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CITY OF WAKEFIELD



# ANNUAL REPORT

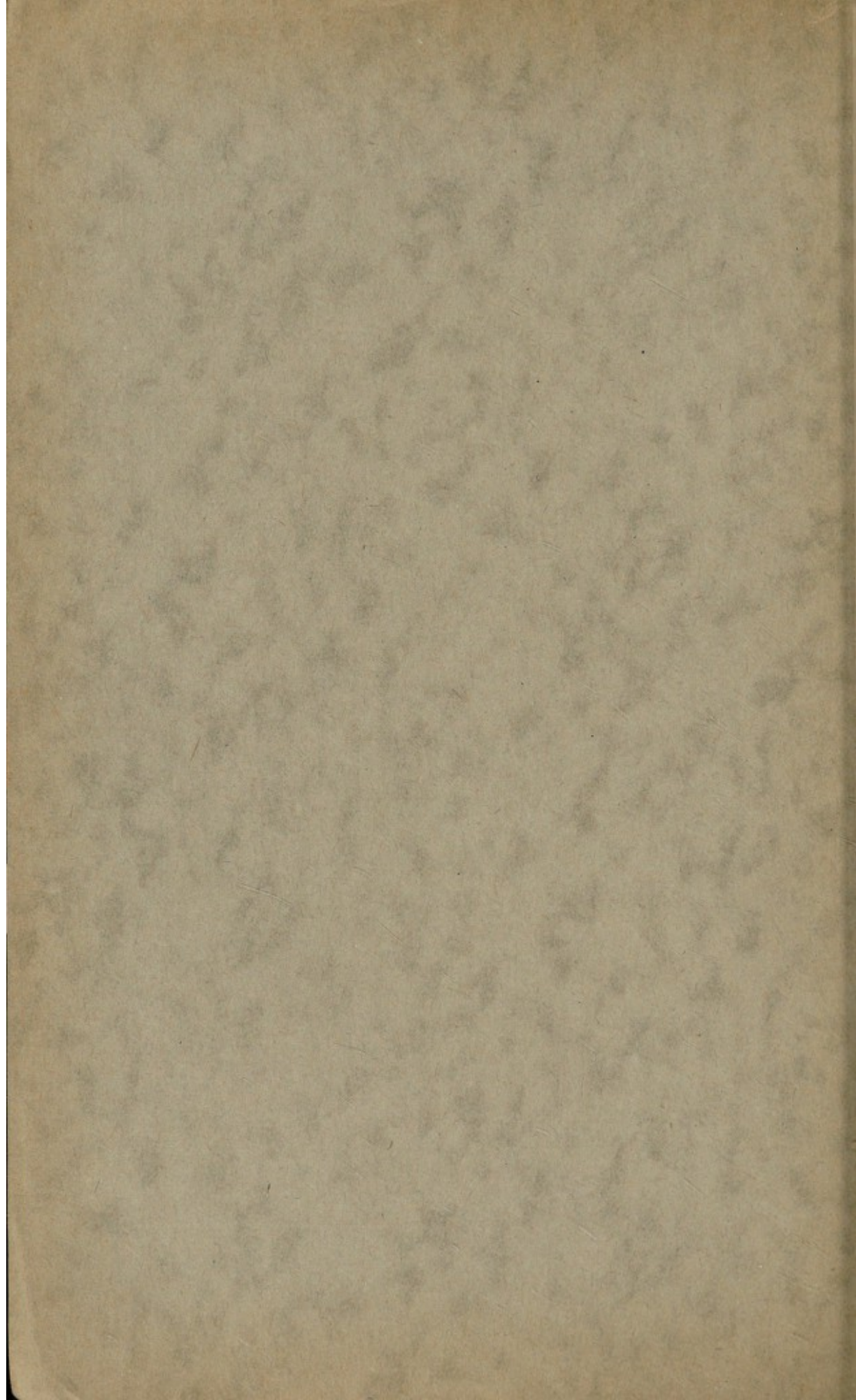
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1949





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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,  
KING STREET,  
WAKEFIELD.  
*June, 1950.*

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1949.

There have been various changes in the staff during the year and I must refer particularly to the loss of Dr. Jessie Eeles, who automatically vacated her official post in the Corporation's service on becoming a whole time officer in the employment of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. Dr. Eeles had been an Assistant Medical Officer of Health since 1928 and throughout the long period of her service, she gave unsparingly of her energy and undoubted ability to the community. Many mothers in Wakefield have good reason to be grateful to her and she will be greatly missed at the various Child Welfare Centres over which she presided with such acceptance. I take this opportunity of recording my personal thanks to her for all she has been and all she has done over a period of more than twenty years in this department.

Dr. P. L. Karney joined the medical staff in January and Mr. G. B. Creighton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) took up his appointment as Dental Officer to the Ante Natal Clinics in February. Mr. Creighton succeeded Mr. W. Crook, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.) who had rendered long and excellent service and had seen the dental treatment of the expectant mother firmly established.

The Health Visiting Staff remained depleted throughout the year, even although Miss Pearson joined the permanent staff in April and Miss Miskell became a temporary Assistant Health Visitor at the same time. Both had been Student Health Visitors sponsored by the Corporation in respect of training for the Health Visitor's Certificate.

The retirement of Miss L. Milner, School Clinic Nurse, has been specially noted elsewhere.

A completely new appointment was made in connection with the City Council's scheme of Care and After care of persons coming within the provisions of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. Mr. John Marsden was appointed part time Mental Health Social Worker in June. By a most desirable and happy



arrangement with Hospital Management Committee No. 10, Wakefield "B" Group, the committee responsible for the administration of Stanley Royd (previously Wakefield Mental) Hospital, among others, Mr. Marsden's services were shared by mutual agreement between the two Authorities. In this way, it has been possible to deal with patients continuously throughout their illness and in my opinion, it is quite the ideal arrangement, since it obviates contentious discussions regarding the allocation of duties of the Mental Health Social Worker and in addition, renders him more valuable to the Hospital Authority and to the City Council. In modern and perhaps rather distasteful but certainly fashionable language, his work is entirely integrated.

I said in my last report that the year 1948 may, in the future, be recalled as one of destiny, in relation to Preventive Medicine. The year 1949 will certainly be remembered as one compelling change and marked by somewhat ungainly and uncertain travel along a road, dimly illuminated at times and full of turns and twists, with hidden cul de sacs and unfamiliar paths. No real assessments of the merits of the new divided control of various medical services can yet be made. We are living through a period of evolution and as the years pass, the true value of the changes we have seen will show itself. When the time comes, it is hoped that Preventive Medicine will have retained or regained the position of importance it reached after a century of pioneering and positive teaching.

It is obvious to most of the people concerned with the operation of the National Health Service Act that there will have to be greater co-ordination of all the services provided. This can probably best be achieved by the recognition of the Medical Officer of Health as occupying a key position, being, as he is, in the closest touch with the people in every circumstance of their lives and able to feel the pulse of the community and deduce its state of well being.

The extended responsibilities of the department, undertaken in 1948, have continued during the year. The Ambulance Service covered a total of 135,284 miles, conveying 11,791 patients and dealing, in addition, with 229 cases of accident or illness occurring outside the home. As noted in the body of the Report, the Wakefield and District Victoria District Nursing Association continued to undertake the nursing of the sick in their homes, on behalf of the City Council and the nurses made 29,419 home visits in respect of 927 cases.

The Domestic Helps Service has grown tremendously during 1949 and at the end of the year, employed six whole time



and fifty-four part-time Domestic Helps. Practically the whole of the part-time employees work not less than thirty hours per week. This Service is available to rich and poor alike, wherever there is real need. The income of the home is assessed in each case and the appropriate charge made for the service. Poverty is never allowed to be a reason either for providing the service or for refusing it. The Organiser (Miss S. Cox) carefully considers the need in any particular instance and at once meets that need, regardless of the financial details for the time being, if such need constitutes an emergency.

Little need be said here about the scope of the work of caring for the mentally ill. The short treatise in the body of the Report will show how difficult the work is and how its diffuseness prevents any clear conception of its value, if reduced to statistics. It can be said quite definitely, in my opinion, that this type of care and after-care will pay a high dividend in the future, by saving many homes from misery and individual persons from discontent, humiliation and frustration. It is a dear service when related to numbers, but a cheap one when related to lives.

With reference to the work of the Health Visitors, there has been a growing close relationship with the hospitals. It has now become a regular duty to follow up cases discharged from hospital and to advise on the need for home nursing and domestic help. The Health Visitors also deal with the family's financial position, where the need arises and inform those concerned how best to augment the income during illness or how to obtain assistance in kind. During the year, the Health Visitors have continued to act as Tuberculosis Nurses and when the clinical work concerned with Tuberculosis is finally taken away from the department, they will still continue to deal with the sociological needs of the patients. How this dichotomy of the Tuberculosis Service will contribute to its efficiency, we in Wakefield do not know yet, but the time is probably near when the division will be an accomplished fact and we shall have to pick up the threads of a torn garment and fashion our piece of it anew.

Primary Vaccination against Smallpox was carried out in 228 instances during the year, compared with 282 in 1948. The total for the year suggests that the public desire for vaccination has been maintained at about the same level as in the latter half of 1948, when 116 primary vaccinations were performed.

The statistical information contained in the Report includes records of the birth-rate and death-rate, both of which show a decrease, the former being 16.8 per thousand compared with



17.8 in 1948 and the latter (crude death rate) 11.6 compared with 12.2 in the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate was 35.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 33.1 in 1948. With regard to the principal causes of death contributing to the general death rate, it is quite remarkable that Heart Disease, Cancer and Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions retained their respective percentages almost exactly as in the previous year, namely 30.7 (30.3); 13.6 (13.4) and 13.4 (13.1), the figures in parenthesis being those for 1948.

The valuable reports of the City Waterworks Engineer and Manager and the City Analyst, will be read with interest and cannot fail to demonstrate how much detailed care is taken to ensure the health of the citizens so far as their responsibilities go. There is the closest liaison with this department and frequent discussion of any matter which appears to be significant in its application to the welfare of the community.

Of my Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report, there is little I can say that has not been said before. Mr. Roberts takes infinite care to see that he gives a clear picture of the scope of the work of his section of the department and although figures and even the accompanying comments can give only the merest outline of what is undertaken during the year, they do demonstrate constant vigilance and a never-waning purpose to serve the community and promote its well-being.

My Chief Clerk, Mr. W. V. Morris, undertakes year by year, the onerous task of preparing the bulk of the Report and he deserves my sincere thanks, which I offer whole-heartedly. He is assisted by various members of the clerical staff, to whom I am also particularly indebted. Throughout the year, despite many difficulties and unfamiliar activities, the whole of my staff worked together in harmony and with a will. They have shown, as I expected, that versatility as well as efficiency must always be a quality of importance in a Department of Preventive Medicine, whose work includes the unexpected as well as the routine and whose standards must be uncompromising and progressively higher as year succeeds year, if satisfactory administration is to be maintained. To all of them I am deeply grateful and I could not, without their generous assistance, have been able to present this Report.

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 Snapethorpe Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis, Certifying Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts:—*

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

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

RICHARD J. DODDS, M.B., B.S. (Durham), D.P.H. (London).

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

PATRICK LAWRENCE KARNEY, M.B., B.S. (Madras), D.P.H. (London).

*School Dental Officer:—*

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

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

W. CROOK, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (Resigned 31st January, 1949.)

G. B. CREIGHTON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.). (Commenced 2nd February, 1949.)

*Public Analyst (Part-time):—*

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

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

WILLIAM ROBERTS (a), (b).



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

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

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

GEORGE HEPWORTH, (b), (c).

REGINALD MARTIN, (b), (c).

JOHN A. WINTERBURN, (b), (c).

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector :—*

ROWLAND MURGATROYD, (c).

- (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, Thornes Lane District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre) :—*

HILDA ROBERTSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., 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 Child Welfare Centre) :—*

HANNAH BELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., 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 Child Welfare Centre) :—*

ENID P. B. OATES, S.R.N., Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.  
(Resigned 5th February, 1949.)

SARAH ROXBY PEARSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.  
(Commenced 11th April, 1949.)

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

MRS. JENNETT DERBYSHIRE, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health  
Visitors.

(Temporary, Part-time. Resigned 30th April, 1948).

MRS. BESSIE PRICE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Certificate of  
Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

(Resigned 29th September, 1949.)

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

VACANT.

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

MARY KATE MISKELL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Com  
menced 11th April, 1949.)

