental Clinic.
Roberttown Senior, Junior & Infants	12	158
Whitcliffe Road Council ... ..	36	113
Scholes C. E. ... ..	4	72
Norristhorpe Council ... ..	20	215
Millbridge Council ... ..	26	378
Millbridge National ... ..	18	197
St. Luke's C. E. ... ..	8	59
Gomersal Council ... ..	37	166
Gomersal National ... ..	20	189
Oakenshaw Council ... ..	8	11
Heaton Avenue ... ..	22	138
Moorend C. E. ... ..	22	126
Hightown National & Knowler Hill	17	129
South Parade Modern ... ..	22	225
Littletown Council ... ..	7	169
Hightown Council ... ..	31	64
Hartshead Council ... ..	8	24
Birkenshaw C. E. ... ..	14	156
Birkenshaw Girls ... ..	5	64
East Bierley C. E. ... ..	7	77

A Nurse is in attendance every morning at the School Clinic in Valley Road and at Heaton Avenue School for the treatment of such cases as require more frequent attention than can be given at the weekly visits to the schools. During the year one hundred and seventy-four cases were dealt with at these treatment centres.

### ERRORS OF REFRACTION

The following are the particulars of the cases of errors of refraction and squint dealt with at the School Clinic during the year:—

Errors of Refraction Routine ... ..	62
Squint Routine ... ..	2
Special cases and re-examination ... ..	68
No correction or alteration required ... ..	34
Spectacles prescribed ... ..	85
Spectacles obtained ... ..	81
Cases seen privately or in Hospital ... ..	8

Mr. McKie Reid, of Liverpool, attended on ten occasions during the year and saw one hundred and thirteen children.

One very bad case of Squint were admitted to St. Paul's Hospital, Liverpool, under Mr. McKie Reid for operation. The result was extremely satisfactory.

### ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

Up till 1935 operations for the removal of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids were carried out at the School Clinic. After the death of Dr. Unthank, in that year, the treatment of this condition was discontinued and in the early part of 1937 an arrangement was made with the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital for cases referred from the School Medical Department to be treated at the hospital.

The parents of fourteen children were advised to attend the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital for Tonsillectomy, but of these only five consented to have the operation performed.

### DUTIES OF SCHOOL NURSES.

There are five half-time School Nurses in Spenborough, who also act as Health Visitors,, the equivalent of two and a half whole-time nurses. Seeing that there are twenty schools and an area of 8,600 acres, this cannot be considered excessive.

The district is divided into five areas, each nurse being allotted one area, both as School Nurse and Health Visitor. The nurses attend with the School Medical Officer at the Routine Examinations. She weighs and measures the children to be examined, and tests the vision, with the types, of the children in the upper schools, before the examination.

Nurses are in attendance at the General Clinics, but it is not considered necessary for one to attend for refractions.

Each nurse visits each of her schools once weekly during term time for the treatment of minor ailments. At this time she obtains information with regard to children absent for infectious disease, and with regard to any exceptional children. 929 visits were made during the year. She visits the houses when required to enquire into alleged cases of infectious disease where no doctor is in attendance, and also to follow up certain defectives who have not responded to notices to attend the Clinic for treatment, or to obtain any other information required. The nurses paid two hundred and sixty-seven visits during the year for these purposes. Three times in each year special visits are made to schools for head inspections. All children in school on the day of inspection are examined and reported on, and dirty children are re-inspected about a fortnight later.

### TREATMENT BY NURSES IN THE SCHOOLS

The following is a summary of the treatments carried out by the School Nurses, the figures indicating the actual number of children affected:—

Number treated for Sores and other Diseases		
	of Skin ... ..	153
„	„ Minor Eye Defects ... ..	75
„	„ Minor Ear Defects ... ..	55
„	„ Minor Injuries ... ..	836
„	„ Other Defects ... ..	165

Total Number of cases dealt with by School  
Nurses ... .. 1284

SCHOOL DENTIST'S REPORT

The majority of cases other than sores and minor injuries were seen by myself, either at Routine Examinations, at the Clinic, or as Specials, when directions were given the nurse as to treatment. The large number of sores treated in the schools accounts for the comparatively few cases found at Routine Medical Inspections.

The total number of treatments given by the nurses in the schools during the year was 7,915, and, in addition, advice was given in 173 cases. The number of visits paid by the nurses to the schools for various purposes was 929.

*[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to contain a detailed report on dental treatments, including mentions of 'dentures', 'examinations', and 'treatments'. Some words like 'dentures' and 'examinations' are faintly visible.]*

## SCHOOL DENTIST'S REPORT.

The Health Department,  
Valley Road, Liversedge,  
31st December, 1938.

To the School Medical Officer, Spenborough.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report for the year 1938.

During the year all the schools in Spenborough were inspected. Of the 5,717 children inspected or re-inspected during 1938, 618 had sound mouths — a percentage of 10.81. During 1937 4,466 children were inspected or re-inspected, only 299 had sound teeth—a percentage of 6.6. So, taken as a whole, the dental condition of the children, although still very poor, shows a slight improvement.

