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CITY OF WAKEFIELD



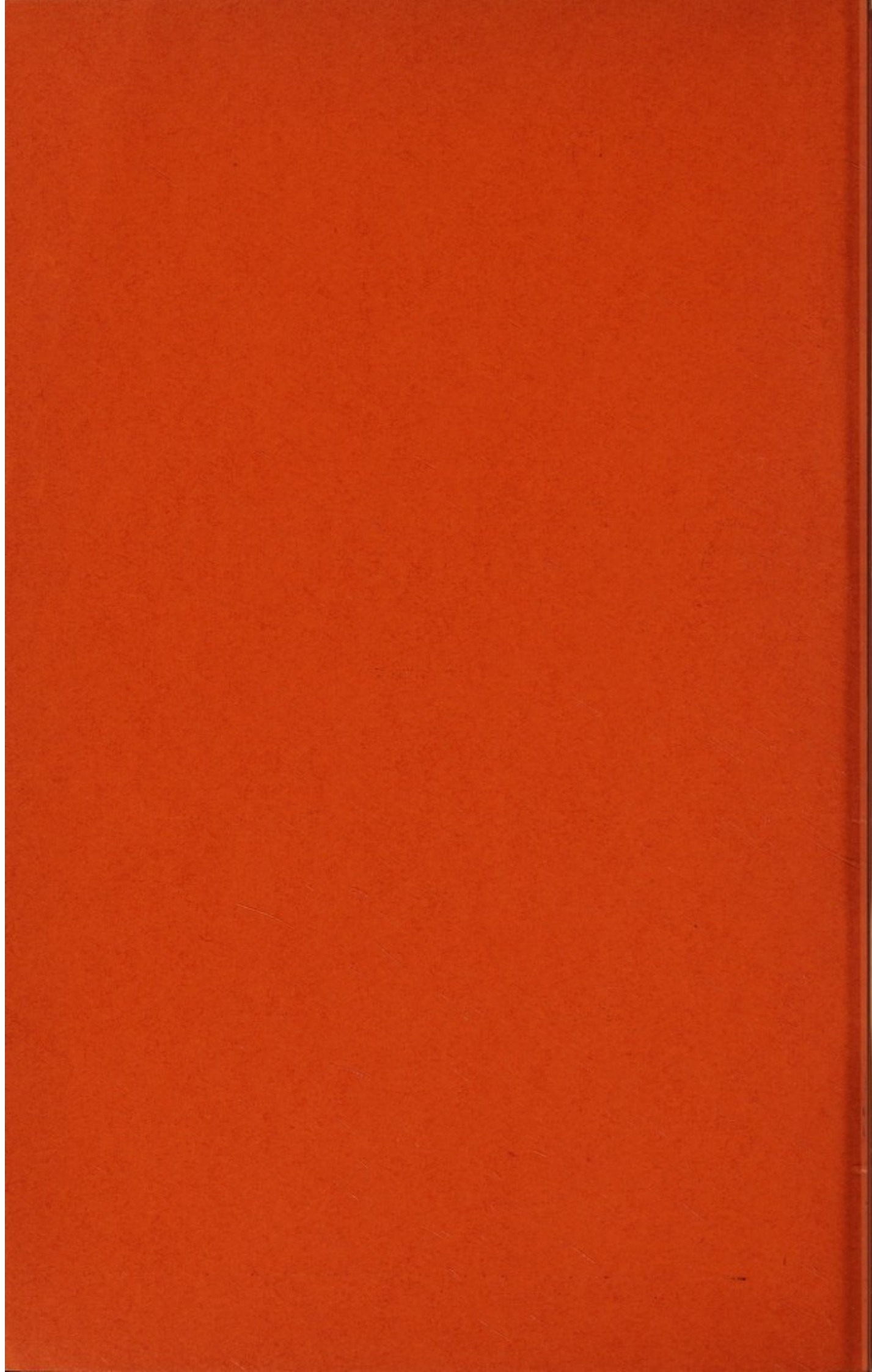
# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1945





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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,  
KING STREET,  
WAKEFIELD.  
*August, 1946.*

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the City of Wakefield.*

*Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1945. It follows very closely the form of the Report for the previous year, as no additional items have been prescribed for inclusion by the Minister of Health during the year.

There is, however, one new section dealing with the work of the Ambulance Service, which became the definite responsibility of the Health Committee during 1945. I think I am justified in saying that the Ambulance Provision now made by the Committee has been warmly welcomed by the people of Wakefield and the amount of use which has been made of this added amenity may be judged by the fact that nearly twenty-one thousand miles were covered in the course of ordinary duties and, in addition, a further sixteen thousand, five hundred miles on behalf of the Ministry of Health Emergency Hospital Service. During the year more than six thousand patients were conveyed by the Service and one hundred and eighty seven street accidents were dealt with.

The requirement of the Ministry of Health with regard to reports on the Water Supply has again been met by the kind co-operation of the Waterworks Engineer, who has taken great personal care to ensure that the particulars included in the Report are accurate.

It will be noted from the body of the Report that 19 persons were notified under Regulation 33B. and in only 3 instances was a second notification received. It has been found extremely difficult to take satisfactory action in some of the cases made known to me because of the impossibility of absolutely certain identification. Of the 16 cases where only one notice had been received, 10 were interviewed and persuaded to attend the Special Clinic.

Dr. Eeles, the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, has, as usual, prepared the whole of the Section of the report dealing with that work. The amount of detail



given in her report shows how extensive and vast are the medical ramifications of this special service. I think it can be said that the high level of obstetric work now reached demands considerable clinical acumen in many branches of medicine other than Obstetrics. We are fortunate in having in Dr. Eeles a Physician of no mean accomplishment, quite apart from her outstanding qualities in the speciality she practises.

Of recent years the care of the Illegitimate Child has assumed a growing significance and during the year under review very special attention has been given to the homes of Illegitimate Children resident in Wakefield. There were actually 64 registrations of the birth of illegitimate children to Wakefield residents. A somewhat disappointing feature was that of this number more than half were the children of married women. On the other hand, the total figure was slightly less than in 1944. It is pleasing to note that the amount of care lavished on this rather unfortunate category of children was very commendable and in most cases it was possible to provide for them the surroundings of a normal home. There is perhaps some indication of a growing responsibility on the part of the male parents of such children in the fact that in 17 instances the father agreed to the child taking his name.

Although there is some evidence that we may expect a rise in the Birth Rate in the future the year under review shows that it was 18.0 per thousand estimated population, compared with 19.1 in 1944. The Death Rate was exactly the same for both years, namely, 12.7 per thousand estimated population. The Maternal Death Rate showed a decrease from nearly 3 per 1,000 total births to just under 1 per 1,000; there was, in fact, only one maternal death compared with three in the previous year and it occurred in an institution outside the city. The Infant Death Rate rose to 60.2 per thousand live births, compared with 41.7 in 1944, but it was pleasing to note that the Death Rate of Illegitimate Children fell from 76.9 per thousand during the previous year to 42.8.

My Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. Roberts, has been responsible for compiling the Section of the Report dealing with the sanitary conditions of the City, and he notes in his introductory paragraph that the work has been somewhat difficult owing to the serious depletion of qualified staff in this section of the Department. It is pleasing to note that in spite of the curtailment of the sanitary programme there has been no relaxation of the strict supervision of the City's food supplies.



Mr. Roberts goes on to give details of the sampling and examination of the quality of all foods subject to his supervision and it will be seen that no duty is ever neglected which will contribute to the progress of the work carried on. His report is a document bearing witness to his thorough administrative procedure and to his personal detailed knowledge of what is required.

The Annual Report of the City Analyst (Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C.), has now become an established part of my report and I am again most happy to include this document, which summarises the work done by him for the Corporation during the year and gives a bird's eye view of the comprehensive character of the supervision of the City's food supplies. I feel sure that Mr. Manley's comments on the various samples submitted to him will be read with the greatest interest and will furnish ample proof of the care taken by him in executing his duties. He regrets, as I do, the fact that there is still no minimum fat-content standard for ice-cream and as will be noted, the fat content of various samples was so low as to have practically no nutritional value.

The incidence of Infectious Diseases during the year has shown a great increase compared with 1944, the respective figures being 1,477 and 555. This was more than accounted for by the incidence of Measles, of which there were no less than 969 cases, compared with 66 in 1944. In the case of Scarlet Fever, the number of cases was less than half that of the previous year and the figure for Diphtheria was only slightly more than half. It will therefore be seen that what looks like a comparatively black year was in fact quite a favourable one, except for Measles, which was due to have its periodic epidemic prevalence. It is regrettable to have to record yet another death from Diphtheria during the year. It is true that this is a remarkably low figure compared with what was common a decade or so ago, but in the light of modern knowledge it is still one too many.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to the Municipal Hospital during the year was 64 compared with 127 in 1944. The number of Diphtheria cases also showed a reduction, there being only 55 compared with 85. It was pleasing to note that fewer cases of Pneumonia required Hospital treatment, only 37 having been admitted in 1945 compared with 63 during the previous year. The total admissions for the year numbered 333 compared with 384 in 1944.

The particulars of Vaccination show that while the actual number successfully vaccinated was greater than in the previous year there was a decrease in the percentage vaccinations of



children whose births were registered during 1944. In this connection it is interesting that under the new National Health Service Bill, vaccination may no longer be a compulsory requirement and the arrangements for providing this immunity to Small-pox will become the direct responsibility of the Public Health Department.

The number of deaths from Cancer showed some reduction, the figure being 86 compared with 98 during the previous year. The provisions of the Cancer Act, 1939, are still in abeyance due to the war years, but the City Council, in common with many similar Authorities, and by agreement with the General Infirmary at Leeds accepts financial responsibility for the Radium Treatment of Cancer occurring in Wakefield residents. Quite a proportion of sufferers are members of a Hospital Contributory Scheme, and in those instances part of the cost is borne by that Fund. In no case of Cancer does the Corporation attempt to recover even any portion of the cost.

During the year 58 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 11 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, compared with 49 and 11 respectively in 1944. An analysis of the notifications shows that 12 males between the ages of 25 and 35 were notified compared with 3 in 1944 and 8 females compared with 6. On the other hand, only 3 males were notified in the 15-25 age-group, compared with 6 during the previous year, but 7 females compared with 4 in 1944. There appears to be a tendency for slightly older male age-groups than hitherto to be affected by Tuberculosis.

During the year there were considerable changes in the Staff of the Department, as will be seen from the particulars given. I was glad to welcome back Dr. Alan C. Stevenson, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, from Active Military Service. He took up his departmental duties again on the 3rd December, 1945. The Sanitary Inspector's Section was most seriously affected by staff changes and, for that reason, my particular thanks are due to Mr. Roberts, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for so conscientiously upholding the standard of work and preparing his interesting report on it. I have already mentioned Dr. Eeles' valuable contribution which can always be studied with advantage and shows that Wakefield Maternity and Child Welfare Services keep well abreast of the times.

The actual compilation of the substance of this report has been carried out by Mr. W. V. Morris, my Chief Clerk, and Miss P. Goldthorpe, Senior Clerk in the Department, to both of whom my sincere thanks are due. I am sure that Mr. Morris has again



taken up all the threads of the work he laid down in 1938 and it is difficult to realise that he has ever been away. My indebtedness to every member of the staff of the department is acknowledged here and perhaps a particular word should be said in praise of the Health Visitors, who have had a most difficult task in the period of transition from war to peace. They, along with every single employee engaged in the Public Health Service, have given me their loyal co-operation and have made possible the maintenance of a standard of work which, although still by no means on its pre-war level, must I think compare favourably with other like administrative areas.