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

OLIVE I. BURTON, S.R.N., Certificates of Chartered  
Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics for

(1) Massage.

(2) Swedish Remedial Exercises, and

(3) Medical Electricity.

*Matron, Burneytops Nursery :—*

EILEEN MOSLEY, S.R.N., R.F.N.

*Municipal District Midwives :—*

ELIZABETH A. HALLS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ELSIE M. MARSHALL, S.C.M.

IDA LESSONS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ADA L. BRAY, S.C.M. (Resigned 16th February, 1949)

WINIFRED RADCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

PHYLLIS M. HAW, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced  
1st March, 1949.)



*School Clinic Nurse :—*

LOUIE MILNER, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(Retired 11th April, 1949.)

MRS. MARJORIE CLAYTON, S.R.N.  
(Commenced 8th April, 1949.)

*Domestic Help Organiser :—*

SARAH H. COX.

*Dental Attendant :—*

JOAN R. HEAVER. (Resigned 19th October, 1949.)

MAVIS JOWETT. (Commenced 14th October, 1949.)

*"Duly Authorised Officers" (Part Time), in connection with the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts :—*

HARRY B. CARR.

ALFRED HUDSON.

*Mental Health Social Worker (Part Time) :—*

JOHN MARSDEN. (Commenced 8th June, 1949.)

*CLERICAL STAFF at 31st December, 1949 :—*

*Chief Clerk :—*

WILLIAM V. MORRIS.

*Clerks :—*

DEREK RAYNER, Assistant Chief Clerk.

HERBERT W. TATE, School Health Services Clerk

ROBERT HOPWOOD, Ambulance Service Clerk.

RAYMOND D. SCOTT, Accounts Clerk.

EDWIN MORTON, Maternity and Child Welfare Clerk.

MRS. E. WRIGHT, Senior Shorthand Typist.

MARJORIE GOODWIN, Junior Shorthand Typist.

MRS. KATHLEEN NORRIS, Clerk at Principal Child Welfare Centre.

BETTY FIELD, Clerk to Domestic Help Organiser.

STUART S. SPURR, Junior Clerk.

DOREEN BLANSHARD, Junior Clerk, School Health Services.

DEREK CLAYTON, Clerk, Sanitary Inspector's Section.

WILLIAM P. BENTLEY, Clerk, Sanitary Inspector's Section.

BETTY HARVEY, Shorthand Typist, Sanitary Inspector's Section.



**GENERAL STATISTICS.**

Area (in acres) .. .. .	5,300
Population (a) Census, 1931 .. .. .	59,311
(b) Registrar General's estimate, mid-year 1949 (Civilians) .. .. .	60,170
(c) Ditto (Total) .. .. .	60,190

## Number of inhabited houses :—

(a) Census, 1931 .. .. .	14,259
(b) End of 1949, according to Rate Books .. .. .	16,770
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1949 .. .. .	£399,654

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1949 .. .. .	Gross £1,595
	Net £1,577

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Registered Live Births—Legitimate .. .. .	960	511	449
Illegitimate .. .. .	52	23	29

---

1,012      534      478

Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population .. .. .	16.8
---	------

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Still-Births .. .. .	28	14	14

Still-Birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births .. .. .	27.6
--	------

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths .. .. .	700	352	348

Gude Death-rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	11.6
--	------

Comparable Death-rate .. .. .	12.3
-------------------------------	------

## Maternal Deaths :—

Puerperal Infection .. .. .	1	{ Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births }	0.96
Other Puerperal causes .. .. .	2		1.92
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>2.88</b>

## Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants .. .. .	36	Rate per 1,000 live births	35.5
Legitimate infants .. .. .	35	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births .. .. .	36.4
Illegitimate infants .. .. .	1	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births .. .. .	19.2

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. .. .	95
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. .. .	1

### Population.

The civilian population in June, 1949, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 60,170, an increase of 2,260 on the corresponding figure for 1948. During the same period the natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was 309.

### Births.

The total number of live births registered in the City among residents was 954. The Registrar General's figure, including births in respect of residents confined outside the City was 1,012, as compared with 1,028 for the previous year. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population for 1949 was therefore 16.8, as compared with 17.8 in 1948, and 20.8 in 1947.

Of the live births 52 (5.1 per cent.) were illegitimate. The net number of still births registered was 28.

Notifications of births totalled 1,668, including 66 stillbirths.

### 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 is 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 (i.e., those weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less) notified in the City was 137. Of these 32 were born at home and 105 in Hospitals and nursing homes, including the Maternity Hospital.

Of the 32 premature babies born at home 23 were nursed entirely at home and 9 were admitted to hospital. Four of the 32 infants died during the first 24 hours, and at the end of the month 25 had survived.

Of the 105 premature babies born in hospital, 8 died during the first 24 hours, and a total of 86 survived at the end of the month.



### Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during the year 1949 was 1,119, including 464 non residents. In addition, 45 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 700 (352 males and 348 females), giving a crude death rate of 11.6 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the years 1948 and 1947 were 12.2 and 11.6 respectively.

In order to make the above crude death rate comparable with the rates in other areas, where population may be constituted differently from that of Wakefield, it is necessary to apply a "comparability factor" calculated for each area by the Department of the Registrar General. The supply by the Registrar-General of the comparability factor, which was discontinued after 1940, has now been resumed. In the case of Wakefield the factor for 1949 is 1.06, which gives a death rate of 12.3 corrected for comparability with the rates for other areas which have been adjusted in a similar manner.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales for 1949 was 11.7, for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 12.5, and for London only, 12.2.

More than 60 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>Percentage of total deaths</i>
Heart Disease .. .. .	215	30.7
Cancer .. .. .	95	13.6
Intra-cranial Vascular lesions ..	94	13.4

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 36 (24 males and 12 females) giving an infantile mortality rate of 35.5 per 1,000 live births compared with 33.1 in 1948 and 39.9 in 1947. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 32, and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns 37.

The neo-natal mortality rate (i.e., during the first four weeks of life) was 19 as compared with 17 in 1948 and 17 in 1947.

### Maternal Mortality.

There were three maternal deaths during the year 1948, giving a maternal mortality rate of 2.88 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with 0.98 for the country as a whole.

All three deaths occurred in hospital—one at Manygates Maternity Hospital, one at the Clayton Hospital, and one at the Wakefield General Hospital.



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

### **Home Nursing Service.**

The Home Nursing Service provided under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to be carried out during the year on behalf of the Corporation by the Wakefield and District Victoria Nursing Association.

During the year a total of 927 cases were attended, and 29,419 home visits were made by the Association's nurses.

### **Domestic Help Service.**

The Domestic Help Service, which was commenced in the latter part of 1948, under the provisions of Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to function throughout the year 1949. Miss S. H. Cox acts as Domestic Help Organiser.

During the year Domestic Helps were provided in 294 cases. At the end of the year six whole-time and fifty-four part-time Domestic Helps were employed.

### **Laboratory Facilities.**

General laboratory services are provided by the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street. These arrangements include the bacteriological examination of water, milk and pathological examinations. Chemical analyses of Wakefeld Corporation water supply have been made by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, of Halifax, and bacteriological examinations have been made at the Public Health Laboratory. The chemical analyses of food, drugs, and fertilisers are carried out by Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.O.C., of Leeds.

### **Ambulance Service.**

The following table shows the number of journeys and mileage each month during the year 1949 :—

Month	No. of Patients Conveyed.		Mileage				Cases of Accident and illness in the street.	
			AMBULANCES		CARS			
	By Ambulances	By Cars	Town Journeys	Distance Journeys	Town Journeys	Distance Journeys	Within the City	Out-side City
Jan.	241	587	589	2329	1214	4751	11	3
Feb.	352	513	629	3087	1337	4616	11	1
March	314	718	756	3142	1856	6245	14	3
April	304	627	824	2460	1762	5095	20	—
May	344	704	992	2706	2047	5450	13	—
June	314	573	804	2803	1801	5193	18	—
July	319	713	1007	2773	1736	6754	17	1
Aug.	315	710	943	4394	1737	6070	22	—
Sept.	303	766	1016	2964	2443	5267	27	—
Oct.	346	651	1037	2948	1724	5992	26	—
Nov.	364	657	886	3554	1597	5916	22	—
Dec.	345	711	868	3708	1939	5523	19	1
Totals:	3861	7930	10351	36868	21193	66872	220	9
Total Mileage — 135,284								

### Vehicle Maintenance Depot.

The Vehicle Maintenance Depot continued to function throughout the year and the work carried out is indicated in the following particulars :—

Department	No. of Vehicles Serviced	Man Hours spent on Vehicles		
		by Mechanic	by Assistant	Total
Health (Ambulance)	11	1801	1711½	3512½
Snapethorpe Hosp.	1	42	42	84
W.V.S. .. ..	2	26	29½	55½
Electricity .. ..	5	68½	56½	125
Cemetery .. ..	2	66½	40	106½
Civic Catering .. ..	1	5	8	13
Waterworks .. ..	2	59	66	125
Education .. ..	2	73	68	141
Police .. ..	1	1½	—	1½
Totals .. ..	27	2142½	2021½	4164



**Dental Treatment.****(1) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.**

Mr. Wilfred Crook, L.D.S., who had acted as part time Dental Officer in connection with the Ante-Natal Clinic for many years, relinquished his appointment at the end of January, 1949, on account of pressure of other work. Mr. G. B. Creighton, L.D.S., was appointed in his place and commenced duty on 2nd February, 1949.

I am indebted to Mr. Creighton for the following statement of work carried out during the year 1949 :—

**(a) Numbers provided with dental care :—**

Number examined .. .. .	298
Found to require treatment .. .. .	264
Number treated .. .. .	258
Made dentally fit .. .. .	82

**(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :—**

Extractions .. .. .	232
Anaesthetics—local .. .. .	232
Fillings .. .. .	138
Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment .. .. .	61
Dressings .. .. .	37
Dentures provided—Complete .. .. .	7
Partial .. .. .	5

**(2) Children under 5 years of age.**

I am indebted to the School Dental Officer (Mr. G. S. Cubitt, L.D.S.) for the following statement of work carried out by him during the year 1949 in respect of children under 5 years of age.

**(a) Numbers provided with dental care :—**

Number examined .. .. .	231
Found to require treatment .. .. .	66
Number treated .. .. .	36
Made dentally fit .. .. .	36

**(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :—**

Extractions .. .. .	40
Anaesthetics—local .. .. .	27
Fillings .. .. .	6
Silver Nitrate treatment .. .. .	36



## MENTAL HEALTH.

### **Duties under the National Health Service Act—Lunacy and Mental Treatment, and Mental Deficiency.**

There is a Mental Health Sub-Committee, consisting of eight members of the Health Committee (including two medical practitioners). Meetings are held when required.

The Medical Officer of Health (Dr. F. Allardice) and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Dr. R. J. Dodds) are approved Medical Officers for the purpose of certification under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Two Welfare Officers (Mr. H. B. Carr and Mr. A. Hudson) act as part-time "Duly Authorised Officers" in connection with the taking of initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness, and also carry out after care work in this connection. During the year a Mental Health Social Worker—Mr. John Marsden—was appointed by Hospital Management Committee No. 10 for work at Stanley Royd Hospital for the Management Committee, and also for work in the City on behalf of the Wakefield Corporation, the Corporation assuming responsibility for payment of 40 per cent. of his salary, etc. Mr. Marsden commenced duties on the 8th June, 1949. The Health Visitors carry out duties in connection with the care and supervision of mental defectives, and in connection with the after care of persons suffering from mental illness.

The cars and ambulances of the City Ambulance Service are utilised for the conveyance of mental patients and for the necessary journeys of the Authorised Officers and Justices.

### **Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.**

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the two Authorised Officers (Mr. Carr and Mr. Hudson) during the year 1949.

Voluntary cases .. .. .	42
Certified .. .. .	25
Temporary .. .. .	1
Readmitted from "On Trial" .. .. .	3
Reported and investigated but not certified .. .. .	7
After Care .. .. .	51
Referred to Clinic at Clayton Hospital for treatment	3

In addition 4 Voluntary Cases were admitted to the Mental Hospital, either on their own initiative or through their own doctors.



### **Mental Health Service—Care and After-Care.**

Because of the special conditions of appointment of the Mental Health Social Worker, there is the closest possible liaison between the services offered by the Local Health Authority and the Hospital and out-patient clinics for the treatment of mental illness.