Unfortunately the acceptance rate is still low. In some cases children do receive treatment privately but the majority of those who refuse treatment receive no dental care and at each successive inspection their dental condition becomes progressively worse. A degree of compulsion would indeed be beneficial.

For the first time the number of teeth conserved is greater than the number extracted. This can be accounted for by the fact that now every child is inspected every 6—8 months and given a chance to come for treatment.

During the year five children received orthodontic treatment for the correction of irregular teeth.

One case of a child with cleft palate was referred to Leeds Dental Hospital.

There has been a marked increase in the number of patients referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic for treatment. During 1937 two attendances were made by such patients—in 1938 the number rose to 34.

Under the scheme for the Dental Treatment of Secondary School children in the West Riding, 62 children from Whitcliffe Mount Grammar School were treated. In all 194 attendances were made in the course of the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

MARIE GALLOWAY.

**TABLE IX.**

Number of half-days occupied:	
(a) at Clinic ... ..	400
(b) at Inspections ... ..	49
Total ... ..	— 449
Average number inspected each half-day ...	116
Number of schools inspected or re-inspected during year ... ..	31
Number of children not requiring treatment	618
Special cases ... ..	100
Number actually treated ... ..	1678
Fillings: (a) Temporary teeth ... ..	716
(b) Permanent teeth ... ..	1305
Total ... ..	— 2021
Extractions: (a) Temporary teeth ... ..	1672
(b) Permanent teeth ... ..	345
Total ... ..	— 2017
General anæsthetics administered ... ..	1
Other operations: (a) Temporary teeth ...	1011
(b) Permanent teeth ...	620
Total ... ..	— 1631
Number of children who were:	
(a) Inspected—	
(i) Routine—	
Age	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
Number	45 161 416 522 559 576 681 622 544 585 620 380
	Total ... .. 5717
(ii) Specials ... ..	100
	Grand Total... .. — 5817
	(b) Found to require treatment 5099
	(c) Actually treated ... .. 1678
Attendances made by children ... ..	2368

**TABLE X.**

Work done for Ante-Natal Patients:	
Extractions ... ..	74
Fillings (permanent) ... ..	7
Other operations ... ..	4
Gum treatment ... ..	8
Number of attendances ... ..	34

## TABLE XI.

## Whitcliffe Mount Grammar School.—

Inspections 2. Treatment 24 half-days.	
Number inspected ... ..	145
Number accepting treatment at Clinic ...	62
Number to be treated privately ... ..	67
Number not requiring treatment ... ..	16
Attendances made ... ..	194
Fillings: (a) Temporary teeth ... ..	—
(b) Permanent teeth ... ..	218
Extractions: (a) Temporary teeth ... ..	4
Extraction: (b) Permanent teeth ... ..	40
General anæsthetics ... ..	1
Other operations—Permanent teeth ...	42
Percentage of appointments kept ...	95.6.

Table XII. Infectious Disease in Schools

SCHOOL	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Mumps	German Measles	TOTAL	Cases per 100 on Roll 1938	Cases per 100 on Roll 1937
Birkenshaw Senior Girls'	1	2		1				4	6.3	5.8
Birkenshaw National	1	10	5	22				38	14.7	12.5
East Bierley		2	5	2		1		8	13.6	6.2
Gomersal Council	4		7	12	16		2	43	12.6	29.6
Gomersal National	10		15	2	12			39	18.5	13.5
Hartshead	1		3				1	5	7.4	11.8
Heaton Avenue	3		60	1	40			104	45.4	24.7
Hightown Council	9		37		28			74	29.1	31.
Hightown Nat. and Knowler Hill			11		18			29	16.3	15.
Littleton	4		24	21	4			53	26.2	1.4
Millbridge Council	6		15	12	8		1	42	9.5	22.3
Millbridge National	2		22		15			39	17.5	2.6
Moorend	4		3	4	12			23	11.5	21.4
Norristhorpe	1		30		2			33	15.5	6.7
Oakenshaw	7				2			9	13.	3.6
Roberttown Schools			38	2	42			82	29.2	2.2
St. Lukes'		1	4	1	6	1		12	10.	25.4
Scholes	2		1	1	24			29	19.4	28.9
South Parade	2				4			6	1.8	.3
Whitcliffe Road	3		5		104			112	42.4	8.9
ALL SCHOOLS	60	15	285	81	337	2	2	784	18.9	14.5



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS

1938 was a very bad year for infectious disease in the Spenborough schools. For the past three years the total number of reported cases have exceeded six hundred, but in the year under review the number was 784. As measles, whooping cough, mumps and German measles are not notifiable, I am dependent on reports from the schools for knowledge of these cases, but I have good reason to believe that there are many cases I never hear of. It is probable, therefore, that the number of cases cannot be far off one thousand.

In only one year since 1920 have more cases been reported than in 1938, namely, 1,083 in 1932.

Infectious disease had begun to be prevalent towards the end of 1937, and until the last few weeks of the year there was practically no remission.

The school most heavily attacked was Heaton Avenue when 45.4 of every hundred on roll were attacked with something or another. Whitcliffe Road came next with 42.4.