The continuing return of the department's staff from the Services during the year still leaves considerable gaps and for that reason I am afraid that the report must continue to wear something of a war-time dress and remain shorn of some of the interesting supplementary details which it used to be possible to include.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK ALLARDICE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, School Ophthalmologist, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Superintendent of Maternity Hospital and Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis, Certifying Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts:—*

FRANK ALLARDICE, M.D., Ch.B., (Edin. Univ.),  
D.P.H., (Edin. Univ.).

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy School Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—*

ALAN C. STEVENSON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow),  
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S., G.,  
M.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. (London).

(H.M. Forces, September, 1939). (Returned to duty,  
3rd December, 1945).

*Temporary Deputy Medical Officer of Health:—*

LIONEL W. BRADSHAW, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,  
L.R.F.P. and S., G.

(Resigned, August, 1945).

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Resident Obstetrician at the Maternity Hospital:—*

JESSIE EELES, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.).

*Junior Assistant Medical Officer, Assistant School Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—*

S. A. HUGH LESSER, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B.Ch.  
(Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London.)

(H.M. Forces, September, 1941) (Resigned, July, 1945.)

*School Dental Officer:—*

G. S. CUBITT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng).

*Consultant Obstetric Surgeon (Part-time):—*

D. CURRIE, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

*Dental Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinics (Part-Time):—*

W. CROOK, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

*Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon (Part-Time):—*

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).



*Public Analyst (Part-Time). :—*

C. H. MANLEY, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Meat & other Foods, Inspector under the Housing Regulations, Inspector of Canal Boats :—*

WILLIAM ROBERTS (a), (b).

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, District Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Inspector under the Housing Regulations:—*

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD (b), (c).

*District Sanitary Inspectors, Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods, Inspectors under the Housing Regulations:—*

JOHN HOLMES (b), (c). (Resigned, Feb., 1945)

ARTHUR CORNICK, (b), (c). (Resigned June, 1945).

CHARLES W. J. MANLEY, (b), (c). (Resigned May, 1945.)

GEORGE HEPWORTH, (b), (c). (Commenced April, 1945.)

GEORGE H. SUGGITT, (b), (c). (Commenced October, 1945.)

(a) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances.

(b) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

(c) Certificate of R. S. I. and S. I. E. Joint Board.

*Senior Health Visitor; School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, Eastmoor District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre):—*

HILDA STANIFORTH, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.  
Certificate, Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute  
for

(1) Inspector of Nuisances.

(2) Health Visitor and School Nurse.

*Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent Thornes Lane District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre):—*

HILDA ROBERTSHAW, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.  
Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute  
for Health Visitors.

*Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, Snapethorpe Hall Child Welfare Centre:—*

MAGGIE DEARDEN, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.  
Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary  
Institute for Health Visitors.



*Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, Northgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre):—*

HANNAH BELL, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

*Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, South Westgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre):—*

GRACE SPETCH, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

(H.M. Forces, May, 1943).

*Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, Manyates Child Welfare Centre:—*

GERTRUDE CARTER, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

*Temporary Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, South Westgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre):—*

ANN A. WARD (Mrs.), Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

(Resigned, April, 1945.)

*Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Nurse; Nurse at the Principal Child Welfare Centre:—*

OLIVE I. BURTON, Trained Nurse, Certificates of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics for

- (1) Massage.
- (2) Swedish Remedial Exercises, and
- (3) Medical Electricity.

*Matron, Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases:—*

CLARA BELL, Trained Nurse, Trained Fever Nurse. Qualified Sister Tutor. Diploma in Nursing (London University).



*Matron, Municipal Maternity Hospital:—*

KATE P. PERKINS, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

*Municipal District Midwives:—*

ELIZABETH A. HALLS, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

ELSIE M. MARSHALL, C.M.B. Certificate.

IDA LESSONS, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

NANCY STUART, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.  
(Resigned, December, 1945.)

*School Clinic Nurse:—*

LOUIE MILNER, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.  
(H.M. Forces, September, 1942).  
(Returned to duty September, 1945.)

*Temporary School Clinic Nurse:—*

DOROTHY M. WALL (Mrs.), Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.  
(Left, September, 1945.)

*Dental Attendant:—*

EDNA M. PICKERING.

*CLERICAL STAFF at 31st December, 1945 :—**Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer :—*

WILLIAM V. MORRIS.

*Acting Deputy Chief Clerk :—*

MISS PHYLLIS GOLDTHORPE.

*School Medical Service Clerk :—*

HERBERT W. TATE.

*Clerks :—*

WALTER WALKER, Ambulance Service Clerk.

MISS WINIFRED I. SCOTT, Hospitals Clerk.



*On Military Service :—*

KENNETH BIRDSALL, Deputy Chief Clerk.

THOMAS P. McKNIFF, General Clerk.

RONALD JUSTICE, General Clerk.

JOHN W. FOSTER, General Clerk.

MISS MARY E. REYNOLDS, Clerk and Assistant  
at the Principal Child Welfare Centre.)

ROLAND MURGATROYD, Sanitary Section.

ALWYNE FIRTH, Sanitary Section.

*Temporary Clerks :—*

MISS BETTY THORNBERRY, Mental and Child  
Welfare Clerk.

MRS. G. A. COPLEY, General Clerk.

MRS. J. TYSON, General Clerk.

MISS LILY ARUNDEL, General Clerk.

EDWIN MORTON, General Clerk.

MRS. E. A. LOWERY, Clerk and Assistant at the  
Principal Child Welfare Centre.

MRS. J. H. WOODWARD (Sanitary Section).

W. PETER BENTLEY (Sanitary Section).







Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	86
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	6

### Population.

The civilian population in June, 1945, as estimated by the Registrar-General was 54,470, an increase of 550 on the corresponding figure for 1944. During the same period the natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths was 289.

### Births.

The total number of live births registered in the City among residents was 943. The Registrar-General's total figure, including births in respect of residents confined outside the City was 980, as compared with 1,030 for the previous year. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population for 1945 was therefore 18.0 as compared with 19.1 in 1944 and 16.7 in 1943.

Of the live births 70 (7.1 per cent) were illegitimate. The net number of still-births registered was 35.

Notifications of births totalled 1,372, including 48 still-births.

### Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during 1945 was 977, including 329 non-residents. In addition 43 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 691 (382 males and 309 females), giving a death-rate of 12.7 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1944 and 1943 were 12.7 and 13.1 respectively. The crude death rates are given in each case as the Registrar General is now unable to supply comparability factors.

The death-rate of 12.7 compares with 11.4 for the whole of England and Wales, 13.5 for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London, and 13.8 for London.

More than 54 per cent of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were as follows:—



	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Perc. of total deaths</i>
Heart disease	208	30.1
Cancer	86	12.4
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	72	10.4

Table III summarises all deaths belonging to the City under causes, age-groups and wards.

### **Infant Mortality.**

The number of infantile deaths (under one year of age) was 59 (42 males and 17 females) giving an infantile mortality rate of 60.2 per 1,000 live births compared with 41.7 in 1944 and 56 in 1943. The corresponding rates for England and Wales and for the County Boroughs and great towns in 1945 were 46 and 54 respectively.

The neo-natal mortality rate (i.e. during the first four weeks of life) was 30 as compared with 25 in 1944 and 26 in 1943.

The causes of infant deaths were as follows:—

Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile diseases	21
Premature birth .. .. .	13
Pneumonia .. .. .	9
Bronchitis .. .. .	6
Diarrhoea .. .. .	6
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	1
Accidental Scalds .. .. .	1
All other causes .. .. .	2
	—
	59
	—

### **MATERNAL MORTALITY.**

Only one resident maternal death occurred during the year 1945, giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.98 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with 1.79 for the country as a whole.

The circumstances of all maternal deaths are investigated, and the information sent to the Ministry of Health.



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

### Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General.* This is chiefly provided by the local Nursing Association, which employs seven Nurses, in addition to the Superintendent. The Corporation has an arrangement with the Association for the home nursing of cases of puerperal pyrexia, when required.

(b) *Infectious diseases.* The Health Visitors render assistance in the home nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc.

### Laboratory Facilities.

By arrangement with the West Riding County Council, the Wakefield Corporation is provided with facilities for pathological examinations at the County Hall Laboratory. These arrangements include the bacteriological examination of water, milk, and pathological examinations. Chemical Analyses of the Wakefield Corporation water supply have been made by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder of Halifax, and Bacteriological Examinations have been made at the County Hall Laboratory. The Chemical Analyses of food, drugs and fertilisers are carried out by Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C., of Leeds.

### Ambulance Facilities.

(1) For infectious cases, three Motor Ambulances are provided by the Corporation at the Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(2) On the 2nd July, 1945, a Public Ambulance Service was established, to take the place of the Service previously operated by Civil Defence Personnel. By arrangement with the Ministry of Health, a transport service for Emergency Medical Service patients is operated conjointly with this Service, enabling a total establishment of four Ambulances (two converted) and three Cars to be maintained, manned throughout the 24 hours by a Staff of 12 Drivers and Attendants.

The Tables below give details of the work carried out by the Ambulance Service during each month of the year 1945, and for comparative purposes the total number of cases conveyed and mileage for the year 1944 are also included.



Month	Local Authority's Service.				Ministry of Health Emergency Hospital Service.	
	Cases of accident and illness in the street.		Mileage		Mileage.	
	Within the City	Outside City	Town Journeys	Distance Journeys	Local Journeys	Distance Journeys
Jan.	21	—	822	1,366	225	1,003
Feb.	9	2	513	815	206	1,138
Mar.	11	3	697	1,014	308	770
April	13	—	942	714	528	1,671
May	18	—	724	516	555	1,385
June	19	2	729	749	287	724
July	10	2	647	739	196	509
Aug.	17	3	668	1,146	277	629
Sept.	15	2	589	1,330	420	1,164
Oct.	14	4	621	1,181	320	1,418
Nov.	11	1	694	1,720	338	1,294
Dec.	7	3	727	1,266	569	612
Totals	165	22	8,373	12,556	4,229	12,317

Year	Local Authority's Service			Ministry of Health Emergency Hospital Service.	
	Total number of cases of accident and illness in the street.	Total number of patients carried.	Total mileage covered.	Total number of patients carried	Total mileage covered.
1945	187	2,263	20,929	3,873	16,546
1944	197	1,906	14,856	1,374	9,799

The above table shows that, during 1945, 357 more patients were conveyed by the Local Authority's Service than in 1944, with a mileage increase of 6,073 miles, whilst the Emergency Hospital Service showed an increase of 2,499 patients carried with a mileage increase of 6,747 miles.



## Clinics and Treatment Centres.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Day and Hours.</i>
Principal Child Welfare Centre, "The Cliffe," 15, Margaret Street.	Monday to Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Manygates Child Welfare Centre, Barnsley Road	Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Snapethorpe Hall Child Wel- fare Centre, Hall Rd., Lupset	Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic, Maternity Hospital	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ante-natal Clinic, Principal Child Welfare Centre	Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Post-natal Clinic, Maternity Hospital	Monday, 2 p.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary Almshouse Lane	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Venereal Diseases, Clayton Hospital	<i>Men.</i> Wednesday, 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. <i>Women and Children.</i> Monday, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday, 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre	By Appointment.
Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	Wednesday afternoons, by Appointment.
School Clinic, Town Hall Chambers : Minor Ailments Dental Ophthalmic Minor Ailments Clinics : Snapethorpe C. School Manygates C.W. Centre	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. Daily by appointment By appointment  Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m.



### **Hospitals, Public and Voluntary.**

The public and voluntary hospitals in Wakefield are as follows:—

#### **1. The Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases.**

This hospital provides accommodation for 97 patients and includes a tuberculosis pavilion of 16 beds, a cubicle block of 12 beds and a discharge block of 4 beds. Particulars of the patients treated during 1945 are given in the section of this report dealing with infectious diseases.