During the period 8th June, 1949, to 31st December, 1949, 25 cases were referred to the Mental Health Social Worker to be dealt with. Some of these had already had treatment as hospital in-patients, having been admitted either voluntarily or by the statutory procedure, while others had attended the Special Out-Patient Psychiatric Clinic at the Clayto General Hospital. Private Medical Practitioners had also been most co-operative in referring cases and various official and voluntary bodies had given material assistance with the work.

The Mental Health Social Worker had limited time available, approximately two days per week, for the work. Nevertheless, he paid 121 visits to patients' homes, in addition to conducting numerous interviews with patients at his office and making about 70 calls on official and voluntary agencies associated with and interested in the welfare of the persons being supervised.

It has to be appreciated that a visit, recorded as a single unit in statistics is not necessarily, or indeed usually, completed in a few minutes. Sometimes, the various ramifications of a single case require a whole day or more to disentangle and re-assemble to gain coherence. For this time-consuming reason, the tabulation of the work done gives little indication of its real value, which can be assessed only after a considerable interval of time in many instances and finally stamped with its true value by its effect on individual happiness and adjustment to environment.

The work of Care and After-Care includes many problems, not the least of which is the reintroduction to industrial conditions of persons who have had to give up work for a period, on account of mental illness, either in the form of a frank break-down with the mental refuge it offers or of a maladjustment not demanding hospital treatment. During the period of operation of the scheme of Care and After-Care, several patients have been helped to find suitable employment and in this connection, the officials of the Ministry of Labour and the Manager of Remploy have given unstinted advice and practical assistance.



Mental illness, perhaps more than any other, throws its sombre shadows over the whole household to which the patient belongs and much time and skill have to be expended in advising and encouraging relatives, explaining the facilities for treatment and in many instances undoing false conceptions about this type of illness and restraining over-enthusiasm in applying what they consider to be antidotes.

### **Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938.**

#### *I. Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 1st January, 1950.*

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Number of Mental Defectives Ascertained to be "Subject to be dealt with":—			
(a) In Institutions (including cases on licence therefrom):			
Under 16 years of age ..	11	5	16
Aged 16 years and over ..	22	21	43
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)			
Under 16 years of age ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ..	—	—	—
(c) In "places of safety" ..	1	1	2
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)			
Under 16 years of age ..	14	7	21
Aged 16 years and over ..	21	18	39
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings ..	—	—	—
Total ascertained cases found to be "subject to be dealt with" ..	69	52	121
Number of cases included in (b) to (e) above awaiting removal to an Institution .. .. .	3	—	3
(2) Number of Mental Defectives not at present "Subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:—			
Under 16 years of age ..	3	1	4
Aged 16 years and over ..	37	37	74
Total number of mental defectives (1) plus (2) .. .. .	109	90	199



II. *Particulars of Cases Reported during the Year 1949.**Males Females Total*

## (1) Ascertainment

(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—

(i) Under Section 57 (3) .. 2 — 2

(ii) Under Section 57 (5) :—

On leaving special schools — — —

On leaving ordinary schools — — —

(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during 1949 and found to be "subject to be dealt with" .. .. .

3 2 5

Total ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year .. .. .

5 2 7

(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1949 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" ..

5 2 7

Total number of cases reported during the year .. .. .

10 4 14

## (2) Disposal of cases reported during the year :—

(a) Ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" :

(i) Admitted to Institutions 1 1 2

(ii) Placed under Guardianship .. .. . — — —

(iii) Taken to "places of safety" .. .. . — — —

(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision .. .. . 4 1 5

(v) Died or removed from area .. .. . — — —

(vi) Action not yet taken .. — — —

Total ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" (to agree with the total of (1) (a) and (1) (b) above) .. .. .

5 2 7

	Males	Females	Total
(b) Cases not at present subject to be dealt with :—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision .. ..	5	2	7
(ii) Later found not to be Defective .. ..	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area .. ..	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary .. ..	—	—	—
(v) Action not yet taken .. ..	—	—	—
Total cases not at present "subject to be dealt with" (to agree with the numbers entered under (1) (c) above) .. ..	5	2	7

III. *Number of Mental Defectives in Institutions under Community Care including Voluntary Supervision or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1949, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1949 :—*

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Ceased to be under care .. ..	—	—	—
(b) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of .. ..	—	—	—
Total .. ..	—	—	—

**National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.**

During the year 1949 proceedings under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, were taken in one case—that of an old lady, aged over 80, living in very insanitary conditions in one room at a lodging house. She was suffering from varicose ulcers and by reason of her physical and mental infirmity was quite unable to look after herself properly, and was not receiving from others the proper care and attention which her condition required.

An order was made for her removal to Sandal Grange Hospital on 20th October, 1949.

It is only after the closest scrutiny of any individual case, with all the attendant circumstances and as a last resort that the powers of a Medical Officer of Health under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act are invoked. It is a serious undertaking



to deprive an aged person of the last vestige of his or her right to independence and I know of no statutory procedure which causes more reluctance to take action, than to set in motion the overpowering machine, humane though the ultimate purpose may be, which directs the mode of living of the person to whom it is applied and in whose best interests it was brought into being.

We must keep in mind all the time, that the application of the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to any individual case involves the statutory disposal of a person who has made his or her contribution to the community in the past and who has, in many instances, now entered upon a period of growing dependence on others as a direct result of the expenditure of mental and physical energy in making that contribution. Wherever possible, relatives and close friends should do all they can to spare their spent fellows from the isolation of institutional life, which, however lavish may be the care—and it is of a high order—can never allow the final involution of human beings to proceed with the sense of “belonging” which is the just reward of the aged and the obligation of those who owe a debt to them for many years of service.

**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 Clinic, Clayton Hospital.	<i>Men.</i> Monday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Tuesday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.  <i>Women and Children.</i> Monday, 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	By Appointment.
Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic, Principal Child Wel- fare Centre.	Wednesday afternoons, by Appointment.
School Clinic, Town Hall Chambers : Minor Ailments Dental Ophthalmic Minor Ailments Clinics : Snapethorpe School Manygates C.W. Centre	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. Daily by appointment. By appointment.  Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m.



**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 at (approximately) weekly intervals.

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

<i>Where Collected</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Presumptive B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water)</i>	<i>Faecal B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water).</i>	<i>Further Report (if any)</i>
1. Raw water collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, from Ringstone Main.	Mar. 24	None	None	
	June 10	6	None	
	Nov. 28	2	2	
2. Raw water collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, from Ryburn Valley (Baitings Intake).	June 30	1	1	
	Sept. 13	8	None	
	Nov. 28	35	35	
3. Water collected at Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate (treated water from Ardsley Reservoir before filtration).	Mar. 28	8	None	<b>Chem. Exam.:</b> pH Value—7.0. No free Chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.
	June 1	None	None	<b>Chem. Exam.:</b> pH Value—7.6. No free Chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.
	Nov. 28	18+	18+	<b>Chem. Exam.:</b> pH Value—6.6. B.Coli., type 1.
4. Water collected from Jaw Hill Filtration Works—filtered water before chlorination. Filters No. 1—5.	Mar. 28	2	None	
	June 4	None	None	
	Nov. 28	3	3	
Filters No. 6—J.	Mar. 24	None	None	
	June 10	1	1	
	Nov. 28	5	5	

<i>Where Collected</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Presumptive B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water)</i>	<i>Faecal B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water).</i>	<i>Further Report (if any)</i>
5. Filtered water from Open Sand Beds, before chlorination.	Mar. 24 June 4 Nov. 28	None None None	None None None	<b>Chem. Exam.:</b> pH Value—7.1. No free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.
6. Water taken from Lindale Hill Service Reservoir Outlet.	Sept. 7	None	None	
	Sept. 23 Oct. 7 Oct. 20	None None None	None None None	
	Nov. 2 Nov. 17	None None	None None	<b>Chem. Exam.:</b> pH Value—7.0. No free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.
	Dec. 1 Dec. 15	None None	None None	<b>Chem. Exam.:</b> pH Value—6.6. 0.2 free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.
7. Raw Water (mixed) from Baitings Intake and Ringstone Reservoir at Ardsley Gauge Basin.	Mar. 28 June 10 Aug. 17	1 160 35	None None 25	
8. Compensation Water from Ryburn Reservoir at inlet to Filters.	Mar. 28 June 10	3 180+	None 180+	
9. Raw Water from Ryburn Reservoir at inlet to Filters.	Jan. 26 June 30	None 8	None 8	
10. Raw Water from Ryburn Gauge Basin at Ardsley Reservoir.	Sept. 13 Sept. 20	5 None	None None	<b>Chem. Exam.:</b> pH Value—6.5. No free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.
11. Raw Water from Ringstone Reservoir at cross connection inlet-tunnel inlet.	June 30	2	2	



<i>Where Collected</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Presumptive B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water)</i>	<i>Faeral B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water).</i>	<i>Further Report (if any)</i>
12. Moorland Water taken from Ringstone Pipe Line at Ardsley Reservoir Gauge Basin.	Aug. 12	1	None	
13. Public Supply at Bulk Supply Meter Horbury U.D.	Mar. 24	None	None	<b>Chem. Exam.:</b> pH Value—7.1. 0.1 free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.
14. Public Supply at Bulk Supply Meter, Wakefield R.D.C., Goose Hill.	Nov. 28	None	None	<b>Chem. Exam.:</b> pH Value—6.6. No free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.
15. Public Supply at Normanton U.D. at Stanley Ferry.	June 4	None	None	<b>Chem. Exam.:</b> pH Value—7.0. No free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts water.

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

Date of Collection 1949	Bacteriological Examination	Chemical Examination	
	Presumptive B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water).	pH. Value	Free Chlorine present (parts per million)
January 3rd	None	6.9	None
January 10th	None	6.9	0.2
January 18th	None	6.9	0.2
January 25th	None	6.9	0.1
February 1st	None	6.9	0.2
February 9th	None	6.9	0.1
February 14th	None	6.9	0.2
February 21st	None	6.9	0.1
March 1st	None	6.9	0.2
March 7th	None	7.0	None
March 14th	None	6.9	0.1
March 21st	None	6.9	None
March 28th	None	6.9	None
April 4th	None	7.1	0.2
April 12th	None	7.0	None
May 5th	None	7.0	None
June 24th	None	7.1	None
August 10th	None	7.3	None
September 6th	None	7.3	None
September 14th	None	7.3	None
September 20th	None	7.1	None
September 28th	None	7.1	None
October 18th	None	7.0	None
October 25th	None	6.9	None
November 8th	None	6.5	None
November 22nd	None	6.3	0.5
November 30th	None	6.4	None
December 6th	None	6.5	0.5
December 16th	None	6.9	0.2
December 20th	None	6.6	0.2



(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 Analysis of Water.**

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

	Date of Examination			
	April 1	June 11	Dec. 1	Dec. 20
Total Solids .. ..	7.64	7.44	9.08	7.92
Mineral Matter .. ..	6.12	5.48	6.40	6.40
Chlorides as NaCl .. ..	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3
Free Ammonia .. ..	0.0100	0.0220	0.0240	0.0160
Albuminoid Ammonia .. ..	0.0010	0.0024	0.0030	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. .. ..	0.021	0.068	0.198	0.214
Nitrous Nitrogen .. ..	Sl. trace	Nil	Nil	Sl. trace
Nitric Nitrogen .. ..	0.027	0.020	0.012	0.007
Temporary Hardness .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness .. ..	3.2°	2.2°	2.8°	4.0°
Permanent Hardness .. ..	3.2°	2.2°	2.8°	4.0°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> to M.O... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity in terms of CaO .. ..	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0
Lead in Solution .. ..	Nil	Nil	—	—
Lead dissolved in 24 hours .. ..	Nil	Nil	—	—
pH Value .. ..	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.0
Appearance .. ..	Almost clear and Colourless	Almost Clear and Colourless	Turbid and Yellowish Brown	Turbid and Brown

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)  
(Hardness expressed in degrees).