On the other hand at South Parade only 1.8 per cent of the scholars were attacked by any infectious diseases, 6.3 per cent. at Birkenshaw Senior Girls and 7.4 per cent. at Hartshead.

Schools near to each other showed the usual differences in the number attacked, though, perhaps not quite to the same extent as in some previous years. Thus at Gomersal National 18.5 per cent. were affected, while at the Council School there were only 12.6. At Littleton the percentage was 26.2 and at Millbridge National it was 17.5, while at Millbridge Council it was only 9.5.

## SCARLET FEVER.

There was an increase of twenty per cent. in the number of cases of scarlet fever among elementary school children compared with the previous year, but this was a smaller increase than that of all cases in the district. Altogether there were sixty cases. Cases occurred at most of the schools only East Bierley, St. Luke's and the Roberttown schools escaping. Gomersal National school had most cases, namely ten, followed by Hightown Council with nine cases and Oakenshaw with seven. Well over two-thirds of the cases occurred during the first half of the year when the disease was rather prevalent, but at no time did its incidence approach epidemic form.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Fifteen cases of diphtheria occurred among elementary school children during the year compared with nine in the previous year. This increase of sixty per cent. was much less than the general increase of the disease which was over one hundred per cent. Cases occurred in only four schools, namely, Scholes, Gomersal Council and the two Birkenshaw schools, and of these only Birkenshaw National had more than two cases. At this school there were ten cases during the year. At one time the question arose as to the presence of a carrier in this school, but a careful analysis of the cases and the dates at which they occurred made this appear unlikely.

## MEASLES.

Two hundred and eighty-five cases of measles occurred among school children during the year. This was the largest number for nine years, though by no means the largest ever recorded. The cases were distributed all over the area, though the number varied greatly in different schools. Birkenshaw Senior Girls, South Parade and Oakenshaw had no cases, and it will be noted that these schools have no infants departments. There were sixty cases reported from Heaton Avenue, thirty-eight from the Roberttown schools and thirty-seven from Hightown Council. On the other hand there was only one case at Scholes, three each at Moor End and Hartshead and five each at Birkenshaw National and East Bierley. In all, six schools accounted for nearly three-quarters of the cases.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

There was less whooping cough than during the previous three years, eighty-one cases in all. Eight schools escaped altogether, most cases occurring at Birkenshaw National with twenty-two cases and Little-town with twenty-one.

## CHICKEN POX.

There was no reduction in the excessive amount of chicken pox noted in 1937, in fact there was one more case, 337 in all. The disease was very prevalent during the first nine months of the year, even the summer holidays having little or no effect in checking its speed. It was not until the last three months that the cases showed any reduction in number.

It is curious to note that the only schools that escaped chicken pox during the year were the four taken over when the review of County Districts came into operation in 1937. No case occurred at any one of these four schools. Six schools had under ten cases, but there were forty-two cases at the Roberttown schools and forty at Heaton Avenue.

### MUMPS.

Only two cases of mumps were reported during the year, one each at East Bierley and St. Luke's.

### GERMAN MEASLES.

Four cases of German measles were reported, two at Gomersal Council and one each at Hartshead and Millbridge Council.

**TABLE XIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1920 to 1937.**

Year	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Mumps	German Measles	TOTALS
1920			56	31						87
1921			56	30						86
1922			80	8	315	92	173	12		680
1923			95	5	215	36	21	158		530
1924			22	3	174	53	132	196		580
1925			37	1	367	79	120	43		647
1926			23	20	37	101	210	136		527
1927			39	4	244	21	126	276		710
1928		4	80	3	47	33	109	7		283
1929	3	34	64	8	298	116	116	8	68	715
1930	1	21	55	9	62	58	170	3	8	387
1931			57	20	22	34	38	433	2	606
1932	1		139	5	272	132	357	176	1	1083
1933			74	53	200	38	131	6	1	503
1934			73	50	58	8	167	6	2	364
1935			78	49	231	133	123	11	23	648
1936			41	18	172	103	134	182	3	653
1937			48	9	50	104	336	81	2	630
1938			60	15	285	81	337	2	4	784

### OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

Spensorough is not, as yet, provided with an open-air school for physically defective children, but the matter has been under consideration, and it is expected that one will be provided sometime in the future.

As stated elsewhere in this report, there are some thirty-five delicate children in the district, most of whom are attending the elementary schools, who would benefit considerably if a special school were available.

It is often felt necessary to exclude children from school for general debility when, if an open-air school were available, they could attend there for two or three months until their general condition was improved.

### **PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.**

It has not been found necessary to provide any meals for school children during the year, but a scheme is in force for the provision of milk at the third of a pint for one halfpenny rate. Each school manages its own scheme; the Education Authority paying the cost in those cases where the parents of children needing it on medical grounds are unable to afford it.

Two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven children or 61 per cent. of those on rolls were having a daily ration of milk during the month of December. Of these ninety-eight or just under four per cent. were receiving it free. Both the number having milk and the percentage of the total shows a slight reduction on last year's returns.