#### **2. The Municipal Maternity Hospital.**

This hospital provides accommodation for 33 patients and there are also two isolation beds. Ante-natal, post-natal and child welfare clinics are provided in the attached Clinic Block, where the dental treatment of expectant mothers is also carried out. Details of the year's work are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report.

#### **3. The West Riding Mental Hospital.**

This hospital contains 1,944 beds for mental patients and is controlled by the West Riding Mental Hospitals Board. The Military Authorities have taken over part of the hospital, and it now contains 1,000 Emergency Beds, in addition.

#### **4. The County General Hospital.**

This Hospital is administered by the West Riding County Council and contains 147 beds.

#### **5. The Clayton Hospital and General Dispensary.**

This is a Voluntary Hospital (General) and contains 191 beds.

### **Maternity and Nursing Homes.**

There are two Private Maternity Homes in the City, but no Nursing Homes. The Maternity Homes are inspected periodically by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.



**WAKEFIELD WATER.**

(i) The water supply of the City has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the whole year.

(ii) (a) **Bacteriological Examination of Water.**

Bacteriological examinations of the raw water which will after treatment be piped throughout the City are made at quarterly intervals, and the results of these examinations are as shown hereunder, together with the comparable examinations of the treated water which are made fortnightly.

**Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water collected from the points specified below.**

Where Collected	Date of Report.	Presumptive B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water).	Faecal B. coliform Count (in 100 m.l. water).
(1) Raw water collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, from Ringstone Main.	Mar. 12	None	—
	June 5	5	—
	Aug. 27	1	None
	Dec. 12	1	None
(2) Raw water collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, from Ryburn Valley (Baitings Intake).	Mar. 12	None	—
	June 5	18+	—
	Aug. 27	18+	18+
	Dec. 12	16	16
(3) Water collected at Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate (treated water from Ardsley Reservoir before filtration).	Mar. 12	18+	—
	June 5	2	—
	Aug. 27	18+	9
	Dec. 12	18+	18+
(4) Water collected at Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate—Filtered water from open Sand Beds (before chlorination).	Mar. 12	None	—
	June 5	None	—
	Aug. 27	None	None
	Dec. 12	None	None
(5) Filtered Water from Mechanical Filters, before chlorination, Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate.	Mar. 12	None	—
	June 5	1	—
	Aug. 27	9	9
	Dec. 12	18+	18+



**Results of Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations of Water  
collected from tap in the City.**

Date of Report 1945	Bacteriological Examination	Chemical Examination	
	Presumptive B. Coli Count (in 100 m.l. water).	pH. Value	Free Chlorine present
Jan. 9	1	6.9	None
Feb. 6	None	6.5	0.2
March 6	None	6.8	0.2
May 8	None	6.3	None
June 5	None	7.0	None
July 23	None	7.1	None
Aug. 8	None	7.1	None
Aug. 27	None	7.1	None
Sept. 3	None	7.0	None
Sept. 11	None	7.0	None
Sept. 26	None	7.1	None
Oct. 10	None	7.0	None
Oct. 23	None	7.0	None
Nov. 16	None	7.0	None
Nov. 23	None	7.0	None
Dec. 12	None	7.0	None



## (b) Chemical Examinations of Water.

Detailed Chemical examinations of the water supply are carried out at quarterly intervals and the results are arranged hereunder, showing the gradual modification of the water as it passes through the various processes:—

## Results of Chemical Analyses of Water.

(1) Raw Water from Ringstone Main collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 6th	May 29th	Aug. 22nd	Dec. 4th
Total Solids	6.00	6.96	7.04	7.56
Mineral Matter	4.80	5.20	5.36	6.08
Chlorides as NaCl	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Free Ammonia	0.0096	0.0200	0.0030	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0040	0.0022	0.0020	0.0320
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.163	0.032	0.043	0.120
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.014	0.037	0.015	0.020
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	2.0°	2.2°	2.4°	2.6°
Permanent Hardness	2.0°	2.2°	2.4°	2.6°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity —do— CaO	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.48	2.0	1.333	1.10
pH Value	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.7
Appearance	Light brown; slightly turbid	Slightly yellow; slightly turbid	Colourless; slightly turbid	Slightly turbid and light brown

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).



(2) Raw Water from Ryburn Valley (Baitings Intake)  
collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, Wakefield, Public  
Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 6th	May 29th	Aug. 22nd	Dec. 4th
Total Solids	9.44	8.64	8.80	9.64
Mineral Matter	6.16	6.32	6.48	7.48
Chlorides as NaCl	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Free Ammonia	0.0012	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0016	0.0026	0.0010	0.0240
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.032	0.083	0.051	0.240
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.017	0.015	0.050	0.015
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	0.2°	Nil
Total Hardness	2.8°	3.0°	3.6°	3.8°
Permanent Hardness	2.8°	3.0°	3.4°	3.8°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O.	Nil	Nil	0.2	Nil
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.5
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.20	1.28	0.340	0.90
pH Value	5.3	4.7	5.1	3.8
Appearance	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Turbid and brown,

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).



(3) Treated Water before filtration, collected at Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield, from Ardsley Reservoir, Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 6th	May 29th	Aug. 22nd	Dec. 4th
Total Solids	11.04	10.56	12.40	10.56
Mineral Matter	7.20	8.08	8.64	7.92
Chlorides as NaCl	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Free Ammonia	0.0024	Nil	Nil	0.0040
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012	Nil	Nil	0.0040
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.042	0.035	0.020	0.077
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.035	0.033	0.030	0.020
Temporary Hardness	1.6°	1.8°	2.2°	1.6°
Total Hardness	4.8°	4.6°	5.8°	4.4°
Permanent Hardness	3.2°	2.8°	3.6°	2.8°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O.	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.6
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.8	7.0	8.9	6.8
Appearance	Clear and colourless	Light brown and clear	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).



(4) Filtered water from Open Sand Beds (before chlorination) collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield, Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 6th	May 29th	Aug. 22nd	Dec. 4th
Total Solids	10.64	9.76	10.16	10.56
Mineral Matter	7.36	7.76	8.24	8.08
Chlorides as NaCl	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.010	0.010	0.004	0.048
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.045	0.040	0.040	0.040
Temporary Hardness	1.8°	1.6°	1.8°	1.6°
Total Hardness	4.8°	4.4°	5.4°	4.6°
Permanent Hardness	3.0°	2.8°	3.6°	3.0°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O.	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.5	6.7	7.1	6.8
Appearance	Clear and Colourless	Clear and colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).



(5) Filtered water from Mechanical Filter (before chlorination) collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 6th	May 29th	Aug. 22nd	Dec. 4th
Total Solids	11.52	10.08	11.04	9.20
Mineral Matter	8.16	7.92	9.12	7.12
Chlorides as NaCl	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Free Ammonia	0.0020	0.0022	Nil	0.0040
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	0.0016	0.0010	0.0040
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.010	0.029	0.016	0.051
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.030	0.038	0.030	0.020
Temporary Hardness	1.2°	1.8°	2.2°	1.6°
Total Hardness	4.8°	4.4°	5.6°	4.6°
Permanent Hardness	3.6°	2.6°	3.4°	3.0°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O.	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.6
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.7	6.9	8.4	6.8
Appearance	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless

(Results expressed in parts per 100.000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).



(6) Water collected from Tap in Upper Laboratory,  
County Medical Officer's Department, Wakefield.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 6th	May 29th	Aug. 22nd	Dec. 4th
Total Solids	10.96	9.84	11.12	10.56
Mineral Matter	7.68	7.92	8.16	8.00
Chlorides as NaCl	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.003	0.089	0.008	0.048
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.038	0.033	0.030	0.035
Temporary Hardness	1.4°	1.8°	1.8°	0.8°
Total Hardness	4.8°	4.6°	5.2°	4.6°
Permanent Hardness	3.4°	2.8°	3.4°	3.8°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O.	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.8
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	—	—
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	—	—
pH Value	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.8
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.1 pts. per million
Appearance	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(Hardness expressed in degrees).



- (iii) As will be seen from the serial Tables above, the plumbosolvency of the raw water which is somewhat acid is, after treatment and filtration, completely removed. The treatment consists of adding sufficient lime to the raw water to leave in the filtered water an alkalinity of 1 gr. p. gall.  $\text{CaCO}_3$  (or 1.4 parts per 100,000) and a pH value of 7.3 to 7.5. The Tables show a final pH value of 6.3 to 7.1, but I understand from the Waterworks Engineer that the results obtained in his Department are consistently as given here. It appears that different methods of estimating the pH value give rather varying results.
- (iv) The gathering grounds which are principally uninhabited moorland were acquired by the Corporation in order to have full control and thus prevent any possible contamination. The greatest possible supervision is exercised over the whole of the gathering ground area and any possible sources of contamination are usually dealt with by preventing their coming into being. As a final precaution the water is chlorinated after filtration.
- (v) All the dwelling houses and all the population in the City are supplied directly from public water mains.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(By William Roberts, Chief Sanitary Inspector).

### General Remarks.

The work of sanitary inspection during 1945 has been carried out under the greatest difficulty owing to the depleted staff of sanitary inspectors. During the greater part of the year the number of inspectors had fallen to below 50 per cent of the normal establishment and this has meant certain activities being somewhat curtailed in matters connected with general sanitary administration. In addition to this the department has continued to carry out duties arising out of the National Emergency.

Owing to the lack of labour and materials the abatement of nuisances and remedy of defects at dwelling-houses has been at times a serious problem and the prospects of any improvement appear to be very remote. The normal repair work to dwelling-houses is becoming a serious matter and unless some form of release is forthcoming many dwelling-houses will have reached a stage when it will be a danger for them to be continued for human occupation. It is appreciated that new houses are urgently needed in order to make up the leeway lost during the war years, at the same time it is not too much to expect that the dwelling-houses existing should have reasonable maintenance carried out on them.

The department has endeavoured to exercise a strict supervision of the food supplies of the City and in this respect special attention has been given to the production and distribution of milk. The dairy herds at the several cowsheds in the City have been subject to inspection by veterinary inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. It is regrettable to find that the number of dairy cows housed in the City still shows a decline.

A total of 104 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and 73 or 70.10 per cent. were found satisfactory. The results on the whole are reasonably good when the difficulties at present encountered by the dairy industry are remembered. In one of the 13 samples examined biologically tuberculosis infection was found. It is interesting to note that of the total milk distributed in the City daily, 52 per cent. or 2,465 gallons is subject to heat treatment. Another point of interest is the increase in daily consumption of milk from 0.46 of a pint per head of population in 1938 to 0.69 in 1945. The



chemical composition of milk samples submitted to the Analyst under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, still remains satisfactory, the comparative figures of adulterated samples being 4.86 per cent. in 1944 and 4.60 per cent. in 1945. The adulteration figure for all samples shows a slight increase in 1945, 7.81 per cent. against 3.63 per cent. in 1944. A good deal of time has been devoted to food inspection in general and some idea of this work will be found in that section of the Report dealing with the condemnation of meat and other foods.

Rat repression has been given special attention during the latter part of the year. The post of Rat Catcher became vacant in September, 1944, and no appointment was made until October, 1945. A start was made on a complete survey of the whole City for rat infestation and it is hoped that when this work is completed a large number of rats will have been destroyed and a marked improvement effected in the proofing of buildings against infestation.

It is hoped that before the end of another year sanitary inspection work will have again become a normal function and that many of the activities carried out before the war will again be resumed.

#### DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Total number of inspections made	..	..	..	6,643
<b>Dwellinghouses.</b>				
Ordinary	..	..	..	110
re Notifiable Disease	..	..	..	130
Housing Act, 1936, Clearance Areas (Clearance of Buildings)	..	..	..	13
Applications for Municipal Houses	..	..	..	376
Municipal Houses inspected prior to re-letting	..	..	..	107
<b>Sanitary Conveniences.</b>				
Water Closets	..	..	..	137
Privies & Pail Closets	..	..	..	41
Urinals	..	..	..	51
<b>Refuse Storage.</b>				
Ashplaces	..	..	..	79
Ashbins	..	..	..	1,110
<b>Drains and Sewers.</b>				
Drains	..	..	..	303
Sewers	..	..	..	8
Street Gullies	..	..	..	27



**Factories.**

Factories (with mechanical power) .. .. .	14
Factories (without mechanical power) .. .. .	18
Other premises (including restaurant kitchens & stables) .. .. .	53
Outworkers .. .. .	3

**Food Storage, Preparation, etc.**

Bakehouses (with mechanical power) .. .. .	35
Bakehouses (without mechanical power) .. .. .	49
Butchers' shops, stalls, etc. .. .. .	116
Cowsheds .. .. .	48
Dairies, Milk shops, Milk stores .. .. .	114
Fishmongers' shops and stalls .. .. .	148
Fruit & Vegetable shops & stores (including hawkers' stores) .. .. .	167
Fish frying premises .. .. .	99
General Provision shops & stores .. .. .	163
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	15
Markets (borough) .. .. .	93
Meat & Fish product manufacturers .. .. .	51
Slaughterhouses (Borough) .. .. .	579
Slaughterhouses (Private) .. .. .	17

**Miscellaneous.**

Animals, Poultry, etc. .. .. .	44
Accumulations—Manure .. .. .	6
Other than Manure .. .. .	31
Air Raid Shelters .. .. .	31
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	11
Canal Boats .. .. .	12
Dangerous structures .. .. .	4
Entertainment houses .. .. .	18
Houses Let in Lodgings .. .. .	5
Meetings with owners and tradesmen .. .. .	145
Miscellaneous (including cesspools, watercourses, refuse tips, etc.) .. .. .	24
Offensive trades—excluding fishfryers .. .. .	8
Piggeries .. .. .	29
Special Notice of slaughter .. .. .	19
Schools .. .. .	6
Shops (Shops Act) .. .. .	63
Smoke Observations .. .. .	10
Sanitary Inspections .. .. .	1,193
Special visits (not classified) .. .. .	102
Streets or Back Roads .. .. .	6
Visits to premises re rat infestation .. .. .	63



Van Dwellings .. .. .	10
Yards and courts .. .. .	133
Requisitioned houses .. .. .	35
Billets (private) .. .. .	360

**Notices Served.**

Informal notices served .. .. .	324
Informal notices complied with .. .. .	195
Statutory notices served .. .. .	58
Statutory notices complied with .. .. .	42
Notices outstanding at end of 1944 .. .. .	214
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins .. .. .	194
Verbal notices given and complied with for the remedy of defects, etc. .. .. .	67
Letters sent regarding remedy of defects, etc. .. .. .	103
Matters referred to the City Engineer .. .. .	273
Matters referred to the Waterworks Engineer .. .. .	11
Complaints received .. .. .	468
Complaints confirmed .. .. .	397
Nuisances found .. .. .	83

**PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936**

No proceedings were taken in default of action under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year 1945.

**NUISANCES AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.****Dwellinghouses.**

Water supply improved .. .. .	7
Vermin infested (disinfested) .. .. .	24
Overcrowding abated .. .. .	2
Dampness remedied .. .. .	59
Roofs repaired .. .. .	36
Eavespouts or downspouts repaired .. .. .	46
Rainwater fall pipes disconnected .. .. .	2
External walls, chimneys repaired or repointed .. .. .	17
Inside walls, ceilings, etc., repaired .. .. .	31
Ventilation improved .. .. .	36
New floors laid or repaired .. .. .	15
Fireplaces, ovens or set pots repaired .. .. .	14
Washing accommodation provided or improved .. .. .	10
Doors repaired .. .. .	4
Yards paved .. .. .	—
Yards cleansed .. .. .	3
Floors ventilated .. .. .	2
Lighting improved .. .. .	2



**Drains.**

Repaired .. .. .	19
Drains choked .. .. .	110
Drains cleansed by owner .. .. .	110
New drains provided .. .. .	1
Drains re-constructed .. .. .	1

**Sinks.**

New sinks provided .. .. .	4
Sink waste pipes trapped .. .. .	1
Sink waste pipes repaired .. .. .	19

**Water Closets.**

Cleansed or limewashed .. .. .	5
Repaired .. .. .	82
Additional provided .. .. .	4
Re-constructed .. .. .	1

**Accumulations Removed.**

Manure .. .. .	1
Other than Manure .. .. .	13
Animals, Poultry, etc., Nuisances abated .. .. .	3

**Ashbins and Ashplaces.**

Moveable galvanised iron ashbins renewed (at shops and stores) .. .. .	2
Moveable galvanised iron ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits .. .. .	5
Dry ashplaces abolished .. .. .	2

**Closet Accommodation.**

The total closet accommodation in the City is as follows:—	
Water closets (including 188 trough water closets)	18,120
Privies .. .. .	29
Pail closets .. .. .	11

During the year one privy closet was abolished. A total of 19 trough closets were dispensed with, 3 being converted into pedestal closets and 16 were dispensed with on account of the demolition of properties.

**REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.**

The following is a summary giving details of the operation of the provision of Section 125 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924.

Total number of ashbins operating under the maintenance scheme at the end of 1944 .. .. .	4,279
Number of ashbins placed on maintenance during 1944:—	



Ashbins supplied by the Corporation ..	196
Ashbins supplied by the Owner ..	—
Ashbins discontinued due to demolition of properties during 1945 ..	—
Total number of ashbins in City on maintenance at end of 1945 ..	4,475
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1945 ..	153

#### CANAL BOATS.

During 1945, 12 canal boats were inspected.

The boats were occupied by 22 adult males, 3 adult female.

One of the boats was found not to comply with the Regulations :—

- (a) No proper permanent ventilation to the fore cabin.
- (b) Certificate did not apply to the existing boat and required renewal.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1945 ..	2
For both sexes ..	1
For men only ..	1
Number of persons for which registered ..	143

During the year, one common lodging house with accommodation for 72 males was discontinued.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on register at end of 1945 ..	7
Total accommodation (adults) at end of 1945	214

#### MILK SUPPLY.

##### Registration of Cowkeepers, etc.

Cowkeepers resident in the City ..	15
Milk Purveyors resident in City (including 66 who are registered to sell milk from a shop in sealed bottles only) ..	99
Milk Purveyors added to the Register during the year ..	—
Milk Purveyors from outside the City ..	29
Milk Purveyors discontinued business during year	11



### Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 104 samples of several grades of milk were submitted to the County Health Department Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The result of the examination of the samples is shown as follows:—

Total	Grade	Inside City		Outside City	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
56	Ordinary	13	4	20	19
43	Pasteurised	19	6	17	1
1	Tuberculin Tested	—	—	1	—
4	Sterilized	—	—	3	1

13 of the samples were examined by inoculation for tuberculosis infection. Twelve were reported satisfactory and 1 reported unsatisfactory.

The results of the samples submitted for bacteriological examination show that of the 104 samples, 73 or 70.19% were reported to be satisfactory. Of the 56 samples of ordinary milk examined, 33, or 58.93% reached the standard required for "Accredited" milk.

### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936-1946.

Number of licences in operation during 1945 .. 17

Licences issued under the following conditions :—

3 licences to retail Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk (1 is a supplementary licence).

3 licences to produce Accredited Milk.

7 licences to produce and bottle "Accredited" Milk. (1 is a supplementary licence).

1 licence is to pasteurise Milk.

3 licences are to retail pasteurised milk (2 are supplementary licences).

During the year, one new licence to produce "Accredited" Milk was issued.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

## ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 256 samples (153 formal and 103 informal) of food and drugs were submitted to the City Analyst (Mr. C. H. Manley) for analysis under the above Act. This number represents 4.79 samples for each thousand of the population of the City (i.e. 54,470) and is above the standard of 3 per thousand suggested by the Ministry of Health.

The following table sets out comparative adulterated samples found for the past five years.

TOTAL SAMPLES				MILK SAMPLES		
Year	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1941	250	37	14.80	158	24	15.20
1942	251	33	13.15	167	25	15.00
1943	251	36	14.30	169	22	13.02
1944	248	9	3.63	146	7	4.86
1945	256	20	7.81	152	7	4.60

No legal proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were instituted during the year.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Licences were renewed in respect of 12 private slaughterhouses, one slaughterhouse was discontinued and one new licence was issued during 1945.

A total of 19 special notices to slaughter animals outside general slaughtering hours were received during the year. In each instance a licence to slaughter had been granted by the Food Executive Officer. The Notices principally referred to cottagers' pigs.

## Slaughter of Animals.

A total of 33 licences were issued during the year, being renewals of 30 existing licences and issue of 3 new licences. 5 licences were not renewed.

## Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1945.

By the Licensing (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1940 the control of slaughtering continued to be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food. The Borough Slaughterhouse has continued to be a distributive centre for dead meat and the area served includes districts outside the City boundary.



<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Ministry of Food, Borough Slaughterhouse.</i>
Cows .. ..	1,735
Heifers .. ..	843
Bulls .. ..	61
Bullocks .. ..	2,447
Calves .. ..	1,102
Pigs .. ..	1,151
Sheep .. ..	13,536
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>20,875</b>

From the above table it will be seen that a total of 20,875 animals were slaughtered in 1945 as against 26,994 in the previous year, being a decrease of 6,119.

The number of cows slaughtered has decreased by	292
The number of heifers slaughtered has increased by	268
The number of bulls slaughtered has decreased by	48
The number of bullocks slaughtered has decreased by	550
The number of calves slaughtered has decreased by	143
The number of pigs slaughtered has decreased by	447
The number of sheep slaughtered has decreased by	4,907

#### **Condemnation of Unsound Food.**

	<i>No. of Condemnations</i>	<i>Weight (stones)</i>
Anchovy Paste (3 jars) .. ..	1	—
Apples .. ..	1	20
Bacon .. ..	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cocoa .. ..	1	2
Cheese .. ..	3	1
Custard .. ..	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Chocolate .. ..	1	10
Cornflour .. ..	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dates .. ..	1	5
Eggs (508 dozens) .. ..	9	—
Fish (fresh) .. ..	5	18
Fish (cured) .. ..	16	626 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fishcakes (98 dozens) .. ..	8	—
Flour .. ..	5	51



Condemnation of Unsound Food, *continued.*

	No. of Condemnations		Weight (stones)
Jam .. .. .	3		2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat .. .. .	3,368		8,389
Meat Pies (3 dozens) .. .	1		—
Mussels (72 jars) .. .	1		—
Milk Powder (dried) (37 tins) .. .	1		1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milk Tablets (malted) (8 tubes) .. .	1		—
Marmalade .. .. .	3		3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mincemeat .. .. .	2		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .. .. .	5		22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Orange Juice (79 bottles) .. .	2		—
Peaches .. .. .	1		2
Pickles .. .. .	5		2
Pork fat .. .. .	1		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Puddings .. .. .	2		19
Plums .. .. .	1		45
Pancake Mixture (81 packets) .. .	2		—
Raisins .. .. .	2		24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rabbits .. .. .	1		7
Rice .. .. .	1		10
Sausage .. .. .	1		2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Semolina .. .. .	1		5
Swiss Rolls (719) .. .. .	1		25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Suet (shredded) .. .. .	1		2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Slab Cake .. .. .	1		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea .. .. .	1		2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vegetables .. .. .	4		1,332
	3,468		10,640 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Canned Foodstuffs.</b>			
	<i>No of Cans.</i>	<i>No of Condemns.</i>	
Meat .. .. .	2,891	89	358 $\frac{3}{4}$
Milk .. .. .	898	54	49 $\frac{3}{4}$
Vegetables .. .. .	1,501	70	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish .. .. .	2,691	45	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit .. .. .	42	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8,023	261	587 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTALS ..	8,023	3,729	11,227 $\frac{3}{4}$

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	3,351	1,735	1,102	13,536	1,151
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole Carcases condemned	1	8	3	16	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	196	201	3	167	45
Percentage of the number inspected .. .. .	5.88	12.46	.54	1.35	4.17
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	22	105	2	1	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	207	320	4	—	78
Percentage of the number inspected .. .. .	6.83	24.49	0.54	—	7.21

### Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

During the year 29 animals were sent into the Borough Slaughterhouse by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, under the Tuberculosis Order 1938.