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

	Date of Examination		
	Mar. 22	June 11	Nov. 22
Total Solids .. ..	8.97	8.84	10.16
Mineral Matter .. ..	6.88	7.40	7.64
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.5	2.1	2.5
Free Ammonia .. ..	0.0020	0.0050	0.0070
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.0010	0.0080	0.0050
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F... ..	0.059	0.030	0.187
Nitrous Nitrogen... ..	Trace	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen .. ..	0.033	0.025	0.010
Temporary Hardness ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness .. ..	3.8°	2.4°	3.4°
Permanent Hardness ..	3.8°	2.4°	3.4°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O. .. ..	—	Nil	Nil
Acidity in terms of CaO to M.O. .. ..	0.2	0.35	0.4
Lead in Solution .. ..	—	Nil	—
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	—	Nil	—
pH Value .. ..	4.0	3.6	3.9
Appearance .. ..	Almost Clear and Colour- less	Almost Clear and Colour- less	Turbid and Yellow- ish 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, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination		
	April 1	June 11	Dec. 1
Total Solids .. ..	10.96	10.96	12.36
Mineral Matter .. ..	9.20	9.44	9.88
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.3	2.3	2.6
Free Ammonia .. ..	0.0088	0.0050	0.0140
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.0010	0.0040	0.0030
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F... ..	0.019	0.022	0.058
Nitrous Nitrogen... ..	Sl. trace	Trace	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen .. ..	0.040	0.050	0.020
Temporary Hardness ..	1.5°	1.7°	0.4°
Total Hardness .. ..	5.2°	5.0°	3.8°
Permanent Hardness ..	3.7°	3.3°	3.4°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O. ..	1.5	1.7	0.4
Acidity in terms of CaO to M.O. .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	0.020
pH Value .. ..	6.9	7.3	6.1
Appearance .. ..	Almost Clear and Colourless	Almost Clear and Colourless	Turbid and Brownish

(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		
	April 1	June 11	Dec. 1
Total Solids .. ..	12.08	11.68	11.88
Mineral Matter .. ..	9.84	8.76	10.28
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.3	2.3	2.8
Free Ammonia .. ..	Nil	0.0014	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.0066	0.0040	0.0010
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F... ..	0.027	0.022	0.043
Nitrous Nitrogen... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen .. ..	0.045	0.055	0.035
Temporary Hardness ..	1.6°	1.6°	0.6°
Total Hardness .. ..	5.6°	5.0°	3.6°
Permanent Hardness ..	4.0°	3.4°	3.0°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> to M.O. ..	1.6	1.6	0.6
Acidity in terms of CaO..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value .. ..	6.9	6.9	6.5
Appearance .. ..	Almost Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Almost Clear and Colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

(Hardness expressed in degrees).



(5) (a) Filtered water from Mechanical Filters (Nos. 1—5) (before chlorination) collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination		
	April 1	June 11	Dec. 1
Total Solids .. ..	10.12	11.44	11.52
Mineral Matter .. ..	8.54	9.96	9.44
Chlorides as NaCl .. ..	2.3	2.5	2.8
Free Ammonia .. ..	0.0030	0.0010	0.0120
Albuminoid Ammonia .. ..	0.0006	0.0024	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. .. ..	0.019	0.019	0.038
Nitrous Nitrogen .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen .. ..	0.042	0.050	0.012
Temporary Hardness .. ..	1.7°	1.6°	0.4°
Total Hardness .. ..	6.2°	4.8°	3.8°
Permanent Hardness .. ..	4.5°	3.2°	3.4°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> to M.O. .. ..	1.7	1.6	0.4
Acidity in terms of CaO .. ..	Nil:	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value .. ..	6.9	7.3	6.3
Appearance .. ..	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Almost Clear and Colourless

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(5) (b) Filtered Water from Mechanical Filters Nos. 6—9 (before chlorination) collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination		
	April 1	June 11	Dec. 1
Total Solids .. ..	11.20	10.88	11.00
Mineral Matter .. ..	9.52	9.04	8.92
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.1	2.3	2.8
Free Ammonia .. ..	0.0010	Nil	0.0140
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	Nil	0.0014	0.0030
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F... ..	0.021	0.019	0.031
Nitrous Nitrogen.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen .. ..	0.045	0.050	0.020
Temporary Hardness ..	1.6°	2.0°	0.4°
Total Hardness .. ..	5.4°	6.0°	3.8°
Permanent Hardness ..	3.8°	4.0°	3.4°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O. ..	1.6	2.0	0.4
Acidity in terms of CaO..	Nil:	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	0.040
pH Value .. ..	6.9	7.1	6.3
Appearance .. ..	Slightly Turbid and Colourless	Almost 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		
	April 1	June 11	Dec. 1
Total Solids .. ..	11.68	11.72	12.52
Mineral Matter .. ..	10.40	9.52	10.40
Chlorides as NaCl .. ..	2.3	2.5	2.8
Free Ammonia .. ..	0.0020	0.0020	0.0040
Albuminoid Ammonia .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F... ..	0.012	0.010	0.026
Nitrous Nitrogen.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen .. ..	0.045	0.050	0.025
Temporary Hardness .. ..	1.6°	1.7°	0.2°
Total Hardness .. ..	5.2°	5.6°	3.8°
Permanent Hardness .. ..	3.6°	3.9°	3.6°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O. .. ..	1.6	1.7	0.2
Acidity in terms of CaO.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	0.020
pH Value .. ..	6.9	6.9	6.1
Free Chlorine .. ..	0.18	0.02	0.23
Appearance .. ..	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(7) Water collected from places specified.	From tap at King Street Depot, Wakefield	Town's Water drawn from Alkathine Tube	Public Supply at Normanton U.D. at Stanley Ferry	Public Supply at Bulk Supply Meter, Wakefield R.D.C., Goose Hill	Raw Water before Filtration taken at Jaw Hill Filtration Works
	Date of Examination				
	Dec. 20	Dec. 20	June 11	Dec. 1	Nov. 9
Total Solids .. ..	12.70	12.60	11.20	12.72	12.68
Mineral Matter ..	10.24	11.00	8.48	10.24	10.64
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.6
Free Ammo <sup>a</sup> ..	0.0300	0.0200	Nil	0.0020	0.0100
Albuminoid Ammon.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.0020	0.0024
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. ..	0.026	0.033	0.010	0.026	0.035
Nitrous Nitrogen ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sl. trace
Nitric Nitrogen ..	0.040	0.030	0.050	0.025	0.032
Temporary Hardness	0.8°	0.8°	1.6°	0.7°	0.8°
Total Hardness ..	5.0°	5.0°	5.6°	4.4°	4.8°
Permanent Hardness	4.2°	4.2°	4.0°	3.7°	4.0°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O. ..	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.8
Acidity in terms of CaO .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution ..	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours .. ..	—	—	Nil	0.020	Nil
pH Value .. ..	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.4
Free Chlorine ..	—	—	0.03	Nil	—
Appearance .. ..	Almost Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Slightly turbid and Brown	Almost clear and Brownish

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).  
(Hardness expressed in degrees).



(7) Water collected from places specified	Filtered Water before Chlorination from Mech- anical Filters, Jaw Hill Filtration Works.	Treated Water before Filtration, taken from Mechanical House, Jaw Hill.	Date of Examination	
			Nov. 9	Dec. 20
Total Solids .. ..	12.80	13.04		
Mineral Matter .. ..	10.56	10.12		
Chlorides as NaCl .. ..	2.6	2.3		
Free Ammonia .. ..	0.0074	0.0080		
Albuminoid Ammon. ..	0.0006	Nil		
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 800F... ..	0.032	0.060		
Nitrous Nitrogen .. ..	Sl. trace	Sl. trace		
Nitric Nitrogen ... ..	0.032	0.040		
Temporary Hardness ..	0.8°	0.8°		
Total Hardness... ..	4.6°	5.0°		
Permanent Hardness ..	3.8°	4.2°		
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo <sub>3</sub> to M.O. .. ..	0.8	0.8		
Acidity in terms of CaO	Nil	Nil		
Lead in Solution .. ..	Nil	—		
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours .. ..	Nil	—		
pH Value... ..	6.6	6.7		
Free Chlorine .. ..	—	—		
Appearance .. ..	Clear and colour- less	Almost 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 6.85 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.**

In reviewing the work carried out on sanitary administration during the year, the question of housing accommodation still remains of outstanding importance and it is regrettable to find that little headway has been made with this social problem. The lack of maintenance to the older type of properties is becoming a serious matter and the state of deterioration is so rapid that a large number of these houses have reached such an advanced state of disrepair as to render them dangerous for continued occupation. The remedy of the more serious defects has received the attention of the Health Department, but in dealing with these defects it is obvious that many of the houses have reached such an advanced state of decay that the only satisfactory solution is clearance or complete reconditioning. The question of proper maintenance and repair of house properties is becoming one of major importance and will have to be seriously tackled in the not too far distant future. The occupiers of these houses have had to tolerate many inconveniences and deserve some consideration in view of the hardships they have had to endure over a period of many years. It is pitiful on occasions to observe the conditions prevailing at many of these homes, and it is found that in the majority of cases the occupiers just live in hope that better accommodation will be forthcoming in the future. In addition many of the houses are occupied in a sublet state and this tends to aggravate the smooth running of the home.

Owing to the small number of new houses being built and the large waiting lists of applicants for same, it has not been possible to take any action with regard to house clearance. It is hoped that with the coming into operation of the Housing Act, 1949, progress will be made especially under Part II of the Act, which relates to the financial assistance made available towards the improvement of existing housing accommodation.

The supervision and control of the food supply of the City against contamination, adulteration and unwholesomeness has received constant attention. At the present time great moves are afoot to ensure that the public receives its food and milk in a hygienic condition. One of these is the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1949. From that date the local



authority is no longer responsible for the supervision of milk at the source of production, and it remains to be seen whether the change will put into effect the claims made out for it. It is true to say that during the past 20 years the milk supply has shown considerable improvement as regards cleanliness and composition, and no doubt would have continued to do so. After all, many local authorities had given the matter of the milk supply serious thought for years and indeed were pioneers of many schemes which were eventually made compulsory by legislation. It was always obvious that local health authorities were the appropriate agents to supervise milk from cow to consumer and therefore their powers should have been increased rather than diminished. At the same time the new Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are a step in the right direction and under these Regulations local authorities are given wider powers which no doubt will lessen the risk of contamination both during storage and distribution.

A special effort has been made during the year to survey the whole position with regard to the preparation, handling and sale of food for human consumption. A full enquiry has been made in regard to premises used for distribution and storage, and as a result improvements have been effected so as to give better facilities for cleanliness and to reduce the risk of contamination. At the latter part of the year Model Byelaws were issued by the Minister of Food for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food for human consumption. The byelaws do not cover the whole field of food hygiene, but are supplementary to existing measures. We have much cleaning up to do and no doubt these added powers will be of assistance in the drive for clean food and milk.

In regard to the local milk supply it is pleasing to find that the figures both in respect of chemical composition and bacterial content show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained. The chemical analysis shows the lowest figure as to defective samples for the past five years, and the figure for bacterial content is slightly higher than the one for 1948. (27.1 per cent. as against 24.0 per cent. in 1948.) The only explanation to account for this increase appears to be the extraordinary high temperatures prevailing during the months of June and September when a large amount of milk souring took place.



The pollution of the atmosphere has called for special attention during the year. Although there was no marked and general increase of atmospheric pollution during the war, the improvement of atmospheric cleanliness was temporarily halted. Standards before the war were far short of perfection and five years have elapsed without any major attempts at improvement. The present rebuilding and reconstruction offers many opportunities of improving the state of the atmosphere.

Whilst the progress generally on sanitary administration has been somewhat retarded, we are hopeful that many of the difficulties at present met with will soon be eased in order to allow more normal conditions to operate. We have still a lot of leeway to make up for the war and post-war years and this has been inevitable owing to labour and materials being in short supply and a number of other factors.

#### DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Total number of inspections made .. .. .	13,767
<b>Dwellinghouses.</b>	
Ordinary .. .. .	470
Re Overcrowding .. .. .	48
Special Survey .. .. .	2,068
Re Notifiable Disease.. .. .	157
Housing Act, 1936, Clearance Areas (Clearance of Buildings) .. .. .	190
Applications for Municipal Houses .. .. .	503
Municipal Houses inspected prior to reletting .. .. .	135
<b>Sanitary Conveniences.</b>	
Water closets .. .. .	860
Trough closets .. .. .	55
Privies and pail closets .. .. .	41
Urinals .. .. .	80
<b>Refuse Storage.</b>	
Ashplaces .. .. .	118
Ashbins .. .. .	1,543
<b>Drains and Sewers.</b>	
Drains .. .. .	285
Sewers .. .. .	68
Street gullies .. .. .	40

**Factories.**

Factories (with mechanical power) .. ..	363
Factories (without mechanical power) .. ..	57
Other premises (including restaurant kitchens and stables) .. .. .	9
Outworkers .. .. .	1

**Food Storage, Preparation, etc.**

Bakehouses (with mechanical power) .. ..	94
Bakehouses (without mechanical power) .. ..	7
Cowsheds .. .. .	57
Dairies, milk shops, milk stores .. .. .	249
Fishmongers' shops and stalls .. .. .	30
Fruit and vegetable shops and stores (including hawkers' stores) .. .. .	74
Fish frying premises .. .. .	152
Food warehouses .. .. .	57
Ice cream premises .. .. .	185
Markets (Borough) .. .. .	216
Slaughterhouses (Borough) .. .. .	500
Slaughterhouses (Private) .. .. .	46
Butchers' shops .. .. .	20

**Miscellaneous.**

Animals, poultry, etc... .. .	59
Accumulations—Manure .. .. .	20
Other than manure .. .. .	48
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	30
Canal Boats .. .. .	31
Dangerous structures .. .. .	22
Entertainment houses.. .. .	13
Houses let in lodgings .. .. .	27
Meetings with owners and tradesmen .. ..	112
Miscellaneous (including cesspools, watercourses, refuse tips, etc.) .. .. .	37
Offensive trades (excluding fish fryers) .. ..	13
Piggeries .. .. .	103
Special notice of slaughter .. .. .	40
Schools .. .. .	16
Shops (Shops Act) .. .. .	544
Smoke observations .. .. .	126
Public houses .. .. .	66
Verminous premises .. .. .	67
Sanitary inspections .. .. .	2,852



Special visits (not classified) .. .. .	437
Visits to premises re rat infestation .. .. .	193
Van dwellings .. .. .	34
Yards and courts .. .. .	99

#### **Notices Served.**

Informal notices served .. .. .	211
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1948) .. .. .	161
Statutory notices served .. .. .	54
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1948) .. .. .	50
Notices outstanding at end of 1949 .. .. .	80
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins .. .. .	204
Verbal notices given and complied with for the remedy of defects, etc. .. .. .	471
Letters sent regarding remedy of defects, etc. .. .. .	201
Matters referred to the City Engineer .. .. .	178
Matters referred to the Waterworks Engineer .. .. .	3
Complaints received .. .. .	821
Complaints confirmed .. .. .	640
Nuisances found .. .. .	166

#### **ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.**

- (a) No proceedings were instituted in respect of non-compliance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936.
- (b) A notice under Section 75 of the Act which required the owner of a dwelling to provide a dustbin was the subject of an appeal which was heard in the City Court. The Justices ordered the appeal to be dismissed.

#### **NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.**

##### **Dwellinghouses.**

Water supply improved .. .. .	2
Cleansed .. .. .	57
Vermin infested (disinfested) .. .. .	17
Overcrowding abated .. .. .	6
Dampness remedied .. .. .	51
Roofs repaired .. .. .	50
Eavespouts or downspouts repaired .. .. .	24

Rain water fall pipes disconnected .. .. .	2
External walls, chimneys repaired or repointed ..	3
Internal walls, ceilings, etc., repaired .. ..	34
Windows repaired .. .. .	26
New floors laid or repaired .. .. .	14
Fireplaces, ovens or set pots repaired .. ..	19
Washing accommodation provided or improved ..	6
Doors repaired .. .. .	6
Yards cleansed .. .. .	7
Dangerous structures removed .. .. .	16
Coal stores improved .. .. .	2
Floors ventilated .. .. .	3

**Drains.**

New drains constructed .. .. .	1
Repaired .. .. .	39
Drains choked .. .. .	144
Drains cleansed by owners .. .. .	144
Reconstructed .. .. .	3
Disconnected .. .. .	1

**Sinks.**

New sinks provided .. .. .	2
Sink waste pipes trapped .. .. .	1
Sink waste pipes repaired .. .. .	9

**Water Closets.**

Cleansed or limewashed .. .. .	26
Repaired .. .. .	64
Additional provided .. .. .	1

**Urinals.**

Cleansed or improved .. .. .	8
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**Accumulations Removed.**

Manure .. .. .	20
Other than manure .. .. .	48
Animals, poultry, etc., nuisances abated .. ..	20

**Piggeries.**

Premises improved .. .. .	1
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**Ashbins and Ashplaces.**

Moveable galvanised iron ashbins renewed (at shops and stores) .. .. .	13
Moveable galvanised iron ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits .. .. .	18
Dry ashplaces abolished .. .. .	9
Ashplaces repaired .. .. .	1

**Closet Accommodation.**

The total closet accommodation in the City is as follows :—

Water closets .. .. .	18,868
Trough water closets .. .. .	101
Privies .. .. .	24
Pail closets .. .. .	10

During the year, 268 water closets have been installed in new and existing property.

A total of 48 trough closets have been abolished and 101 of this type of convenience remain. The closets are situated in the following Municipal Wards: North Westgate (5), South Westgate (8), St. John's (14), Eastmoor (3), Northgate (17), Kirkgate (2), Primrose Hill (25), Calder (27). In each case the convenience serves a dwellinghouse.

Of the 48 closets dispensed with, 37 were replaced by wash down water closets and 11 were completely abolished. The conversion of trough closets made satisfactory progress during the year and all the 68 conveniences included in the scheme approved of in 1946 had been completed with the exception of four.

It will therefore be seen that 97 closets will remain and all these are serving dwellinghouses of a sub-standard type, and will require to receive consideration as to fitness for continued occupation.

The closets converted during 1949 were dealt with by action under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the cost was shared on a half-cost basis between the respective owners and the Corporation. In each instance it was found that a decided sanitary improvement had been effected.

One privy closet has been abolished during the year, the number remaining being 21 attached to dwelling houses, and 3 used in connection with workshops. The closets are situated in isolated areas and no sewerage is available.



No pail closets were dispensed with during the year, and of the ten pail closets remaining 6 are attached to dwellinghouses, and 4 serve a workshop. Owing to the absence of a sewerage scheme it is not possible for conversion to be effected.

### **Refuse Storage Accommodation.**

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

Total number of ashbins on the maintenance scheme at the end of 1948 .. .. .	5,666
Number of ashbins placed on maintenance during 1949 :—	
Ashbins supplied by Corporation .. .. .	300
Ashbins supplied by Owner .. .. .	23
Total number of ashbins on maintenance at the end of 1949 .. .. .	5,989
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1949 .. .. .	137

### **NOTES ON SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

During the year 126 observations were made of factory chimneys connected to steam raising plants in the City, and the results of same are given in Table No. 1. It will be seen that in 110 observations no dense black smoke was emitted, and in 16 instances dense black smoke was seen in periods varying from half a minute up to 30 minutes in the half hour observed. In all cases of excessive emission the observing officer made a point at the end of the observation to contact the engineer having control of the offending chimney. In this way the opportunity is given for ascertaining whether any abnormal circumstances exist, and if so the same may be discussed at the time of the offence and suggestions made so as to effect an improvement.

The results of the examination of the soot deposits collected at the two stations in the City have shown a reduction as compared with the previous year. At both stations the soot deposited in 1949, is the lowest recorded over a period of ten years.



At the same time the progress made in connection with the purification of the atmosphere has not been very outstanding and in view of the many difficulties met with at present, the prospects for improvements are not very encouraging. The domestic chimney still causes a good deal of pollution, and this is very striking when observed on the outer perimeter of the City. It is interesting to find that the Industrial and Domestic Coal Consumers' Council, set up under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act to watch the interests of consumers, have presented their second Annual Report to the Minister of Fuel and Power. It is stated that the Domestic Council dealt with 90 complaints during the year, more of which were about quality than about price. The Council are of the opinion that the most promising advance towards satisfying the consumer is by the installation of modern solid fuel appliances, and think that at some stage it may be in the national interest for the Government to assist in the replacement of inefficient appliances. It is further revealed by a Social Survey in 1948 that relatively few people are aware that improved labour saving solid fuel appliances are available or are concerned about the wastefulness of the older type of open fire.

The whole question of the type and quality of fuel and appliances used for consuming it are bound up with smoke prevention and as soon as the position has been seriously tackled, we may hope to see some improvement in the state of the atmosphere. The question no doubt is bristling with many difficulties, but the ultimate benefits to be derived from such improvement would bring about satisfactory dividends, both in regard to the consumption of fuel and the additional labour which smoke pollution entails.

As stated in the Report for 1948, the lectures in Boiler House Practice for the Winter Session 1948-49 at the Wakefield Technical College were discontinued in the early part of January, 1949, owing to the poor attendance of students. At the end of 1949 arrangements were being made to set up a course of lectures on Steam Utilisation, and at the time of writing it is stated that the course opened on the 15th January, 1950.

We are indebted to J. H. Garner, Esq., B.Sc., Chief Inspector of the West Riding Rivers Board for his great interest in this work and the assistance he has continued to give in connection



with the examination of the atmospheric deposits collected at the two stations in the City. During the year Mr. Garner has retired from the service of the Rivers Board, and it may be recalled that he first undertook the work of the analysis of atmospheric deposits as far back as 1927.

Mr. Garner's successor, Mr. M. Lovatt, has very kindly consented to continue with the work and we tender our thanks to him for his services during part of 1949.

In June, 1949, arrangements were made to carry out investigations by the "Lead Peroxide Method" of Sulphur Pollution in the atmosphere. It was considered that the operation of two instruments would be sufficient to start a useful survey and the two sites used for the soot deposit gauges were considered suitable for the purpose. The setting up of further instruments will be considered after experience in the operation of the two initial instruments.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

**Table I.**

### **Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys, 1949.**

No. of Boilers	No. of Observations	Dense black smoke—mins. in the $\frac{1}{2}$ h						
		Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	4	5-10	30
1	46	44	2	—	—	—	—	—
2	31	26	2	2	1	—	—	—
3	30	24	1	1	—	1	1	2
4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilns and furnaces	18	15	—	1	1	—	1	—
Totals	126	110	5	4	2	1	2	2



**Table II.**  
**Monthly Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges,**  
**1948 and 1949.**

Month	Tons of total solids per square mile			
	Clarence Park Station		Art Gallery Station	
	1949	1948	1949	1948
January .. ..	5.60	12.27	13.33	20.76
February: .. ..	7.31	8.85	20.35	18.59
March .. ..	6.47	9.79	17.56	22.56
April .. ..	10.47	10.26	24.65	24.60
May .. ..	9.96	11.23	23.36	17.09
June .. ..	4.83	9.29	8.10	36.15
July .. ..	15.02	11.37	19.66	10.20
August .. ..	7.84	14.79	14.99	25.89
September .. ..	8.48	5.90	14.76	9.93
October .. ..	10.56	7.91	18.76	18.59
November .. ..	10.42	5.47	No record	14.86
December .. ..	8.71	12.94	14.99	18.26
Average per month	8.80	10.00	17.32	19.79

**Table III.**  
**Annual Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges**  
**in Wakefield from 1940 to 1949.**

Year (Monthly average)	Tons of Total Solids per Square Mile	
	Clarence Park Station	Art Gallery Station
1940	12.97	25.64
1941	10.84	24.25
1942	8.96	21.15
1943	11.58	26.09
1944	12.65	22.05
1945	14.96	17.39
1946	9.89	17.94
1947	10.97	18.26
1948	10.00	19.79
1949	8.80	17.32

## RODENT CONTROL.

The work on the destruction of rats and mice in the City has received regular attention during the year. One rodent operator has been engaged on this work, and a good deal of time has been directed to the survey of premises susceptible to infestation. Regular and systematic surveys are made at these premises and in this way extensive infestations are prevented. It is found that the rat population has been considerably reduced and in addition to the actual work of extermination a considerable amount of work has been executed to render premises proof against infestation.

The City Engineer's Department carried out the required maintenance treatment of the sewers.

Details of the operations carried out during the year are set out below :—

Business premises treated	..	..	..	..	118
Private dwellings treated	..	..	..	..	36
Corporation properties treated	..	..	..	..	18
Properties surveyed	..	..	..	..	1,603
Baits laid	..	..	..	..	11,821
Estimated number of rats destroyed	..	..	..	..	2,513

## CANAL BOATS.

During 1949, 29 canal boats were inspected, and the boats were occupied by 57 adults and 1 child (males 54, females 3, children 1 female). All the boats were found to comply with the requirements of the Act and Regulations.

No boats were registered during the year and the number remaining on the register is two.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1949..	..	..	..	2
For both sexes	..	..	..	1
For men only	..	..	..	1
Number of persons for which registered	..	..	..	143



The two houses have been regularly inspected during the year. At one house several improvements have been carried out and it is found that the keepers generally endeavour to maintain the houses in a fairly reasonable condition. The houses whilst not being of a high hygienic standard do meet the needs of a certain class of the community.