There is no doubt that a certain number of children definitely dislike milk, and these, of course, cannot be induced to take it. In other cases parents say that having milk during school hours spoils their children's appetite for dinner. As a common time for dispensing the milk is between 10.45 and 11 this may well be the case at times.

Ten of the schools have milk from "accredited" farms, nine have pasteurised milk and one prefers a patent preparation.

### **PHYSICAL TRAINING.**

A part-time Male Physical Training Instructor has been appointed and devotes two days a week to the Spenborough Schools. This important branch of Health Education appears to be making considerable headway and in some schools at any rate is a source of considerable pleasure to the children.

I append herewith the first report of Mr. A. Harley, the Physical Training Instructor. The report is of much more than passing interest and gives a full account of the physical exercises, games, etc., carried on in the Spenborough schools.

**SPENBOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE**  
**ANNUAL REPORT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING**  
**ORGANISER.**  
**1938.**

**GENERAL.**

The two outstanding features which have evolved during my first year as Organiser of Physical Training in Spenborough are:—

1. The increased interest which children have taken in Physical Training, and
2. The care which teachers have taken to ensure that good posture is maintained by the children during lessons.

Good posture comes from a sound Physical Education and without interest and enjoyment nothing worth while is likely to accrue from any system of Physical Education.

Continuity of training is virtually impossible in schools in which a Physical Training Hall is not available.

The immediate problem under consideration is the provision of shoes and clothing for Physical Activities. Preliminary arrangements have been made to equip a group of children in two schools as an experiment. Storage for this equipment is also being supplied.

**PHYSICAL EXERCISES.**

Considerable effort has been made by teachers to encourage children to discard clothing during exercise and although one still sees children exercising in jackets and overcoats these are now exceptions, not the rule. In this respect the objection of parents has taken a great deal of breaking down and only when parents realise that definite harm is done through exercising in outdoor clothing will the problem be completely solved. It is well nigh impossible to "spot" faults in posture unless clothing is changed.

A good beginning has been made in the fundamentals of Physical Exercises but much remains to be done.

During the year a Syllabus of Physical Exercises was introduced for use in Senior Departments.

## ORGANISED GAMES.

The dearth of properly equipped Playing Fields in Spenborough is a great stumbling block to the development of Games Training. Good use is made of Public Recreation grounds, but as these are not marked out for children's games, much of the educational value of games training is lost.

A memorandum on Organised Games Training and Practices was issued to Spenborough Teachers during the year.

## SWIMMING.

Instruction in swimming in Spenborough is confined to the Summer Term. Two Baths, viz.:—Cleckheaton and Heckmondwike are used for Instructional purposes and instruction is efficiently given by three Specialist Teachers, two women and one man.

Table (A) gives details of the number of children who gained Committee's Certificates in 1938.

### TABLE A.

SCHOOL	1st Class		2nd Class		TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
South Parade C. ... ..	10	40	12	14	76
Millbridge Upper ... ..	3	9	6	2	20
Hightown C. E. ... ..	7	2	2	4	15
Millbridge C. E. ... ..	7	4	3	1	15
Gomersal C. E. ... ..	5	3	—	6	14
Gomersal C. ... ..	4	7	1	1	13
Roberttown C. ... ..	1	4	1	6	12
Hightown C. ... ..	1	4	3	2	10
Littleton C. ... ..	1	4	1	4	10
St. Luke's C. E. ... ..	1	4	2	3	10
Norristhorpe C. ... ..	1	5	1	2	9
Birkenshaw C. Temp. ... ..		7		1	8
Senior Girls ... ..					8
Birkenshaw C. E. ... ..	4		2		6
Hartshead C. ... ..		1		2	3

Table (B) shows the number of children who attended the Baths during school and out of school during the same period.

**TABLE B.**

Attending during School			Attending out of School		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
3569	3373	6942	4202	4199	8401

**APPARATUS.**

Lists of necessary Games and Physical Training Equipment are issued to schools twice per year when requisitions are made for summer and winter equipment. In this way a stock of apparatus is acquired and kept up to date. South Parade Modern School, the only Senior Department possessing a Physical Training Hall, has been equipped with Portable Gymnastic Apparatus.

**TEACHERS' INSTRUCTIONAL COURSES**

Three Courses of Instruction were conducted in the Area during 1938.

1. A Course for Infant Teachers arranged by the Committee.
2. A Course for men engaged in Junior School work.
3. A Course for men engaged in Senior School work.

The two latter courses were arranged by the West Yorkshire Branch of the National Union of Teachers in co-operation with the Committee.

All the courses were well supported by the Staff of schools in the Area. Miss Bousfield, South Parade School, attended a three months' Course of Instruction in Physical Training at Lincoln College.

**VOLUNTARY OUT OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES**

The Spen Valley Schools' Athletic Association is an exceedingly healthy organisation. The undermentioned Associations constitute the Athletic Association, and the respective Secretaries of these Associations have kindly sent the following reports on the activities during 1938:—

1. **Football Association.** (Secretary, Mr. F. B. Taylor).

The standard of football has been maintained during 1938, in spite of the fact that there has been a dearth of outstanding boys as regards physique and ability.