22 whole carcasses together with edible offal and one part carcase were condemned, the total weight of these condemnations being 749½ stones.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

#### Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1945.

Trade.	Number.
Tripe boiling .. .. .	3
Gut scraping .. .. .	2
Rag and Bone dealing .. .. .	3
Total .. .. .	8



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR 1945

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of Factories : Part A, 107 : Part B, 238

During the year 32 inspections have been made at factories (14 with mechanical power and 18 without mechanical power).

### HOUSING.

#### New Houses Erected.

No new houses were erected during the year.

#### Demolitions.

20 houses included in a Clearance Area and 1 house subject to an Individual Demolition Order, were demolished during the year. The houses in question had been vacant since 1940 and owing to damage caused by trespassers the buildings were becoming a danger. The owners, with a view to preventing injury, decided to have the buildings demolished.

#### Vermin Infestation.

The position with regard to the prevalence of vermin remains as that outlined in the report for 1944.

During the year, consideration has been given to the question of the provision of a cleansing station, but at the end of the year no decision had been arrived at regarding this matter.

Vermin infested houses have been dealt with principally by Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation during the more suitable periods of the year, and in other cases spraying with insecticidal solution has been carried out. In this way 24 houses have been dealt with during 1945. Bedding and soft furnishings from houses treated have been dealt with by steam disinfection. The work of steam disinfection is carried out at the Old Fever Hospital, Park Lodge Lane.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1944.

(By C. H. Manley, M.A., F.R.I.C., City Analyst).

The following analyses were made during 1945 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943:—

Foods	215
Drugs	41
<hr/>	
Total	256

The table on pages 45–47 details the articles submitted for analysis by the sampling officers procuring them.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 7.8, as compared with 14.3 and 3.6 for the years 1943 and 1944 respectively.

## Milk.

Of 152 samples, 7 (4.6%) were adulterated or below standard. Of these 7 samples, 6 were fat deficient and one was both fat deficient and contained added water.

The average composition of all the samples analysed was as follows:—

	1945	1944	<i>Sale of Milk Regulations require at least:—</i>
Non-fatty Solids ..	8.65%	8.69%	8.50%
Fat.. ..	3.70%	3.77%	3.00%
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Solids ..	12.35%	12.46%	11.50%

The 7 unsatisfactory milks had the following compositions:—

No.	<i>Non-fatty solids</i>	<i>Fat</i>	<i>Adulteration or Irregularity</i>
1153	5.23%	2.04%	37.4% added water and 32% fat deficient.
1156	8.18%	2.76%	8% fat deficient.
1169	8.55%	2.34%	22% „ „
16	8.21%	2.49%	17% „ „
23	8.24%	2.91%	3% „ „
65	8.54%	2.64%	12% „ „
200	8.76%	2.76%	8% „ „

No legal proceedings were instituted. In the case of No. 16 containing 2.49% fat, one of two Appeal-to-cow samples taken contained only 2.94% fat, that of the other being 3.12%



**Curry Powder (3) (Informal).**

These consisted of mixed spices and 2%, 10%, and 5% salt respectively. Exception was taken to the second (No. 42) and third (No. 162) of these, on the ground of excess salt content in the case of No. 42, and excess moisture in that of No. 162. It is considered that preferably curry powder should consist of mixed spices only, and that in no instance should the salt content exceed 5 per cent. The absence of an official standard coupled with the fact that much of the curry powder sold in Britain is imported from abroad renders the successful institution of proceedings very difficult.

No. 162 was in a lumpy condition and contained 14.7% moisture as compared with a normal maximum of 10%. It had doubtless been stored by the retailer in a damp place and may have been old stock; the metal lid showed signs of rust on the under side.

**Ice Cream (4).**

The revoking of the Ice Cream (Prohibition of Manufacture and Sales) Order, 1942, in November, 1944 led to the reappearance on the market of both ice cream and ices. Unfortunately the time was not deemed opportune by the Ministry of Food to require a minimum fat content in ice cream, and representations to this effect by the Local Authority have so far been unsuccessful. It is felt that even a low standard would be better than no standard at all. The four samples analysed (Nos. 1161, 1191, 1192 and 1193) contained only 1.4%, 3.1%, 0.7% and 0.7% respectively. On a suggested minimum of 8 per cent. these represent deficiencies of 82.5%, 61.3%, 91.3% and 91.3% respectively.

**Ices (2) (Nos. 28 and 52).**

These contained 2.7% and 10.2% fat respectively. No. 28 was made in accordance with a Ministry of Food formula.

**Pork and Duck Stuffing (1) (No. 160).**

This consisted of 97% breadcrumbs, 2% salt, and 1% sage. This was a pre-packed article, but the cover bore no declaration of the presence of the breadcrumbs and salt. On being communicated with, the manufacturers stated that the sample was very old stock, and that the current issues were being properly labelled.

**Malted Slippery Elm Food (2) (No. 37 Informal; No. 63 Formal follow-up sample).**

This consisted of not less than 95% lightly malted flour mixed with not more than 5% slippery elm bark powder, the



low proportion of the latter being quite insufficient to be of any real nutritive or medicinal value. When prepared according to the directions on the container the effect is that of taking either flour and milk or flour and watered milk. It was claimed to be the safest food for infants and to contain more nourishment than porridge or any other breakfast food. In view of the high starch content the first part of the claim was somewhat bold. Moreover, 1 tablespoonful (the amount prescribed for an adult) contained only one tenth of a minimum medicinal dose; hence to warrant the description, the product should have contained at least 50% slippery elm bark powder. The sample was certified under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for not being of the nature, substance and quality demanded, and under Section 1 of the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, for being falsely labelled. As, however, permission to prosecute under the Defence Regulations was not granted by the Ministry of Food, it was decided not to institute proceedings under the Act alone. Containers issued since the coming into force of the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, and the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, were found to make less far-reaching claims and to bear a statement of composition, the ingredients being given in descending order of occurrence without actual declaration of percentages.

#### Sausages (4).

1 informal sample of pork sausage (No. 94) was found to contain only 42% meat instead of at least 47.5%, as required by the Meat Products Orders, 1944/45. The makers were warned. Actually, the prescribed meat content is 50% with a tolerance of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  below and 5% above this figure.

#### Malted Soya Cream (No. 47).

This otherwise excellent food in powder form contained only about 80% of the fat, protein, and sugar claimed on the label. (Compare No. 921 (1944) where the fat and protein contents were even better than those claimed.)

The remaining samples of food, all of which were genuine, included certain proprietary brands, such as **Grox**, a gravy powder consisting of flour (70%), salt (25%), and browning (25%); **Drisaucce**, a spiced flour mixture containing 7% oil; and **Malt-Honie**, a form of malt extract.

#### Drugs.

With two exceptions the 27 drugs were returned as satisfactory. The following were the two exceptions:—



**Glenco Compound (No. 137).**

This was a cough and influenza mixture, the label of which did not make it clear that the quantitative particulars given referred to percentages. Further, owing to the somewhat high proportion of cayenne and ginger present, even the well diluted mixture was liable to burn the throat. The makers were communicated with concerning this.

**Magnesia Oil (No. 89).**

This was an emulsified mixture of Magnesium Oxide and Liquid Paraffin in which the percentages of these constituents were slightly less than those declared. On being communicated with, the manufacturers agreed to increase the proportions so as to ensure the presence of at least 4.2% magnesia and 24.7% liquid paraffin.

Of the remaining samples, the **Anti-Rheumatic Compound (No. 1179)**, a pink powder for external use only, changed to a beautiful fluorescent green on being dissolved in water. It contained Carbonate of Soda as a basis, and 6% oil of wintergreen as the active ingredient. Also, each of the **Frutabax tablets (No. 1197)**, put up in various colours, contained 2 grs. of the purgative phenol phthalein, in addition to sulphur and cream of tartar. Phenol phthalein was also present in the **Iron & Yeast Tonic Tablets (No. 1200)** to approximately the same extent. The **Malt & Oil (No. 1199)** was cherry coloured, with a taste of almond, and contained in addition to 14.5% cod liver oil, a small proportion of iron (0.1%).

Attention has also been given to the matter of Non-alcoholic Cocktail Tonics. Strictly speaking, the description involved (like that of "non-alcoholic wine") is a contradiction in terms, if we expect a cocktail always to contain an appreciable percentage of alcohol. In the case of two brands examined the qualifying words "tonic" and "non-alcoholic" were in large type on the one label, but in relatively small type on the other. In the later case, however, it is highly probable that, in reading the word "cocktail"—itself in only moderately large type—an intending purchaser would observe the qualifying words, and if so could not be held to be prejudiced. Moreover, in conformity with the requirements of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, each bottle bore a correct statement of composition, revealing in each case the presence of an iron salt and a vegetable bitter amongst the constituents. The real objections lay in the prices charged (4/6 and 6/6 respectively per 27-oz. bottle) and the generally deceptive appearance of each product, but with these the analyst is not immediately concerned.

In conclusion, I wish to express my continued appreciation of the ever ready and efficient co-operation of Mr. W. Roberts, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, acting in his capacity as Senior Sampling Officer.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

## Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1944.

Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1945.

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
<b>Food :—</b>							
*Apple Juice .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Barley Crystals .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
*Beef Rissoles .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Beef Savouries .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Butter .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cheese .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Cup .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon, powdered ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cocoa .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Coffee .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Curry Powder .. ..	—	3	3	—	2	2	66.7
Drisauce .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Fish Paste .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Gelatine .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ginger, ground .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger Wine Essence ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gravy Browning .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Grox .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Ices .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream .. ..	—	4	4	—	4	4	100.0
Junket Powder .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Lard .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Flavouring .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Malt Chocolate Spread ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Malt-Honie .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Meat Pie .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Meat, potted .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Milk .. ..	148	4	152	7	—	7	4.6
Milk Pudding Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mint, garden .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mustard .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
*Mustard Cream .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nutmeg, ground .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	148	50	198	7	6	13	—



ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	148	50	198	7	6	13	—
Pancake and Yorkshire Pudding Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parkin Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parsley, dried ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper, black ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Plum & Blackcurrant Jam ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Polony ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pork & Duck Stuffing ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
*Salmon & Shrimp Paste ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Sausage ..	—	4	4	—	1	1	25
Slippery Elm Food, malted ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
Soyacream, malted ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Vinegar, malt ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Drugs :—</b>							
Anti-Rheumatic Com- pound ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bisurated Magnesia ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Black Currant Cough Elixir ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Boracic Acid Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Borax ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Calamine Lotion ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cocktail Tonic ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cod-Liver Oil ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream of Magnesia ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Easton's Syrup (without Quinine) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Eucalyptus, oil of ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Fever Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Figs, syrup of ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	149	86	235	8	10	18	—



ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adultera- tion
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	149	86	235	8	10	18	—
Frutabax .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glenco Compound ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Glycerine B.P. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine Substitute, Borax and Honey ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Iodine, Tincture of ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Iron and Yeast Tonic Tablets .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon, Glycerine & Ipec.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Magnesia Oil .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Malt & Oil .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Myrrh, tincture of ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Paraffin, Liquid ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parrish's Chemical Food	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sal Volatile, Spirits of ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powder .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sulphur Tablets .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Throat Tablets, Iodised	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Virotabs .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc & Castor Oil Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. ..	149	107	256	8	12	20	7.8

\* Tested for Preservative.