The need for improved accommodation is one that has been long outstanding and it is hoped that consideration will soon be given to the question of providing a Municipal Lodging House run on controlled and modern lines.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on register at end of 1949 .. .. .	7
Total accommodation (adults) .. .. .	213

The houses on the register were the same as the previous year. Regular inspections have been made during the year and the houses are found to be maintained in a clean and reasonable sanitary state.

For the most part the houses are occupied by persons unable to obtain separate accommodation.

#### MILK SUPPLY.

##### Registration of Cowkeepers, etc.

Cowkeepers with premises within the City .. .. .	11
Distributors with premises inside the City .. .. .	21
Distributors with premises outside the City .. .. .	20
Distributors with shop premises selling milk in the sealed bottles in which it is delivered to the premises .. .. .	68

Under the terms of Part II of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the local authority after the 1st October, 1949, are no longer responsible for the registration of dairy farms and of dairy farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are now required to register the premises and persons concerned. The local authority are still responsible under Part III of the Regulations for the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors.

The numbers given above refer to Cowkeepers and Dairy Farms in the City on the 30th September and the Dairies not connected with farms and distributors at the end of 1949.

### **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

During the year 169 samples of the several grades of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory but the tests on seven of the samples were invalid owing to the high atmospheric shade temperatures prevailing. The results of the tests on the remaining 162 samples show that 118 or 73 per cent. were satisfactory.

It will be seen from Table II that only seven of the unsatisfactory samples were of milks to which a special designation was applied and that thirty-seven of the samples which did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test were samples of ungraded milk.

The following tables set out in detail the nature of the samples and the results of the examination.





**Table II.**

**Details of Samples which did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.**

**Ungraded Milk.**

No. taken	No. unsatisfactory	Decolourised in
99	37	7 in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour 3 in 1 hour 3 in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours 4 in 2 hours 3 in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours 2 in 3 hours 4 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours 4 in 4 hours 7 in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours

**Pasteurised Milk.**

No. taken	No. unsatisfactory	Decolourised in
39	3	3 in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hour

**Accredited Milk.**

No. taken	No. unsatisfactory	Decolourised in
12	2	1 in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours 1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours



**Tuberculin Tested Milk.**

No. taken	No. unsatisfactory	Decolourised in
6	2	1 in 3 hours 1 in 5½ hours

Thirty-eight samples of Pasteurised Milk, eight samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk and six of Sterilised Milk were subjected to the Phosphatase Test. One sample of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk failed to satisfy the test showing that the milk had been improperly processed. In all other cases the results of the test were satisfactory showing that the milk had been properly processed.

Ten samples of milk were examined by animal inoculation for tuberculosis infection and all gave negative results.

**Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.**  
**Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

Number of licences in operation during 1949 . . . 63

Licences were issued under the following conditions:—

- 33 Licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk, 12 of which were supplementary licences.
- 21 Licences to retail Pasteurised Milk, 9 of which were supplementary licences.
- 1 Licence to Pasteurise Milk.
- 2 Licences to produce Accredited Milk.
- 4 Licences to produce, bottle and sell Accredited Milk.
- 2 Supplementary Licences for the sale of Accredited Milk.

The number of licences issued under the Regulations increased by 14 during the year. The additional licences were for the most part issued to retailers distributing Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

**General Remarks on Milk Supply.**

As in previous years the milk supply of the City has been kept under constant supervision, both at the point of production and during the course of distribution. A total of 169 samples of the various grades of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, an increase



on the total of 154 submitted the previous year. The number of milk samples found not to fulfil the standard required showed a slight increase, 27 per cent. in 1949 as against 24.0 per cent. in 1948. A good deal of souring of milk was met with during the year and no doubt the main reason for this was due to the high temperatures prevailing during the summer months.

The annual census of milk consumed in the City showed that the daily consumption from all sources was 5,558 gallons, and of this total 315 gallons was produced inside the City.,

The following are details of milk distributed under the grades laid down under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations : Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled), 75 gallons ; Accredited, 298 gallons ; Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised), 732 gallons ; Pasteurised, 2,672 gallons ; Sterilised, 279 gallons. All this milk is sold in properly capped bottles. A total of 1,417 gallons of ungraded milk is distributed daily and 93 gallons of this milk is delivered in capped bottles. The total amount of milk distributed in bottles is therefore 4,149 gallons or 75 per cent. of the total consumed.

The total milk consumed shows an increase of 169 gallons as compared with 1948, and this is equal to a daily consumption of 0.74 of a pint per head of the population. A total of 4,480 gallons of milk consumed in the City is subject to some form of heat treatment.

The year 1949 has brought considerable changes in the law and practice relating to the production and distribution of milk. The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act of 1944 came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, and transferred the supervision of milk production from local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, authorises the Minister of Food to specify areas in which milk may not be sold by retail except over a special designation. The Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 have replaced the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926. The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations of 1949 have substituted those operating from 1936 onwards.

The passing of the 1926 Order no doubt is a step in the right direction because the Order contained many unsatisfactory features which retarded progress in milk production and distribution. The new regulations embody a policy which has been



long overdue, but the transfer of functions relating to the production of milk to a central authority which is closely identified with the economies of farming does seem, as expressed by many, a dangerous and unnecessary surrender of public health control. So far as Wakefield is concerned the change over will not materially affect us to any great extent. We still have a small number of dairy farms left, however, and it does come as a disappointment after all the years of pioneer work carried out in the City to produce a pure and wholesome milk supply, to have to surrender our functions in the manner stated. It will be necessary to remember, when comparing at some future time the results obtained under the new arrangements with those obtained under the old, that the Ministry of Agriculture have been granted far greater powers than those under which local authorities had to work.

The coming into operation of the new Acts and Regulations has one prime motive which is to make milk safe, and if it is possible to secure safety through legislation, then safety is now within our grasp. Local authorities have still many important functions to carry out and it is hoped that the maximum degree of co-operation between the two sets of authorities will be forthcoming.

### ICE CREAM

During 1949 the number of premises registered as required by Section 110 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, for the sale and storage of ice cream in the City was 68 as against 38 in the previous year. Included in the registered premises are two used for the manufacture and storage of ice cream, and the others are used for storage and sale only. The premises have been regularly inspected and have been generally well maintained both as to cleanliness and methods used in production and distribution.

There is still no legal standard for the composition of ice cream and until a proper standard is fixed there will remain a tendency for an inferior article to be placed on the market. The fixing of a standard is long overdue, particularly in view of the popularity this article of food has gained during recent years.

A total of 82 samples was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year and results of the tests are set out in Tables I, II and III appended hereto.



In a report on grading of ice cream published by the Ministry of Health in 1948, it was suggested that 50 per cent. of samples throughout the year should fall into Grade I, 80 per cent. into Grade 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3 and none into Grade 4.

On the receipt of unsatisfactory reports special investigations are carried out and every effort is made to ascertain anything during the process of manufacture or distribution which may be the cause of the adverse reports.

**Table I.**

Total Number of samples	Number and percentage in each Grade			
	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
82	45 (55%)	58 (70%)	16 (20%)	8 (10%)

**Table II.**

**Samples obtained from local Registered Manufacturers.**

Total number of samples	Number and percentage in each Grade			
	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
40	27 (68%)	33 (83%)	5 (12%)	2 (5%)

**Table III.**

**Samples obtained from Registered Retailers.**

Total number of samples	Number and percentage in each Grade			
	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
42	18 (43%)	25 (60%)	11 26%	6 (14%)



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

### ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 264 samples (166 formal and 98 informal) of foods and drugs were submitted to the City Analyst (Mr. C. H. Manley) for analysis under the above Act. This number represents 4.4 samples for each thousand of the population of the City (i.e. 60,170) and is above the standard of 3 samples per thousand suggested by the Ministry of Health.

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

Year	TOTAL SAMPLES			MILK SAMPLES		
	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1945	256	20	7.81	152	7	4.60
1946	257	27	10.50	160	11	6.93
1947	255	16	6.27	153	4	2.61
1948	262	25	9.54	155	13	8.38
1949	264	20	7.57	157	3	1.91

#### **Proceedings instituted in respect of Adulterated Samples.**

No proceedings were instituted in respect of adulterated samples during the year.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Licences were renewed in respect of 8 private slaughter-houses during 1949. Three licences in force in 1948 were not renewed.

A total of 40 special notices of slaughter outside general slaughtering hours were received during the year. These notices mainly referred to licences issued by the Food Executive Officer for the slaughter of pigs owned by persons for private consumption.

#### **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

A total of 39 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during the year, 37 were renewals of existing licences and two were new licences.

### Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1949.

The control of slaughtering has continued to be under the Ministry of Food as required by the Licensing (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1940.

<i>Animals</i>				<i>Ministry of Food, Borough Slaughterhouse</i>
Cows	..	..	..	1,099
Heifers	..	..	..	1,176
Bulls	..	..	..	40
Bullocks	..	..	..	2,017
Calves	..	..	..	609
Pigs ..	..	..	..	1,577
Sheep	..	..	..	14,704
Total ..				21,222

A total of 21,222 animals was slaughtered in 1949 compared with 19,626, in the previous year—an increase of 1,596.

The number of cows slaughtered has increased by	214
The number of heifers slaughtered has increased by	69
The number of bulls slaughtered has decreased by	27
The number of bullocks slaughtered has decreased by	122
The number of calves slaughtered has decreased by	619
The number of pigs slaughtered has increased by	853
The number of sheep slaughtered has increased by	1,228

### FOOD INSPECTION.

Food inspection has continued to receive very careful attention and a glance at the table giving details of condemnations gives some idea of the extensive nature of this work.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir increased during the year, and meat inspection took up a large amount of time. As previously stated the Public Abattoir has been used as a controlled establishment by the Ministry of Food since 1940, and in addition to providing a centre for local requirements, the Abattoir serves many of the urban areas contiguous to Wakefield. All the animals dealt with at the Public Abattoir are subject to careful scrutiny.



In addition to the routine work involved in carrying out inspection of food the inspectorate has been actively engaged in investigating the methods employed in the preparation, distribution, and handling of food prior to its reaching the consumer.

The carrying out of this survey has enabled the department to obtain information as to the methods adopted in the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food for human consumption.

The prevention of contamination of foodstuffs has since the war been given much prominence, and the need for some measure of control by local health authorities over all types of food, especially the sale of food in the open air, has long been recognised, and many attempts have been made to provide for it. Whilst many improvements in commercial methods have been effected, there still remains a need for less exposure and handling both during sale and in the preparation for sale. The problem of neutralising the ill-effects of human contact in foods is a difficult and complex one and a solution of general application has not yet been conceived. It would appear to be a simple matter to make out a list of prohibitions and restrictions which if adhered to would remove all risk of contamination, but enforcing same would present impossible difficulties. Moreover, economic consideration cannot be overlooked, to quote one example, the wrapping of all foodstuffs in new paper. If this were enforced we are told that for bread alone a supply of paper would be required far above the whole of the quota imported. The education of food handlers is believed by many to be the only way of securing a definite advance in food hygiene, but education makes slow progress, and the education of food handlers is something new, and at the same time presents special problems which up to the present have not been fully examined and analysed. No doubt education along with prohibitions will in the long run go far to solve this important and urgent problem.

In the meantime much is being done to improve premises and provide better facilities whereby food may be stored, prepared and distributed. In addition, during the years immediately following the war it is noticeable that the outlook of the public generally has developed considerably and it is evident that more attention is being given to the question of food hygiene. This is a step in the right direction and one which public health authorities had hardly dared to hope for.

**Condemnation of Unsound Food.**

<i>Food</i>				<i>Number of Condemna- tions</i>	<i>Weight Stones</i>
Bread and confectionery	..	..		24	880
Cereals	..	..	..	10	4
Cheese	..	..	..	5	2
Fish (fresh)	..	..	..	41	310
Fish (cured)	..	..	..	14	122
Flour	..	..	..	14	20
Fruit (dried)	..	..	..	1	2
Jam, Marmalade, etc.	..	..		25	6
Kidney Beans	..	..	..	1	52
Mayonnaise	..	..	..	2	15
Meat	..	..	..	2538	6365
Meat Pies	..	..	..	5	4
Pickles	..	..	..	7	5
Pudding and Cake Mixture	..	..		11	46
Puddings	..	..	..	21	5
Rabbits	..	..	..	4	9
Sausage	..	..	..	10	6
Shellfish (various)	..	..	..	8	16
Toffees	..	..	..	1	16
Small amounts of various other foods				22	20
				2764	7905
<i>Canned Foodstuffs.</i>					
			<i>No. of Cans</i>		
Meat	..	..	1971	340	307
Milk	..	..	2069	179	218
Vegetables	..	..	2332	469	177
Fish	..	..	889	141	46
Fruit	..	..	1042	301	128
			8303	1430	876
Totals..	..		8303	4194	8781



**Carcases Inspected and Condemned.**

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .....	3,233	1,099	609	14,704	1,577
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole Carcases .....	4	12	6	18	10
Part Carcase or Organ .....	270	123	3	37	29
Percentage of the number inspected .....	8.47	12.28	1.47	0.37	2.47
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole Carcases .....	8	37	2	—	8
Part Carcase or Organ .....	297	477	—	—	27
Percentage of the number inspected .....	9.43	46.77	0.33	—	2.22

**Tuberculosis Order, 1938.**

During the year 13 animals were sent to the Borough Slaughterhouse by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Six whole carcases together with edible offal, and some part or organ of the remaining seven carcases were condemned. The total weight of these condemnations was 203 stones.

**RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911 and 1928.**

Six samples of rag flocks were purchased and submitted to the City Analyst for examination under the provisions of the Rag Flock Acts. The City Analyst reported that all the samples conformed to the cleanliness requirements of the Act.

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.****Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1949.**

<i>Trade.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Tripe Boiling .. .. .	3
Gut Scraping .. .. .	1
Rag and Bone Dealing .. .. .	3
Total .. .. .	7

The number of offensive trades premises on the Register remains the same as the previous year. These premises are subject to regular inspection and no serious contravention of the byelaws has been observed.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 1949, 10 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting various contraventions of the Act, and in 8 of these cases the various defects were remedied before the end of the year. Defects were also remedied in respect of 3 notices which had been outstanding at the end of 1948.

### Outworkers (Section 110).

Notification was received of 1 person employed as an outworker. The premises in which the work was carried out were found to be wholesome and satisfactory.



# **I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.**

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number of</i>			<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	101	57	5	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	296	363	4	—
Totals	397	420	9	—

# **II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found.</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness	13	11	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	4	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation	3	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	6	3	—	2	—
(a) insufficient	33	26	—	7	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	7	4	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	66	47	—	11	—

# WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

The following is a summary of businesses registered under the requirements of the above Act.

## Section 109.

(a) Any person, other than a person keeping open shop, who sells, offers or exposes for sale meat, fish, fruit or vegetables from a cart, etc., and

(b) Any premises used or proposed to be used as storage for such food.

Number on Register at the end of 1949 .. .. 62

## Section 110.

Premises used or intended to be used for (a) the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream; (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food for sale.

Number on Register at the end of 1949 :—

(a) Ice Cream .. .. 68  
(b) Preserved Meat, etc. .. .. 40

## Section 154.

Registration of hairdressers' and barbers' premises.

Number on Register at the end of 1949 .. .. 67

As compared with the previous year, the number of hawkers has increased by 3, ice cream distributors by 30, preserved meat, etc., preparation by 2. Three hairdressing businesses have been discontinued.

All these businesses are regularly inspected and have been generally conducted in a satisfactory manner during the year.

## HOUSING.

### New Houses erected during 1949.

<i>Size of House, i.e., number of habitable rooms</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Built by Corporation</i>	<i>Built by private enterprise</i>
3 rooms	1	—	1
4 rooms	77	75	2
5 rooms	200	184	16
Totals	278	259	19



In addition, 5 houses which had been destroyed by enemy action have been privately rebuilt and contained habitable rooms as follows : one with three rooms, one with four rooms, two with five rooms and one with six rooms.

### **Overcrowding.**

The overcrowded house is still one of those social evils where slow progress is being made and until a more plentiful supply of new houses is available will remain so. We do not know how much overcrowding exists or how many families are sharing houses and until a comprehensive survey is carried out we shall not be able to assess the situation on proper lines.

All serious cases of overcrowding found are referred to the Housing Management Department with a recommendation on the need for prior consideration to be given.

### **Houses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936.**

No houses were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936, during the year.

Re-housing accommodation was provided for 24 families occupying houses in Clearance Areas during 1949.

### **Houses demolished.**

Owing to the buildings becoming unsafe and liable to be a danger it was necessary to demolish 28 houses in Clearance Areas. The houses were in a decayed and decrepit condition.

### **Vermin infestation.**

It has been necessary to disinfest a number of houses during the year on account of bed bug infestation as follows :—

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of municipal houses fumigated ..       | 7  |
| (2) Number of privately owned houses fumigated .. | 10 |

All the houses were disinfested by the application of Hydrogen Cyanide Gas. The cost of executing the work at privately owned houses was borne by the owners concerned.

The work of fumigating houses at the municipal estates is carried out by a firm of contractors and in each instance Hydrogen Cyanide Gas is applied. The work involved usually comprises blocks of two or four houses and the whole block is vacated.

The occupiers of the houses to be fumigated are requested to vacate their houses for a period of 48 hours, and an allowance varying according to the circumstances of each case is paid to each occupier who is disturbed in this way.

In the case of houses not treated with Hydrogen Cyanide Gas an insecticidal fluid is used by spraying the surfaces.

All the houses of prospective tenants for municipal houses are inspected prior to taking up the new tenancy and if found to be verminous fumigation of the furniture and household effects is carried out by van removal and Hydrogen Cyanide Gas fumigation, the gas being applied at the Old Fever Hospital Disinfestation Station. After treatment the furniture is taken to the new house on the same day. All this work is carried out by a firm of fumigation contractors.

During the year 37 loads of furniture from 72 houses were dealt with for tenants taking over municipal houses.

All bedding and soft furnishing are treated by steam disinfestation at the Old Fever Hospital, Disinfestation Station, Park Lodge Lane, Wakefield.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1949.

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

The following analyses were made during 1949 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943 :—

Foods	..	..	236
Drugs	..	..	28
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	264
			<hr/>

The table on pages 72-73 details the articles submitted by the Sampling Officers for analysis.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 7.6% as compared with 11.8% and 6.3% for 1948 and 1947 respectively.

### FOODS.

#### Milk.

Of 157 samples (all formal), 3 samples were unsatisfactory, 1 containing added water and 2 being fat deficient.

The average composition of all the samples was :—

	1949	1948	<i>Sale of Milk Regulations require at least :—</i>
Non-fatty solids ..	8.76%	8.66%	8.50%
Fat .. ..	3.52%	3.58%	3.00%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Solids ..	12.28%	12.25%	11.50%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The 3 unsatisfactory samples had the following composition :—

No.	<i>Non-fatty solids</i>	<i>Fat</i>	<i>Adulteration or Irregularity</i>
454	8.20%	2.79%	7% Fat deficient
455	8.30%	3.25%	1% Added water
14	8.97%	2.73%	9% Fat deficient

The percentage of samples adulterated was 1.9 as compared with 8.4 for the year 1948. It will be observed that, although



the non-fatty solid content of No. 454 was less than that of No. 455, no mention is made of the presence of added water. This is due to the fact that the freezing point of No. 454 indicated that the non-fatty solid deficiency could have been due to natural causes. Three repeat samples of No. 14 had fat contents which exceeded the 3.0 per cent. legal minimum, these being 3.10%, 3.35% and 3.05%. In view of the small deficiencies no legal proceedings were instituted in any of the cases concerned.

The following samples other than milk (informal unless otherwise stated) were reported as unsatisfactory:—

**Buttered Teacake (No. 581).**

This was found to be spread with margarine instead of butter, and was therefore falsely described.

**Ice Cream.**

The average fat content of the 12 samples examined was 5.4%. Only 5 contained 6 per cent. or more, the figures ranging from 6.2% to 11.6%. The remaining 7 varied between 1.4% and 3.6% in respect of fat content.

The ice cream position has improved slightly since the writing of my last Annual Report, the Ministry of Food having taken steps on the 1st April, 1949, to encourage the marketing of an article containing a small proportion of fat by promising additional supplies of sugar and fat to manufacturers who were prepared to undertake to introduce at least 2.5 per cent. fat into their products. Since then (in November) the Food Standards Committee, which was appointed by the Minister of Food in January, 1948, expressed the opinion that a Standard is in principle desirable for ice cream, but that action should be deferred owing to the continued scarcity of ingredients, otherwise a satisfactory standard could be prescribed at the present time only at the expense of reduction of supplies. Under the circumstances there seems to be a continued need for a distinction between "ice cream" and "ices". Moreover the makers of the superior product might help both themselves and the public by guaranteeing on their cartons a minimum fat content.

**Potted Meat (No. 539).**

The one sample analysed contained 53% meat, which whilst being a satisfactory content for a meat paste, is not, in my opinion sufficient to justify the description a potted meat, for which I should expect an 80% minimum. On this basis the sample was 33.8% deficient in meat.



### **Sausages.**

Of 21 samples analysed (7 formal and 14 informal), 3 formal and 5 informal samples contained less than 50% meat. In two of the cases, where samples bought informally had been found to contain only 30% and 33% meat respectively, the formal samples which followed them were found to be either satisfactory or to show too small a meat deficiency to warrant proceedings. In a third case, however, the formal sample contained only 35% meat, that is, only 70 per cent. of the 50% minimum expected, this representing therefore a 30 per cent. deficiency (No. 461). In the absence of a food Standards (Sausages) Order, proceedings could have been taken under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, invoking the High Court decision of *Bowker v. Woodroffe*, and consequently asking the Court to have regard to a minimum meat content based upon analyses of a number of sausages. In this particular instance, however, the case was handed over to the Regional Control Office of the Ministry of Food, thus making it possible to make direct use of the 50% minimum meat content required by the Meat Products, etc. (Maximum Prices) Order, 1948. Defendant stated that he knew that the sausages were below standard, but that he was trying to satisfy his customers, and so meet all demands. He was fined a sum of £30 and ordered to pay 3 guineas advocate's fee at the Wakefield Magistrates' Court on the 15th July, 1949. One of the foregoing 21 samples was one described as a "tomato sausage" and containing 47.5% meat. The tomato present was accordingly intended as flavouring, and not as replacement for meat.

In contrast to this in a Rusk Tomato Sausage, No. 438, sold at 1s. 4d. per lb. and bearing a statement of composition on the label, rusk was listed as the principal ingredient, with complete absence of meat. Analysis in fact revealed that, even were all the protein present in the form of meat, less than 4 per cent. meat was indicated.

Of the genuine samples attention is called to the following as being of special interest :—

### **Baking Powder (1) (No. 387).**

This possessed the very satisfactory aeration value of 12.9% expressed as available carbon dioxide, as against the legal minimum of 8%.

### **Cooking Oil (1) (No. 560).**

This was free from mineral oil and satisfactory in every other respect.



Incidentally, the use of mineral oil in the composition or preparation of any article of food intended for sale or actually sold for human consumption is now forbidden by The Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949, which came into operation on April 9th of that year. This order is particularly welcome as it assists materially in safeguarding the public against the possibility of purchasing such articles of confectionery as tarts containing liquid paraffin mixed with the cooking fat.

**Currie Powder (1) (No. 390).**

This consisted solely of mixed spices associated with a salt content of less than 0.5%.

**Custard Powder (2) (Nos. 486 and 506).**

Both samples consisted of coloured and flavoured cornflour (i.e., maize starch). With custard powder being once more in freer supply, a further satisfactory feature of the position is a return of this product to pre-war quality, the farinaceous material consisting entirely of prepared starches instead of a mixture of these with a proportion of wheat and rye flours.

**Fish Cakes (2) (Nos. 409 and 410).**

These had fish contents of 40% and 43% as against the minimum legal requirements of 35% stipulated by the Fish Cakes (Maximum Prices) Order, 1943/44, which has hitherto served as a useful guide, but is not enforceable under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Fortunately, with the turn of the year, this anomaly has disappeared with the coming into force of the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, in operation on the 15th April, 1950, and made under the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, the same minimum fish content being required as hitherto. In respect of fish cakes, therefore, the position now no longer possesses the unsatisfactory features associated with sausages found on analysis to be deficient in meat.

**Frofrute (1) (No. 413).**

This was a frosted fruit product, stated to have been made from plums and sugar, and found to contain 12% sweetened fruit.

**Meat Paste (1) (No. 432).**

This possessed the satisfactory meat content of 58%, the Meat Products, etc. (Maximum Prices) Order, 1948, requiring at least 55%, with a tolerance of minus 5 per cent., i.e., 50% at discretion.



**Polony (1) (No. 34).**

This had a 50% meat content, the Maximum Prices Order already quoted demanding a minimum of 30%.

**Salmon Paste (1) (No. 545).**

The fish calculated as salmon amounted to 60%.