Millbridge C. E. School and Littleton Council became joint champions—a tie being a fair reflex of their game. South Parade Modern School had a comfortable victory in the final of the "Allied" Shield and Littleton Council won the Annual Trophy.

In the English Shield competition the Spen Valley team did quite well. Rotherham and Normanton were beaten, before the side succumbed to Sheffield, who proved to be superior in all phases of the game. In the Yorkshire Shield Competition the Spen Valley Boys were defeated by one goal to nil by the Leeds Boys at Elland Road, Leeds.

About thirty boys received regular intensive training on Saturday mornings at the Clayborn Field.

2. **Girls' Sports Association.** (Secretary, Miss A. Hopwood).

### **ACTIVITIES FOR 1938.—WINTER ACTIVITIES.**

1. **Netball League.**—Schools are divided into three sections according to size of schools. Each school plays every other school in its section once before Christmas and once between Christmas and Easter.

#### **2.—Netball American Tournaments.**

One is arranged in each of two winter terms.

(a) April 2nd, 9.30 a.m., at High Street School, Heckmondwike. Eleven teams entered and were divided into two sections, each team playing every one else in the section.

Section A was won by South Parade (Blue) Team.  
Section B was won by High Street, Millbridge Upper

(b) November 12th, 9.30 a.m., at High Street School, Heckmondwike. Nine schools entered ten teams—two sections as before—

Section A.: South Parade (Red) Team.

Section B.: Millbridge C. E., Norristhorpe C.

3. Each suitable Wednesday after school we have been training girls for an Inter-Valley Team to play in a Tournament at Keighley in March.



4. We have four **Country Dance Parties**, two before Christmas and two between Christmas and Easter. Two are held on the same evening, one at each end of the Valley.

1st December, 1938, 6.30 p.m. Price 4d., including refreshments. (Just covers expenses). Held at Oakenshaw Junior School and Millbridge C. E. School.

### SUMMER ACTIVITIES.

1. **Rounders League.** 11 schools only entered. Only seniors allowed.

Two Sections A and B—each team plays other schools in section once.

2. **Rounders Knock-Out Tournament.** (Alfred Mowat Shield).

In 1938 eight teams only entered. Teams who enter must be members of Rounders League. First Round Matches were played in school grounds.

Semi-finals and Finals were played on Clayborn Playing Field on Tuesday, August 2nd. Littleton C. and Gomersal C. were the finalists and Sir Alfred Mowat, Bart., D.S.O., M.C., J.P., presented the shield to the latter school.

3. **Elementary Schools Athletic Sports Association.** (Secretary, Mr. R. Baxendale).

During the year the Association has attempted to re-organise the Sports Activities in order to include Physical Training and Country Dancing Displays, but lack of time and incomplete re-organisation in the schools prevented them being included in the Sports Programme of 1938. It was intended to hold the Sports on the Clayborn Playing Field, but the surface at that time was not considered suitable for athletic events, but it is hoped that next year there will be better conditions.

The Association warmly welcomed Mr. A. Harley, the Physical Training Organiser for Spenborough, and no doubt with his valuable assistance Physical Training and Country Dancing Displays will be included in our Sports Programmes in the near future, and so add further interest for the parents and general public.

A further stage of progress has been made by the Association in affiliating with the Yorkshire Schools' Athletic (**County Sports**) Association, and although Spenn Valley was not represented at the County Sports this year every effort will be put forward for representation in 1939.

The Annual Sports were somewhat damped with the bad weather, but in spite of this some keen competition was witnessed and thoroughly enjoyed by competitors and spectators. In the absence of County Alderman Grylls the shields were presented by Mr. J. W. H. Bury (Director of Education for Spennborough). The Senior Shield was won by Norrithorpe C. School and the Junior Shield by Heaton Avenue C. School.

#### 4. **Swimming Association.** (Secretary, Mr. G. B. Inskip).

The Annual Swimming Gala was held at the Heckmondwike Baths on July 23rd, 1938, before a large and enthusiastic gathering of parents and friends.

Grouping of schools for the purpose of the competition was made this year on a new basis. Competition was keen and some good swimming was seen.

Two teams—one of boys and one of girls—travelled to Pudsey to compete in Inter-town Squadron races. The competition areas were Pudsey, Spennborough and Shipley.

### **PHYSICAL TRAINING DEMONSTRATIONS.**

Two successful demonstrations were given to parents and friends by Great Gomersal C. E. School and Roberttown C. E. Junior School.

Both demonstrations concluded with displays of Keep Fit work by a team of ladies.

### **PHYSICAL RECREATION OF THE ADOLESCENT**

At the moment all Evening Voluntary Classes are under the supervision of the County Council.

Physical Recreation Classes for both sexes are conducted at the following centres:—

Millbridge Upper.

Gomersal C.

South Parade Modern.

Spennborough Technical Institute.

Beginning on 1st January, 1939, arrangements have been made for the inspection of all Evening Institute Physical Training and Physical Training in Further Education to be inspected by the Committee's Physical Training Organiser.