## **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The total number of notifications received during the year in respect of infectious diseases other than tuberculosis, and excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised, was 1477.

A statistical summary of the cases notified is set out in Table IV, and the work of the Municipal Hospital is summarised in Table V.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

The number of cases notified during 1945 was 65 as compared with 144 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 170. The number of cases removed to Hospital was 63. There were no deaths.

### **Diphtheria.**

The number of cases notified during 1945 was 37, all of which were removed to hospital. The total of 37 compared with 69 for the year 1944, and an average of 83 for the quinquennium 1940-1944. There was one death.

### **Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**

During the year, 8 notifications of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis were received, but in only four of the cases was the diagnosis subsequently confirmed. Of these, one died in the Municipal Hospital 10 minutes after admission, two cases died in the Clayton Hospital (one of these was not notified until after the patient had died), and one in the County General Hospital, the latter being a non-resident.

### **Dysentery.**

During the year 1945, 177 cases were notified, as compared with 40 in the previous year. Of these cases, 164 occurred, and were treated, in the West Riding Mental Hospital.

### **Measles.**

The number of cases notified during 1945, was 969, as compared with 66 in the previous year.

### **Whooping Cough.**

148 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year 1945, as compared with 119 in 1944.



### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

As in previous years the Immunisation Clinic was held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, each Wednesday, commencing at 2 p.m.

During the year a total of 607 children received the full course of inoculation against Diphtheria, viz :—547 children under the age of 5 years, and 60 children in the age group 5—14 years inclusive. These figures include 8 children who were immunised by private arrangements with general medical practitioners.

The position regarding the immunisation of the child population at 31st December, 1946, is shown by the following table :—

	<i>Estimated Population mid-year 1945</i>	<i>Number of Children Immunised</i>	<i>Percentage of Child Population.</i>
Age Group 0—4 years inclusive	4,520	1,572	34.8
Age Group 5—14 years inclusive	8,330	4,615	55.4
Total under 15 years	<u>12,850</u>	<u>6,187</u>	<u>48.1</u>



# MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Compiled by Miss C. Bell, Matron).

## Scarlet Fever.

There were 76 completed cases in 1945. In 2 cases the diagnosis was revised—Rubella 1, Tonsillitis 1. The maximum number of days spent in hospital was 221, the minimum 20, and the average 41.86.

## Scarlet Fever—Complications.

Complication	Before Admission		After Admission	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Myocarditis .. ..	—	—	2	2.6
Cervical Adenitis .. ..	4	5.3	6	8.0
Otorrhoea .. ..	—	—	3	4.0
Rhinitis .. ..	—	—	2	2.6
Otitis Media .. ..	1	1.3	1	1.3
Axillary Abscess .. ..	—	—	1	1.3
Alveolar Abscess .. ..	—	—	1	1.3
Varicella .. ..	—	—	4	5.3
Arthritis .. ..	—	—	2	2.6
Endocarditis .. ..	—	—	1	1.3
Tonsillitis .. ..	—	—	2	2.6
Serum Rash .. ..	—	—	3	4.0
Conjunctivitis .. ..	—	—	1	1.3
Blepharitis .. ..	—	—	1	1.3
Rheumatism .. ..	—	—	1	1.3
Septic Sores .. ..	1	1.3	—	—
Thread Worms .. ..	1	1.3	—	—

## Duration of Disease on admission:—

Duration of Disease (in days)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	12	18
Number of Patients	8	23	19	13	7	1	2	1	1



## Diphtheria.

There were 43 completed cases in 1945. In 15 cases the diagnosis was revised—Follicular Tonsillitis 9, Peritonsillar Abscess 2, Follicular Tonsillitis and Temporary Carrier of Diphtheria Bacillus 2, Diphtheria Bacillus Carriers 2. The maximum period of stay was 398 days, the minimum 9 days (patient died) and the average 53.62 days.

### Diphtheria —Complications.

Complication	Before Admission		After Admission	
	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age
Myocarditis	—	—	4	9.5
Rheumatism .. ..	—	—	1	2.32
Serum Rash .. ..	—	—	2	4.65
Anaphylaxis .. ..	—	—	1	2.32
Follicular Tonsillitis .. ..	—	—	3	6.97
Otorrhoea .. ..	—	—	2	4.65
Cervical Adenitis .. ..	2	4.65	2	4.65
Arthritis .. ..	—	—	1	2.32
Palatal Paresis .. ..	1	2.32	1	2.32
Pharyngeal Paresis .. ..	—	—	1	2.32

### Relation of Deaths and Recoveries to the Duration of Disease on Admission :—

[illegible]



Antitoxin was given to 62 cases including revised cases and contacts.

Maximum dose—100,000 units. Most usual dose 16,000 units.

Minimum dose—500 units. Average dose 11,086.77 units.

Total amount given—688,000 units.

### **PNEUMONIA.**

#### **Revision of Diagnosis.**

Pleurisy with effusion 2, Bronchitis 5, Pertussis 1, Chronic Interstitial Nephritis 1, Empyema 1, Myelo-encephalitis following measles 1, Diagnosis not confirmed 2.

Fatal Cases—6.

### **DYSENTERY.**

Diagnosis not confirmed—1.

### **EPIDEMIC ENTERITIS.**

Diagnosis not confirmed—1. Fatal cases—4.

### **MENINGITIS.**

Types. Tubercular—2. Fatal cases—2.

Not typed. 3. Fatal case, 1, which died 10 minutes after admission.

### **MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL STAFF.**

Treated in the wards—5. (Muscular Pains—1, Cold—1, Tonsillitis—2, Diphtheria—1.)

### **MATERNITY HOSPITAL STAFF.**

Treated in the wards—2. (Epidemic Enteritis—2.)



# Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases—Number of Patients per Month.

1945	Scarlet Fever			Diphtheria			Tuberculosis			Other Diseases			Total	
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Aver- age
January	20	13	15.32	8	3	4.77	14	14	14	18	12	14.48	57	43
February	14	7	9.46	7	4	5.89	15	14	14.35	15	7	10.53	47	34
March	13	8	10.53	10	5	6.22	14	13	13.38	22	8	15.5	55	36
April	9	4	5.06	10	8	9.2	14	14	14	19	9	12.35	49	36
May	8	4	5.09	11	9	9.8	14	14	14	19	7	12.2	47	39
June	10	7	8.1	12	9	10	14	14	14	7	1	2.56	37	32
July	7	2	4.3	13	10	11.77	14	11	13.35	10	1	5.77	39	32
August	7	2	5.64	12	9	10.77	13	11	12.74	15	9	12.32	46	33
September	7	2	3.63	9	4	5.23	16	13	15.16	14	3	9.01	40	25
October	11	8	9.9	11	4	8.83	16	15	15.96	7	1	4.16	43	34
November	10	5	6.93	10	3	6.6	15	14	14.3	9	1	4.8	39	26
December	9	6	7.19	4	2	3.12	15	13	14.25	17	9	12.03	41	30

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## Daily number of Patients.

PATIENTS		No.	DATE
Maximum Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		20	January 1st.
Minimum Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		2	July 18th—25th.
Average Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		7.57	August 20th—Sept. 2nd.
Maximum Number of Diphtheria Patients		13	July 4th.
Minimum Number of Diphtheria Patients		2	December 5th and 6th.
Average Number of Diphtheria Patients		7.63	
Maximum Total Number of Patients		57	January 1st.
Minimum Total Number of Patients		25	September 28th.
Average Total Number of Patients		38.27	



## VACCINATION

The Vaccination Statistics for the years 1944 and 1945 are as follows:—

## Year 1944.

Number of Births registered in 1944	.. ..	1221
Number of above children successfully vaccinated		529
Number in whose cases vaccination was postponed		4
Number of children insusceptible of vaccination	..	2
Number of children who died unvaccinated	..	49
Number of children who removed to other districts or places unknown	.. .. .	42
Number of children whose parents made Statutory Declarations of "Conscientious Objection"	..	579
Number of "outstanding cases"	.. .. .	16

## Year 1945.

Number of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under fourteen received during the year	.. .. .	550
Number of declarations of "Conscientious Objection" received during the year	.. .. .	570

Excluding deaths, removals, postponements and cases insusceptible, etc. 47.7% of the children registered in 1944 were vaccinated, as compared with 50% in the previous year, and Statutory declarations of "Conscientious Objection" were made in 52.3% of cases, as compared with 50%.

The Public Vaccinators for the City are:—

No. 1. District	Dr. W. W. Ballardie,
The whole of Wakefield except the "The Haining,"	
Municipal Wards of Belle Vue,	77, Balne Lane,
Portobello and Sandal.	Wakefield.
No. 2. District.	Dr. D. Downie,
The Municipal Wards of Belle Vue,	"May Bush,"
Portobello and Sandal.	Belle Vue,
	Wakefield.



## CANCER.

Deaths of Wakefield residents due to cancer numbered 86 during the year. The classification of causes of death separates deaths from cancer under five headings. Particulars will be found in Table III.

The City Council accepts financial responsibility for the radium treatment of Wakefield cancer sufferers at the Leeds General Infirmary. Both in-patient and out-patient treatment is available. When a patient is a member of a hospital contributory scheme part of the cost is borne by the fund in question and the Corporation does not attempt to recover any portion of the balance from the patient. In the case of patients who are non-contributors the Health Committee accepts responsibility for the full amount and does not recover any part of it from the patient.

13 cases were accepted under this scheme in 1945, 10 contributors and 3 non-contributors.

**Disinfection.**

During 1945, the following disinfection work was carried out:—

No. of Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	174
„ Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	..	242
„ Times Steam Disinfector used	..	..	..	..	427
„ Beds disinfected	..	..	..	..	165
„ Blankets disinfected	..	..	..	..	330
„ Sheets disinfected	..	..	..	..	199
„ Counterpanes disinfected	..	..	..	..	94
„ Pillows disinfected	..	..	..	..	287
„ Pairs of Curtains disinfected	..	..	..	..	55
„ Carpets and Rugs disinfected	..	..	..	..	76
„ Pairs of Boots disinfected	..	..	..	..	19
„ Articles of men's clothing disinfected	..	..	..	..	11
„ Articles of women's clothing disinfected	..	..	..	..	22
„ Articles of children's clothing disinfected	..	..	..	..	239
„ Articles disinfected for Civil Defence Services	..	..	..	..	27
„ Articles disinfected for War-time Nurseries	..	..	..	..	1
„ Articles disinfected for City Police	..	..	..	..	30
„ Miscellaneous Articles disinfected	..	..	..	..	58
„ Babies' Anti-Gas Protective Helmets	..	..	..	..	200
„ Dressings disinfected	..	..	..	..	53
„ Articles disinfected for the Municipal Isolation and Maternity Hospitals	..	..	..	..	3124
„ Articles disinfected for the Ministry of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	2
„ Articles disinfected for the Council of Social Service	..	..	..	..	213
„ Articles disinfected for the Social Welfare Department	..	..	..	..	1069



## TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1945, including cases notified after death and cases transferred from other areas.

(The figures in parentheses are the corresponding numbers in 1944).

## (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex.	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males .. ..	35	—	35 (32)
Females .. ..	23	—	23 (17)
Totals .. ..	58	—	58 (49)

## (b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex.	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males .. ..	4	—	4 (5)
Females .. ..	7	—	7 (6)
Total .. ..	11	—	11 (11)



## TUBERCULOSIS.

## New Cases and Mortality, 1945.

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1—5 years .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5—15 „ .. ..	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	1
15—25 „ .. ..	3	7	—	1	3	2	—	—
25—35 „ .. ..	12	8	2	—	2	2	—	—
35—45 „ .. ..	3	3	1	—	3	—	—	—
45—55 „ .. ..	9	—	—	1	4	1	1	—
55—65 „ .. ..	7	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 years and over ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals .. ..	35	23	4	7	14	8	1	3

## TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

During 1945, 110 persons (including 2 transfers from other areas) were examined at, or in connection with, the Dispensary for the first time, and of these 35 were found to be tuberculous, 32 affected with pulmonary and 3 with non-pulmonary disease. The total number of attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during 1945 was 1,023.

## Cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of 1945.

	TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Pulmonary ..	168	96	66	3	3
Non-pulmonary ..	50	11	11	15	13
Totals ..	218	107	77	18	16



## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—SANATORIUM TREATMENT

The Wakefield Corporation continues to use accommodation at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, Grange-over-Sands.

During 1945, 14 patients received sanatorium treatment, compared with 17 patients in the previous year.

At the end of 1945, 6 patients remained in residence.

## NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

(Children under the age of 16 years).

On the 1st January, 1945, 5 patients (2 male and 3 female) were undergoing treatment. During the year, 2 tuberculous patients (1 male and 1 female) were admitted and 4 tuberculous patients (1 male and 3 female) were discharged. At the end of 1945, 3 patients (2 male and 1 female) were receiving treatment for Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following is an analysis of all the Wakefield cases treated in the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1945:—

Committee Responsible	Cases remaining in Hospital at end of 1944	Cases admitted during 1945	Cases discharged during 1945	Cases remaining in Hospital at end of 1945
Health .. ..	5	2	4	3
Mental and Child Welfare ..	1	1	2	—
Education .. ..	—	5	5	—
Totals .. ..	6	8	11	3



**The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital,  
Oswestry.**

On the 1st January, 1945, 2 patients were undergoing treatment. One male patient died during the year. 2 female patients paid short visits for the purpose of review and at the end of the year 1 female patient remained in residence.

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T.**

During 1945, 3 patients benefited under the provisions of Memorandum 266/T. Of this number, 2 completed the prescribed course of treatment and one patient abandoned it. At the end of the year no patient was in receipt of an allowance.

The Grant has enabled patients with dependants to undertake treatment with less financial strain than was the case prior to the institution of Grants.

# VENEREAL DISEASES

1. Number of Wakefield persons dealt with for the first time at the Clayton Hospital Clinic and found to be suffering from:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	15	5	10
Gonorrhoea ..	33	19	14
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	45	22	23
	<hr/> 93	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 47
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

2. Total number of attendances for attention by the Medical Officer:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	1947	782	1165
Gonorrhoea ..	328	187	141
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	323	119	204
	<hr/> 2598	<hr/> 1088	<hr/> 1510
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	299	12	287
Gonorrhoea ..	480	259	221
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	135	89	46
	<hr/> 914	<hr/> 360	<hr/> 554
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

4. Number of in-patient days:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	191	—	191
Gonorrhoea ..	16	7	9
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	—	—	—
	<hr/> 207	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 200
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

5. Total number of doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds .. .. . 651

6. Number of pathological specimens examined .. 1692



As compared with 1944, the number of male patients has increased by 4, and the number of female patients has decreased by 2. The total attendances have decreased from 3,936 in 1944 to 3,512 in 1945.

Thirteen new patients from Wakefield attended the Leeds General Infirmary Clinic during the year, 4 of whom were found to be suffering from Venereal Disease. The total number of attendances was 109, compared with 153 in 1944.

#### **Venereal Diseases—Regulation 33B.**

During the year 1945 a total of 19 persons were named on Form I as the suspected source of infection under the above Regulation.

In 3 instances a second notification was received, and statutory notices requiring attendance at the Special Clinic at the Clayton Hospital for examination and, if necessary, treatment, were served in 2 cases. The third case was found to have left the City, and full information was forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which she had gone to reside, in order that the necessary action could be taken.

Owing to insufficient information as to identity it was not possible to trace all the remaining 16 cases in respect of whom only one notification was received, but 10 of the cases were interviewed and persuaded to attend the Special Clinic.

### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE**

*(Report compiled by Dr. Jessie Eeles)*

#### **Supervision of Midwives.**

During 1945, 39 Midwives gave Notice of Intention to Practise in Wakefield.

Of these, 20 were on the Staff of the Maternity Hospital, and 11 were on the Staff of the County General Hospital. Five were Municipal District Midwives (including 1 temporary Relief Midwife), 2 were in Private Nursing Homes, and 1 was in Private Practice.

#### **(1) All Midwives.**

District Cases attended by Midwives as Midwives	361
District Cases attended by Midwives as Maternity Nurses	50
Total	<u>411</u>

#### **(2) Municipal Midwives.**

District Cases attended by Municipal Midwives	
(a) As Midwives	344
(b) As Maternity Nurses	38

#### **(3) Private Midwives.**

District Cases attended by Private Midwives	
(a) As Midwives	17
(b) As Maternity Nurses	12
Total	<u>411</u>



**Medical Help.**

During the year 116 notifications of sending for Medical Aid were received (28.2% of midwives cases).

91 of these were for the mother, 24 for the baby and 1 for both.

**District Cases attended by Midwives in 1945.**

Municipal Midwife E. A. Halls	..	..	..	132
Municipal Midwife E. M. Marshall	..	..	..	67
Municipal Midwife N. Stuart..	..	..	..	86
Municipal Midwife I. Lessons	..	..	..	59
Private Midwife K. Reeves	..	..	..	17
Total	..	..	..	361

**Antenatal Clinics**

3 Clinics are held weekly.

Number of Antenatal cases attending during 1945.

(a) Old cases from 1944	..	..	..	248
(b) New cases in 1945	..	..	..	779
Total	..	..	..	1,027

New West Riding Cases	..	..	..	59
New Cases from other districts	..	..	..	19
Total attendances of all cases	..	..	..	6,148
Admitted to Maternity Hospital from Antenatal Clinic for Treatment	..	..	..	93
Number X-Rayed	..	..	..	20
Hydramnios with abnormal foetus	..	..	..	3
Abnormal attitude	..	..	..	1
Disproportion	..	..	..	8
Twins	..	..	..	6
Gallstones	..	..	..	1
Chest (Non-Tubercular)	..	..	..	1

**Dental treatment of Antenatal Patients**

Number of women examined	..	..	..	135
--------------------------	----	----	----	-----

**Treatment :—**

Number of attendances for treatment	..	..	..	388
Number of fillings	..	..	..	8
Number of extractions	..	..	..	513
Number of other operations	..	..	..	132
Patients supplied with dentures	..	..	..	26
Number of Dentures supplied	..	..	..	49



**Maternity Hospital.**

Total number of cases admitted during 1945	..	622
Number of Wakefield cases	.. .. .	524
Emergencies from Wakefield	.. .. .	47
Emergencies from West Riding and other areas	..	8
Number of patients delivered	.. .. .	593
Patients treated antenatally	.. .. .	105
Patients admitted after delivery	.. .. .	13
Average duration of stay in antenatal beds		10 days.
Average duration of stay in lying in beds	..	13.6 days.

**Number of conditions requiring medical treatment :—**

(a) Antenatally	.. .. .	131
(b) During Labour	.. .. .	115
(c) After delivery	.. .. .	102
(d) Babies requiring medical treatment	.. .. .	78
(e) Perineal repairs	.. .. .	311

**Forceps Deliveries :—**

Foetal distress	17	Deep Transverse arrest	
Uterine Inertia	11	of Occipito posterior	11
Second Twin	1	Prolapsed cord (one a	
Heart case	.. 1	face case)	.. 2
			— 43

Assisted Breech deliveries	.. .. .	6
Caesarean Sections	.. .. .	12

(six patients were sterilised)

Small or flat pelvis	.. 4	Disproportion	
Footling breech with pro-		with commencing	
lapse of cord, 1st infant,		concealed	
8 years married	.. 1	haemorrhage	1
Heart cases	.. 2	Uterine Inertia	1
Ineffective pains due		Chronic Hyper-	
to Vento-fixation	.. 1	tension	.. 1
		Central Placenta	
		Praevia	.. 1

**Other operative procedures :—****Surgical Induction of Labour :**

(9 for toxæmia, 3 for toxæmia and postmaturity, 8 for postmaturity, 5 for accidental haemorrhage, 1 for toxæmia and twin pregnancy, 1 for changing presentation, 1 for heart case and postmaturity).. 28

Bipolar podalic Version for Central Placenta Praevia	4
Rupture of Membranes for Lateral Placenta Praevia	2
Willet's forceps	.. .. . 1
Breech extraction (2 prolapsed cord, 3 foetal distress)	5



Breech extraction and forceps to aftercoming head	1
Internal version of Transverse lie .. .. .	4
Extraction of Iniencephalic Foetus .. .. .	1
Extraction of Anencephalic Foetus in rigor-mortis (face presenting, complicated by Lateral Placenta Praevia) .. .. .	1
Replacement of forelying cord .. .. .	1
Division of Vaginal Septum .. .. .	1
Evacuation of Blood Mole .. .. .	1
Manual Removal of Placenta .. .. .	8
Transfusion .. .. .	8
Replacement of Retroflexed Gravid Uterus under anaesthesia .. .. .	2
	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	68
	<hr/>

Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred—two due to offensive Lochia and two to Mastitis. The former two were transferred to Snapethorpe. All recovered.

One case of Pemphigoid Rash occurred and was removed to Snapethorpe. The child recovered. One case of Scarlet Fever in a lying-in patient occurred and she was transferred to Snapethorpe and recovered.

One baby with Pyloric Stenosis was sent to Clayton Hospital for treatment.

One patient with Pyo-nephrosis in the Puerperium was transferred to Clayton Hospital for operation.

One patient with advanced Chronic Nephritis and an early pregnancy was transferred to Clayton Hospital for termination of the pregnancy.

One puerperal patient with symptoms of Appendicitis was transferred to Clayton Hospital for observation.

There were no maternal deaths.

There were twenty-one still-births (seven due to gross malformations).

There were seventeen infant deaths (nine due to prematurity, two of these were non-viable), one due to Atelectasis and prematurity, three due to Cerebral Haemorrhage, one due to maternal Toxaemia and probably Gastro-enteritis as well, one due to Inanition, one due to Asphyxia caused by Central Placenta Praevia, and one to Prolapsed Cord complicating a face case). Four of these babies were premature infants admitted after delivery.



Forty-one babies under 5½ lbs. were born in the Hospital in 1945. Six of these died and the rest went home thriving.

Eight babies under 5½ lbs. were sent in from the district after birth; four of these lived and four died. The tendency is to send in only the very feeblest of the district premature births.

During the early part of 1945, an epidemic of Gastro-enteritis, among the population of Wakefield, affected the patients and staff of the Maternity Hospital to such an extent that the Hospital had to be closed for two weeks for cleaning and disinfection. Meantime, the patients who were due for confinement either had their babies at home or were admitted to Staincliffe. No organisms were found in any of the cases. After the Hospital was re-opened, cases began to recur as the trouble was still widespread in the community outside. Cases recurred in batches from time to time until late Autumn. When this happened the patients were either transferred to Snapethorpe or sent home to be looked after by their own doctor. No baby with Gastro-enteritis was sent home. In all, twenty-seven infants and thirty mothers affected by this complaint were sent to Snapethorpe and fourteen were sent home.

#### **Training of Pupil Midwives.**

During 1945, ten new Pupil Midwives commenced Part II Training at the Wakefield Maternity Hospital. Four pupils sat for the final examination and all of these obtained the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

#### **Post-Natal Clinic.**

Three hundred and sixty patients attended during 1945. The total number of attendances was four hundred and forty-three.

#### **Contraception.**

Contraception advice is given by appointment. No regular clinic is held.

#### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

During 1945, fourteen cases were notified, four from the Maternity Hospital, three from the County General Hospital, one from the Silverdale Nursing Home, one from Walton Hall and five from the patients' homes. All recovered.

#### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

There were five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during 1945—one occurred in the Maternity Hospital, two in the County General Hospital, and two in the patients' homes. All recovered.



**Pemphigus Neonatorum.**

During 1945, six cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified. One case occurred in the Maternity Hospital, and was transferred to the Municipal Hospital for treatment. Five cases occurred in the patients' homes and of these three were treated at the Municipal Hospital. All recovered.

**Private Maternity Homes.**

The two private maternity homes on the register were visited during 1945 and found to be satisfactory.

**CHILD WELFARE****Home Visiting by Health Visitors.**

The district Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

**Infant visiting :—**

Primary Visits .. .. .	923
Revisits under 1 year .. .. .	6380
Revisits 1-5 years .. .. .	7235
<b>Total</b>	<b>14538</b>

**Visits to Expectant Mothers:—**

Primary Visits .. .. .	148
Revisits .. .. .	69
Visits <i>re</i> stillbirths and infant deaths .. .. .	20
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres .. .. .	276
Attendances at Tuberculosis Dispensary .. .. .	106
Visits to Tuberculosis Patients—Primary Visits .. .. .	43
Re-visits .. .. .	681
Visits <i>re</i> Mental Defectives—Primary Visits .. .. .	6
Re-visits .. .. .	397
Visits to Schools .. .. .	310
Examinations at schools <i>re</i> cleanliness .. .. .	18214
Home Visits <i>re</i> treatment .. .. .	341
Home Visits <i>re</i> contagious diseases .. .. .	1099
Home visits <i>re</i> verminous and neglected children .. .. .	32
Home visits <i>re</i> school children .. .. .	1472
Home visits for other purposes .. .. .	464
<b>Total number of home visits for all purposes .. .. .</b>	<b>19310</b>



**Infant Life Protection.**

The Health Visitors act as visitors under the Children Acts.

Cases on the register at beginning of 1945 .. .. . 8

Cases added during 1945 .. .. . 6

Four children left the district and one attained the age of nine years during the year, leaving nine cases on the Register at the end of 1945.

**Child Welfare Centres.**

During the year 1945 the total numbers on the registers at the six Child Welfare Centres were as follows:—

<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Infants, 0-1</i>	<i>Children, 1-5</i>
1334	1268	431

The total attendances made during the year were:—

<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Infants, 0-1</i>	<i>Children, 1-5</i>
12767	8715	4151

Total number of Medical examinations:—

<i>Mothers</i>			<i>Infants and Children</i>		
<i>First consultation</i>	<i>Re-exams</i>	<i>Total exams</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-examined</i>	<i>Total exams</i>
106	174	280	934	3378	4312

Three of the Centres had a Medical Officer in attendance only seventeen, fifteen and eleven times respectively during the year.

**Issue of National Dried Milk.**

Sold at Cost Price	..	..	..	12,422 tins
				(20 ozs.)
Sold at Half Price	..	..	..	19 tins
Sold at Quarter Price	..	..	..	1 tin
Issued Free	..	..	..	364 tins
Total				12,806 tins



**Latogol Supplied.**

Sold at Cost Price	..	..	..	..	393 packets
Sold at Half Price	..	..	..	..	752 packets
Sold at Quarter Price	..	..	..	..	17 packets
Issued Free	..	..	..	..	399 packets
Total					1,561 packets

**Care of Premature Infants.**

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, special measures have been instituted for the care of premature infants. A small ward in the Maternity Hospital has been equipped for use as a premature baby nursery, and, if necessary, babies born on the district are admitted to this ward.

During the year, the total number of premature babies notified was 109. Of these, 27 were born at home, and 82 in Hospital.

Of the 27 premature infants born at home, 18 were nursed entirely at home. Nine were admitted to hospital, but one of these died on the day of admission to hospital. Four of the 27 infants died during the first 24 hours, and at the end of one month 21 out of the 27 had survived.

Of the 82 premature babies born in Hospital, 5 died during the first 24 hours, and a total of 65 survived at the end of one month.

**The care of Illegitimate Children.**

In accordance with Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, special attention was given by the Health Visitors to the Illegitimate children residing in the area, and the Senior Health Visitor gives the following notes relating to illegitimate children registered in the year 1945 :—

During the year 64 illegitimate births were registered to residents in the City. Thirty-seven of these were to married women and twenty-seven to single women.

The total figure is six less than in the preceding year.

The reduction is particularly noticeable in the case of single women, where there are twelve less.



In the case of the married women, the number has risen by six.

With the exception of eight adoptions the child has remained in the mother's care.

The Health Visitors, who supervise the care and protection of these children, are satisfied that in all cases, except where the Mother is living alone—often in rooms—the care given to them compares very favourably with that given to the children of married parents.

With the exception of the children in the last named category, the table given below will show that they mostly live in the environment of a normal home life.

Of the births registered to married women, twelve were given the Father's name.

Five were adopted.

Thirteen were in the care of both parents, who continued to live together.

Three were resident with the Mothers in the home of Maternal Grandparents.

Three died.

Four left the City.

Five were resident in the home of the legal marriage, and accepted by the husband as a member of the family.

Four were in the care of the Mother only.

Of the births registered to single women, five were given the Father's name.

Three were adopted.

Four were in the care of both parents who continued to live together.

Ten were in the Mother's care, resident in the home of the Maternal Grandparents, thus enabling the Mother to continue in her employment.

Four died.

Two left the City.



Three were in the care of the Mother only.

One lost sight of; thought to have left the City.

Of the four adoptions, one was obtained by the Father and his legal wife, and one by the Maternal Grandparents.

### **War-time Nurseries.**

At the beginning of the year, two War-time Nurseries were in operation in Wakefield, but in May, 1945, the Ministry of Health decided that the continuation of the Lupset Nursery could not be justified, and this Nursery was closed on 2nd June, 1945.

The Burneytops Nursery, which is situated in West Parade, continued to function throughout the year. This Nursery provides accommodation for 47 children (22 toddlers and 25 babies). The average daily attendance at the Nursery during 1945 was 29 (17 toddlers and 12 babies).

### **Distribution of Vitamin Preparations.**

The distribution of cod liver oil and fruit juices to children under two years of age commenced on the 8th December, 1941. The distributive work was carried out at the Child Welfare Centres, at St. Catherine's School, Agbrigg Road, at the Homestead, Alverthorpe Road, and at the Women's Voluntary Service Headquarters, in the Bull Ring

Our thanks are again due to the willing help given by the ladies of the Babies' Welcome, the Women's Voluntary Service, and others who have given their time to this work

The issues during 1945 were as follows :—

Cod Liver Oil and Capsules—7,676.

Orange Juice—47,662.



## MENTAL DEFICIENCY

### Ascertainment and Classification.

At the end of 1945, there were 162 mental defectives (88 males and 74 females) on the Register, as compared with 167 in the previous year. They were classified as follows :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>
In Institutions .. .. .	45	24	21
On Licence from Institutions .. .. .	1	1	0
In Places of Safety .. .. .	1	0	1
Under Statutory Supervision .. .. .	48	29	19
Under Voluntary Supervision . . . . .	67	34	33
	—	—	—
	162	88	74
	—	—	—

In addition to the above, 33 children (21 boys and 12 girls) were on the Register of the Education Authority as Handicapped (Educationally Sub-normal) Pupils.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During 1945, the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department carried out 49 medical examinations in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and, due to shortage of medical staff, 12 examinations were carried out by General Practitioners.

TABLE I.  
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Births	Birth rate	Deaths	Death rate	Infant- ile Deaths	Infant Morta- lity rate	Number of Cases.			Diphtheria
								Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	
1936	59,746	882	15.6	798	15.2	70	79	—	1	189	151
1937	59,250	819	14.7	688	13.3	45	55	—	1	154	104
1938	59,000	902	16.3	685	13.4	54	60	—	—	301	75
1939	59,040	781	13.2	748	13.8	45	58	—	4	244	113
1940	56,050 (Civilian only).	812	14.5	759	14.4	49	60	—	2	91	73
1941	56,190	772	13.7	671	11.9	44	56	—	1	61	116
1942	55,050	866	15.7	608	10.9	45	53	—	2	143	64
1943	54,120	906	16.7	723	13.1	49	56	—	1	412	93
1944	53,920	1030	19.1	685	12.7	43	42	—	1	144	69
1945	54,470	980	18.0	691	12.7	59	60	—	—	65	37

The Registrar-General's "comparability factor" has been used in calculating the death-rate for 1936 to 1940 inclusive.



TABLE II.

Birth-Rates, Civilian Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1945.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (resident populations 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census)	London	Wakefield
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Live Births .. .. .	16.1	19.1	19.2	15.7	18.0
Still Births .. .. .	0.46	0.58	0.53	0.40	0.64
Deaths :—					
All Causes .. .. .	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.8	12.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid .. .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough .. .. .	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria .. .. .	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Influenza .. .. .	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	0.00
Measles .. .. .	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57	1.19
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25	2.71
Diphtheria .. .. .	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31	0.68
Erysipelas .. .. .	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31	0.27
Smallpox .. .. .	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Measles .. .. .	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03	17.78
Pneumonia .. .. .	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78	0.68
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age ..	46	54	43	53	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6	6.1
Rates per 1,000 Total Births. (Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Infection ..	0.49	Not available			0.00
Others .. .. .	1.30				0.98
Totals .. .. .	1.79				0.98
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	9.93	12.65	8.81	15.87	13.78

[illegible]





TABLE IV.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1945.

Disease	AGE DISTRIBUTION											Deaths	Cases sent to Hospital	WARDS										Non-Resident and/or Non-Civilian					
	AGE DISTRIBUTION													Alverthorpe	Nth. Westgate	Stn. Westgate	St. John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	Kirkgate	Primrose Hill	Calder	Belle Vue		Sandal				
	Total all ages	0—1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years															45—65 years	65 years and up		
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	37	—	—	2	4	—	6	8	3	3	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	177	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	3	23	19	77	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	969	62	108	143	140	200	294	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	37	7	4	2	5	—	2	1	—	—	3	3	6	4	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	—	—	—	—	7	31	12	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	65	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	8	19	3	5	5	3	—	4	4	7	3	4	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	148	12	22	26	16	28	43	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	21	17	8	26	10	15	—	28	4	5	—	—	—	—
Totals	1477	94	136	175	168	235	376	33	19	56	32	92	61	324	15	259	330	101	49	331	58	64	48	113	52	50	22	—	—



TABLE V.  
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
Hospital Statistics for Year ending December 31st, 1945.

Disease for which admitted	No. of cases in Hospital, 31.12.44.	No. of cases admitted 1945	No. of cases under treatment, 1945.	No. of cases discharged 1945	No. of deaths 1945	No. of Diagnoses revised	Case mortality per cent (excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised.)	No. of cases in Hospital, 31.12.45.
Scarlet Fever	19	64	83	76	—	1	—	7
Diphtheria ..	7	55	62	57	1	15	2.38	4
Tuberculosis ..	14	14	28	9	6	—	66.6	13
Pneumonia ..	6	37	43	30	6	12	16.1	7
Puerperal Fever	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cold ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Muscular Pains	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	4	4	8	8	—	—	—	—
Puerperium ..	3	21	24	21	—	—	—	3
Abcess of Buttocks	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	7	7	5	—	—	—	2
Babies with Mothers ..	—	30	30	30	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ..	—	76	76	68	4	—	5.5	4
Prematurity ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	100	—
Tonsillitis ..	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Parotitis ..	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1
Pyelitis ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	100	—
Diarrhoea ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Morbilli ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rubella ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ..	—	5	5	2	3	—	60	—
TOTALS	56	333	389	326	22	28	—	41

The mortality rate and all percentages are based on completed cases and exclude revised diagnoses.