In conclusion, I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Director of Education and his staff for their unfailing help and support. To the Head Teachers and staffs of the Schools I offer my gratitude for their co-operation and goodwill.

**A. HARLEY,**

Physical Training Organiser.

Education Offices, Cleckheaton.

14th January, 1939.

### SCHOOL BATHS.

The elder children (those over eleven) attend the Cleckheaton and Heckmondwike Municipal Baths at regular times during the summer months to receive instructions in swimming. Children primarily go to the baths to learn to swim, and those who can already do so do not attend unless the number of learners in each school is not sufficient to make up the regular number. Swimming is not compulsory, but all children over eleven are taught if their parents so desire, with the exception of those attending Oakenshaw school. Accommodation is provided for 480 at Cleckheaton and 200 at Heckmondwike.

Certificates of proficiency are granted; second class to those who can swim twenty-five yards, and first class certificates to those who can swim fifty yards breast stroke and twenty-five yards on the back. In addition, the Council give a free pass to those who can swim a quarter of a mile. No child is allowed to compete for this pass until he or she reaches the age of thirteen, it being rightly considered that the exertion is too great for younger children. The following are the certificates of proficiency granted:—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.
Boys .....	34	.....	45
Girls .....	48	.....	94

Free Passes: 21 boys, 20 girls.

## CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

The number of parents who attended the inspections was practically the same as last year. 77.6 per cent. of the parents invited attended in the Mixed Schools, and 89.6 per cent. in the Infant Schools, the percentage for all schools being 74.4.

The attendances at Medical Inspections were:

In the Cleckheaton Schools ... ..	69.9
In the Liversedge Schools ... ..	74.7
In the Gomersal Schools ... ..	80.6
In the Mixed Departments ... ..	77.6
In the Infant Departments ... ..	89.6
In all Schools ... ..	74.4

### TABLE XVI.

	Percentages Attended.			
	Mixed Schools.		Infants' Schools.	
	Invited.	Attended.	Invited.	Attended.
1920 .....	504	46.1	273	73.0
1921 .....	1348	58.1	672	75.5
1922 .....	958	60.8	118	77.0
1923 .....	1135	60.0	472	79.0
1924 .....	1094	61.3	689	83.15
1925 .....	1406	59.5	718	83.5
1926 .....	516	64.7	434	85.9
1927 .....	900	64.2	479	88.5
1928 .....	1067	62.04	410	90.73
1929 .....	933	66.3	533	86.8
1930 .....	863	66.9	422	84.8
1931 .....	881	68.1	481	90.6
1932 .....	901	64.7	392	92.3
1933 .....	978	64.9	479	93.2
1934 .....	937	67.2	435	82.7
1935 .....	822	69.7	375	89.9
1936 .....	852	66.5	395	88.1
1937 .....	855	67.6	440	88.3
1938 .....	842	77.6	403	89.6

On the whole the co-operation of parents in respect of getting defects in their children remedied leaves little to be desired, but there is still a proportion who refuse to believe treatment is necessary because they themselves cannot see the defect. The number of such parents is by no means as large as it was but there are still some. Difficulty is still found in a fairly large number of cases in getting prescriptions for spectacles attended to.

## CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

Great assistance is obtained from the teachers in the various schools in bringing cases of defects to the notice of the Medical Officer or of the School Nurses. Many cases are thus discovered which would otherwise be missed. At the Routine Medical Inspection the head teachers arrange the order in which the children are to be seen, and send up for inspection any special cases that they may consider require seeing.

Although the nurses' weekly visits to the schools are primarily for the purpose of treatment of minor ailments found during the medical inspections, teachers are requested to bring to their notice at that time any case of defect not seen by the Medical Officer, whom they may think requires treatment.

When any child is excluded from school by the Medical Officer, a duplicate of the certificate of exclusion is sent immediately to the head teacher of the school at which the child attends. This certificate states the number of days for which the child is excluded, and the teacher is thus able to ensure that the child does not return to school too soon, and, on the other hand, is able to call the Attendance Officer's attention to any child who does not return to school on the expiration of the certificate.

## CO-OPERATION OF ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

On the exclusion from school of any child by the School Medical Officer, a duplicate of the certificate is sent immediately to the Education Office for the information of the Attendance Officers. By this means that department is kept aware of those children who are absent from school legitimately. The Attendance Officers refer children who are absent from school for alleged illness to the School Medical Officer if they are doubtful of the genuineness of the case, and failing the production of a certificate from the usual medical attendant.

## CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES.

The greatest assistance is rendered in many cases, otherwise difficult to deal with, by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The officers of this Society are in a position to bring great pressure to bear on certain neglectful parents who will take no

notice of anyone else. Fortunately, the number of such parents does not seem to be a large one in Spenborough. I have received during the year great assistance from the Society's Inspector in several cases.

A most valuable voluntary society exists in the Cleckheaton Cripples' Clinic. Here, cases of deformity of all kinds are dealt with under the direction of Mr. James Phillips, of Bradford. A number of school children suffering from deformities, etc., have been referred to and treated at this institution during the year. During the year twenty cases were referred to this institution.

### **BLIND, DEAF AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

No special investigation has yet been undertaken for the grouping of this class of defects, beyond the school census, the findings of which are shown in Table III. (Board of Education).

Two "Blind" children are known and both are attending certified schools.

Two Deaf children are known. Both are attending special schools.

### **NURSERY SCHOOLS, SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.**

There are no Nursery Schools in Spenborough, but children are admitted to the elementary schools on attaining their third birthday. The Education Authority carries on no work in connection with Secondary or Continuation Schools.

### **EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.**

The bye-laws regulating the employment of children and young persons came into force in July, 1920.

The bye-laws prohibit the employment of children (i.e., persons under 14 years of age) in the following occupations: as lather boy or girl; in kitchens or hotels restaurants, etc.; in public billiards rooms; on licensed premises; selling programmes or refreshments in theatres, etc. collecting or sorting rags and refuse; as attendants in shooting galleries and similar premises, or in any slaughter house.

No child under 12 years of age may be employed in any capacity whatever.

A child between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed.—

- (a) On schools days between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.
- (b) On week days when school is not open, for not more than five hours between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and for not more than sixteen hours in any week.
- (c) For the sale and delivery of milk and newspapers.

A child between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed for these purposes for one hour, 7 to 8 p.m. on week days, and for not more than two hours between 7-0 and 10-0 in the forenoon.

Before a child between 12 and 14 can receive a licence to carry on the occupation of delivering milk or newspapers, a certificate has to be obtained from the School Medical Officer to the effect that this work will not be prejudicial to his health or education.

During 1938 there were ninety-one applications for certificates, all but one from boys. It was found necessary to refuse a certificate in one case.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION STATISTICAL RETURNS. YEAR-ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

### TABLE I.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

##### (A)—Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups	
Entrants ... ..	403
Second Age Group ... ..	439
Third Age Group ... ..	323
	1165
Number of other Routine Inspections ... ..	180
Grand Total ... ..	1345
	1345

##### (B)—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections ...	335
Number of Re-Inspections ... ..	309
	644
Total ... ..	644

**(C)—Children Found to Require Treatment.**

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint).		For all other conditions recorded in Table II A.		Total. (b)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Entrants ... ..	—	68	...	68	68
Second Age Group ... ..	59	85	...	144	144
Third Age Group ... ..	31	44	...	75	75
Total (Prescribed Groups)	90	197	...	287	287
Other Routine Inspections	24	43	...	67	67
Grand Total ... ..	114	240	...	354	354

**TABLE II.**

**A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection  
in the Year ended 31st December. 1938**

DEFECT or DISEASE  (1)	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment (5)
<b>Skin—</b>				
1 Ringworm—Scalp ... ..				
2 Ringworm—Body ... ..	1			
3 Scabies ... ..			6	
4 Impetigo ... ..	8	2	7	
5 Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..	23	18	8	
Total (Heads 1 to 5) ...	32	20	21	
<b>Eye—</b>				
6 Blepharitis ... ..	3	1	4	
7 Conjunctivitis ... ..	2		8	
8 Keratitis ... ..				
9 Corneal Opacities ... ..				
10 Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	4	2	4	1
Total (Heads 6 to 10) ...	9	3	16	1
11 Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ... ..	90	248	70	76
12 Squint ... ..	20	3	12	6



TABLE II.—*continued*

<b>Ear—</b>							
13	Defective Hearing ... ..		3	2	2		
14	Otitis Media ... ..	11	1	11	1		
15	Other Ear Diseases ... ..	10	4	1			
<b>Nose and Throat—</b>							
16	Chronic Tonsilitis only ..	7	276	1	1		
17	Adenoids only ... ..	3	1	9	1		
18	Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids						
19	Other Conditions ... ..	10	10	5	1		
20	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ... ..	1	13	1	1		
21	Defective Speech ... ..		8		4		
<b>Heart Disease—</b>							
22	Organic ... ..		3		3		
23	Functional ... ..		10	1	3		
24	Anæmia ... ..	3	7	1			
<b>Lungs—</b>							
25	Bronchitis ... ..		1				
26	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	7	45	5	4		
<b>Pulmonary—</b>							
27	Definite ... ..	1			1		
28	Suspected ... ..						
<b>Non-Pulmonary—</b>							
29	Glands ... ..			1	7		
30	Bones and Joints ... ..				3		
31	Skin ... ..						
32	Other Forms ... ..				2		
Total (Heads 29 to 32) ..				1	12		
<b>Nervous System—</b>							
33	Epilepsy ... ..			1	4		
34	Chorea ... ..				2		
35	Other Conditions ... ..		7		3		
<b>Deformities—</b>							
36	Rickets ... ..	1	119		1		
37	Spinal Curvature ... ..						
38	Other Forms ... ..	6	7	4	7		
39	Other Defects and Diseases (Excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ... ..	31	28	29	49		
Total Number of Defects				248	817	191	183

### B. Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A		B		C		D	
		Excellent		Normal		Slightly sub-normal		Bad	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ... ..	403	2	'5	395	98·	2	·5	4	1·
Second Age group ...	439	7	1·6	418	95·3	13	2·9	1	·2
Third Age-Group ...	323	10	3·1	310	96	3	·9	—	—
Other Routine Inspections ...	180	1	·5	179	99·5	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>1345</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1·5</b>	<b>1302</b>	<b>96·8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1·3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>·4</b>

### Return of Exceptional Children in the Area

<b>Table III</b>		At certified Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	TOTAL
Blind Children ... ..	...	2				2
Partially Blind Children ... ..	...	2	2			4
Deaf Children... ..	...	2				2
Partially Deaf Children ... ..	...		1			1
Mentally Defective Children ... ..	...		24		6	30
Epileptic Children ... ..	...	1			2	3
Physically Defective Children ... ..	...					
A—Tuberculosis Children :						
1. Children with Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	...		2	3		5
2. Children with Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	1	13	2	3	19
B—Delicate Children ... ..	...		31		3	34
C—Crippled Children ... ..	...	1	11		5	17
D—Children with Heart Disease ... ..	...		4	1	1	6

**Children Suffering from Multiple Diseases ... Nil**

TABLE IV.

## TREATMENT TABLES.

## GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.).

Disease or Defects	Number of Defects Treated or under treatment during the year			Total
	Under the Authorities Scheme (see note b)	Otherwise		
1	2	3	4	
<b>Skin:</b>				
Ringworm-Scalp—				
(i.) X-Ray Treatment.				
If none, indicate by dash ... ..	—	...	—	...
(ii.) Other Treatment	—	...	—	...
Ringworm-Body ... ..	1	...	—	1
Scabies ... ..	6	...	—	6
Impetigo ... ..	57	...	—	57
Other skin disease ... ..	142	...	—	142
<b>Minor Eye Defects—</b>				
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	100	...	—	100
<b>Minor Ear Defects—</b>				
(Treatment for more serious diseases of the ear (e.g., operative treatment in hospital) should not be recorded here but in the body of the School Medical Officer's Annual Report)	90	...	—	90
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>				
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc) ... ..	1061	...	—	1061
Total ... ..	1457	...	—	1457

## GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

(excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

	Number of Defects dealt with			Total
	Under the Authorities Scheme (see note b)	Otherwise		
<b>Errors of Refraction</b> (including squint). (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report)	130	8		138
Other defects or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ... ..	3	—		3
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>133</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>141</b>

No. of Children for whom spectacles were	Under the Authority's Scheme			Total
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise		
(a) Prescribed ... ..	85	5		90
(b) Obtained... ..	81	5		86

## GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment			Received other forms of Treatment	Total Number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital (see note b) (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme (2)	Total (3)		
5	35	40	15	55

## GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Postural defects which received non-residential treatment otherwise than at an orthopædic clinic should not be recorded in this Table.

A child may be recorded in more than one category and therefore the total number of children treated will not necessarily be the same as the sum of the figures in the separate categories.

	Under the Authority's Scheme (see note b) (1)			Otherwise (2)			Total number treated (see note above)
	Residential treatment with education (i)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic (iii)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic (iii)	
	No. of children treated	—	—	38	—	—	

## TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The heading "Specials" in this Table relates to all children inspected by the School Dentist otherwise than in the course of the routine inspection of children in one of the age groups covered by the Authority's approved scheme, namely, to children specially selected by him, or referred by Medical Officers, Parents, Teachers, etc., on account of urgency. The number inspected in each routine age-group should be separately shown, as well as the total, but under "Specials" only the total number should be given.

Temporary fillings, whether in permanent or temporary teeth, should be recorded as other operations.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist

(a) Routine age-groups

Age under 5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total	
	206	416	522	559	576	681	622	544	585	680	380	5717

(b) Specials (see note above) ... ..	100
(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ... ..	5817
(2) Number found to require treatment ... ..	5099
(3) Number actually treated ... ..	1678
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	2368
(5) Half-days devoted to:—	
Inspection .....	49
Treatment ... ..	400
Total .....	449
(6) Fillings (see note above):—	
Permanent Teeth... ..	1305
Temporary Teeth ... ..	716
Total ... ..	2021
(7) Extractions:—	
Permanent Teeth ... ..	345
Temporary Teeth ... ..	1672
Total ... ..	2017
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	1
(9) Other Operations:—	
Permanent Teeth ... ..	620
Temporary Teeth ... ..	1011
Total ... ..	1631

### TABLE VI.

#### UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

A statement as to the arrangements made by the Local Education Authority for cleansing verminous children and a record of the cases in which legal proceedings were taken, should be included in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.

All cases of uncleanliness, however slight, should be recorded.

The return should relate to individual children and not to instances of uncleanliness.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses...	4
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ... ..	11499
(iii.) Number of individual children found un- clean (see note above) ... ..	335

(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 ... ..	Nil.
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance By-laws ... ..	Nil.

**Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.**

**STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936, BY THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL MENTAL DEFICIENCY AUTHORITY**

Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:

(a) Idiots ... ..	—
(b) Imbeciles ... ..	1
(c) Others ... ..	—