**Tomato Paste (1) (No. 587).**

Six sealed tins out of a total of 466 (under suspicion owing to the development of a bulge on many of them) were examined for total solids and for the presence of lead and copper, the contents of which only amounted to 1.2 and 46 parts per million respectively. The total solids also were 33% as against a declared 30% dry matter. The consignment was therefore reported as satisfactory in respect of its chemical composition, but, as each of the six tins submitted had a bulge, a bacteriological examination was recommended.

**Vinegar (1) (No. 386).**

The one sample analysed proved to be a malt vinegar with very satisfactory acetic acid content of 5%.

**DRUGS.**

All the 28 samples submitted were of satisfactory composition, the British Pharmacopoeia, 1948, requirements being complied with where these operated. Sample No. 468 (Escade) was a tonic in which the phosphorus was partly present as hypophosphites and partly as glycerophosphate.

**SUMMARY.**

The present report shows that, as in the past, a wide field continues to be covered in the very real attempt made to effect representative sampling (prior to subsequent analysis) of the various foods and drugs offered for sale to the citizens of Wakefield, the proportion of samples procured in 1949 being approximately 4.5 per 1,000 head of population. It also gives some indication of the satisfactory quality of the majority of these products, a condition due partly to the existence of manufacturers jealous of their reputation and partly to the up-to-date 'analytical weapons' employed as key parts of the supervision exercised by the Local Authority. In this connection the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. Roberts, and his staff are to be complimented on another year's good work and appreciation is herewith expressed of their continued unfailing courtesy and loyal co-operation.

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.****Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.**

Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1949.

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Forma	Inf.	Total	
<b>Foods :—</b>							
Baking Powder .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Butter .. ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Buttered Teacake .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Chunx Confectionery .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cooking Oil .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Currie Powder .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Custards .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Flour, self raising .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Frofrute .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gelatine .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gin .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Grapefruit Squash .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Honey Lumps .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream .. ..	—	12	12	—	7	7	58.3
Jam Tarts .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Crystals .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lollipops .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Malt Extract .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meat Paste .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk .. ..	157	—	157	3	—	3	1.9
Mint Sauce .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pastry Mixture .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pickling Spice .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Polony .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pork Pies .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Potted Meat .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Rum .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Salad Cream .. ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Salmon Paste .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carried forward .. ..	159	51	210	3	9	12	



ARTICLE	No. Examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward	159	51	210	3	9	12	
Sausage .. ..	7	14	21	3	5	8	36.7
Sausage, tomato ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato Paste .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Yeast .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Foods .. ..	166	70	236	6	14	20	—
<b>Drugs :—</b>							
Aspirin .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Borax .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cough Cure .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cough Mixture .. ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Cough Syrup .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Compound Liquorice Powder .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Escade .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine and Honey ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gregory Powder .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Malt Extract .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medicinal Liquid Paraffin .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Oil of Eucalyptus ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Paregoric .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Petroleum Jelly .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Spirit of Sal Volatile ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Throat Tablets .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Drugs .. ..	1	27	28	—	—	—	—
Total Foods and Drugs	167	97	264	6	14	20	7.6

## **PREVALENCE 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 diagnosis was revised was 596.

A statistical summary of the cases notified is set out in Table IV.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

The number of cases notified during 1949 was 107 as compared with 307 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 144. The number of cases removed to Hospital was 96. There were no deaths.

### **Diphtheria.**

Three cases were notified and removed to Hospital during 1949 as compared with one case notified in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 28.

### **Acute Poliomyelitis.**

Seven cases were notified and removed to Hospital, during 1949 as compared with one case notified in the previous year. There were no deaths.

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

The number of cases notified and removed to Hospital during 1949 was 3 as compared with 3 cases notified in the previous year.

### **Dysentery.**

During 1949, 2 cases were notified as compared with 13 cases in the previous year.

### **Measles.**

The number of cases notified during the year 1949 was 326 as compared with 667 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 539.

### **Whooping Cough.**

The number of cases notified during the year 1949 was 49 as compared with 291 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 185.



### 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 1949, a total of 832 children received the full course of immunisation against Diphtheria at the Immunisation Clinic, viz.: 656 children under the age of 5 years, and 176 children in the age group 5-14 years inclusive. In addition, 103 children were immunised by general medical practitioners.

During the year 1,511 children (who had previously completed a full course of primary immunisation) were given a secondary or reinforcing injection.

The position regarding the immunisation of the child population at 31st December, 1949, is shown by the following table:—

	<i>Estimated Population mid-year 1949</i>	<i>Number of Children Immunised</i>	<i>Percentage of Child Population</i>
Age Group 0-4 years inclusive ..	5,164	2,436	47.2
Age Group 5-14 years inclusive ..	8,181	5,291	64.7
Total under 15 years..	13,345	7,727	57.9

The giving of secondary or reinforcing or more popularly "boosting" doses of the immunising agent is still comparatively new in Wakefield. In 1948, 537 children were so treated and during this year 1,511 injections were given. Every "reinforced" child was Schick-tested at the time of giving the injection in the earlier days, but latterly the test was carried out a week in advance of the secondary injection, in case the new dose might raise the level of immunity so quickly as to provide an inaccurate record of the state of immunity of any particular child prior to its receiving the "boosting" dose. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to prepare statistical information on the percentage of Schick-positive reactors in children about to have reinforcing doses, but this will be done at a later date. In the meantime, I think it would be no exaggeration to say that the figure will be under 5%.

In Wakefield, immunisation has always been considered to have two **equally** important aspects, namely, its relation to the prevention of epidemic diphtheria and its importance in safeguarding individual lives. As a result, the carrying out of



immunisation has always been on an academic as well as a utilitarian level and no child or adult has been given injections without any tests and then written off as immunised. If such had been the procedure, the reinforcing injections would have been a safeguard of great significance; in Wakefield they are probably useful in a small minority of instances, but on the whole, it is doubtful whether any person who has once been definitely Schick-negative will not immediately "boost" his or her own immunity, at the first contact with the germs of diphtheria.

### VACCINATION.

In accordance with Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, Local Health Authorities were required to make arrangements with medical practitioners for the vaccination of persons in the area of the authority, and all medical practitioners in Wakefield were invited to take part in the scheme. Vaccine Lymph is obtainable from the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street, Wakefield. Each practitioner is supplied with Record Cards, and the receipt of record cards from general practitioners is the basis for the Authority's arrangements in paying the appropriate fees.

Vaccinations are also performed at the Child Welfare Centres, so that the parents have the choice of having their children vaccinated either by their own doctors or by the doctors at the Child Welfare Centres.

The following table shows the number of Primary Vaccinations carried out during the year 1949, (a) by General Medical Practitioners, and (b) by the Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Centres.

<i>Age at 31st December, 1949</i>	<i>Vaccinated by General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Vaccinated by Medical Officers at Child Welfare Centres</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year .. ..	49	91	140
1 to 4 years .. ..	28	51	79
5 to 14 years .. ..	—	1	1
15 years and over ..	8	—	8
Totals .. ..	85	143	228

In addition, 22 persons were re-vaccinated during the year, 17 by general medical practitioners, and 5 by the medical officers at the Child Welfare Centres.



## DISINFECTION.

During 1949, the following disinfection work was carried out :—

No. of Houses	..	..	..	..	..	124
„ Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	140
„ Beds	..	..	..	..	..	100
„ Blankets	..	..	..	..	..	181
„ Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	166
„ Counterpanes	..	..	..	..	..	51
„ Pillows	..	..	..	..	..	238
„ Curtains (Pairs)	..	..	..	..	..	52
„ Carpets, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	41
„ Boots (Pairs)	..	..	..	..	..	18
„ Men's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ Women's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	46
„ Children's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	275
„ Library Books	..	..	..	..	..	143
„ Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	34

## TUBERCULOSIS.

**New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1949, including cases notified after death and cases transferred from other areas.**

(The figures in parentheses are the corresponding numbers in 1948).

**(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	..	..	30	1	29 (33)
Females	..	..	23	1	22 (27)
Totals	..	..	53	2	51 (60)

**(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 .. ..	7	—	7 (2)
Females .. ..	6	—	6 (5)
Totals .. ..	13	—	13 (7)

**TUBERCULOSIS.****New Cases and Mortality, 1949.**

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years .. ..	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
5—15 „ .. ..	2	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ .. ..	6	10	1	1	1	3	—	—
25—35 „ .. ..	5	6	—	—	—	5	—	1
35—45 „ .. ..	3	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
45—55 „ .. ..	4	1	—	—	1	3	—	—
55—65 „ .. ..	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
65 years and over ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	29	22	7	6	7	13	1	1

**Notes on Tuberculosis :—**

There were 51 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year and 13 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The respective figures for 1948, were 60 and 7. The increase in the number of non-pulmonary notifications probably does not indicate any real difference in incidence between the two years but rather suggests more complete notification of cases discovered in general hospitals, frequently at the time of abdominal



section or when cases of chronically enlarged cervical glands are referred there for the opinion of a Consultant.

During the year, there were 22 tuberculosis deaths, compared with 25 in 1948, and half of these occurred in the age-groups 15—45 years. Nine of the eleven deaths of that age were of females.

The Chest Clinic (formerly the Tuberculosis Dispensary) and the provision of Sanatorium treatment are no longer the concern of the City Council, but the care and after-care of patients is still the responsibility of the Local Health Authority and the work involved plays a very large part in the control of the disease. The care of the tuberculous patient is an activity proceeding throughout the whole of the illness, including the period of expert clinical supervision and appropriate Sanatorium or hospital treatment. It is because of this, that attention must be called to the time lag, in many cases, between the notification of a case of tuberculosis and the provision of residential treatment. There are many reasons for this at present, not the least being the shortage of nursing staff in sanatoria and other hospitals, but every possible avenue should be explored, with a view to shortening the gap.

Once a patient knows he has tuberculosis and requires treatment, he suffers profound disappointment on being repeatedly told that there is still no available bed for him. At the same time, the actual disease, which may have been limited when first notified, proceeds to extend in many instances, until the type of case has actually changed radically when institutional treatment is eventually possible. The time has come, in my opinion, for "rapid turn-over" sanatoria to be more generally available. To such, patients could be admitted, assessed, and have specialised treatment initiated. As soon as convenient and always in a non-infective condition, they could then return home for the continuation of treatment and supervision by the chest physician of the area. The increasing use of new therapeutic agents and surgical intervention will no doubt revolutionise our ideas on effective control of tuberculosis and rehabilitation of the tuberculous in the comparatively near future, but meantime we are faced with the prolongation of the existence of a wealth of tuberculous infection in some homes because of what appears at present to be unsuperable difficulty in making adequate institutional provision on traditional lines.

# 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 .. ..	18	12	6
Gonorrhoea .. ..	29	17	12
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	83	47	36
	<hr/> 130	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 54
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis .. ..	1850	880	970
Gonorrhoea .. ..	272	168	104
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	440	265	175
	<hr/> 2562	<hr/> 1313	<hr/> 1249
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis .. ..	894	249	645
Gonorrhoea .. ..	62	19	43
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	82	38	44
	<hr/> 1038	<hr/> 306	<hr/> 732
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

4. Number of in-patient days :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis .. ..	226	69	157
Gonorrhoea .. ..	—	—	—
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	29	7	22
	<hr/> 255	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 179
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



- |    |   |      |
|----|---|------|
| 5. | Number of specimens examined at, and by the<br>Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.. .. | 320  |
| 6. | Number of specimens sent for examination to an<br>Approved Laboratory .. .. .               | 1228 |

As compared with 1948, the number of male patients has decreased by 21, and the number of female patients has decreased by 20. The total attendances have decreased from 3,802 in 1948, to 3,600 in 1949.

Seven new patients from Wakefield attended the Leeds General Infirmary Clinic during the year; none were found, however, to be suffering from Venereal Disease.

#### **Venereal Diseases—Social Work.**

I am indebted to Miss H. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V's Certificate, for the following particulars relating to the year 1949 :—

#### **Contact Tracing.**

##### **Contacts who attended by persuasion of Original Patient:—**

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Syphilis 1, 2, 3. (Early)	..	..	—	—	—
Syphilis 4. (Late, Latent)	..	..	2	—	—
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	..	..	—	1	1
Non-Venereal .. .. .	..	..	3	18	18
			—	5	19
			—	—	—

##### **Contacts persuaded to attend by Social Worker :—**

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Syphilis 1, 2, 3. (Early)	..	..	—	—	—
Syphilis 4. (Late, Latent)	..	..	2	4	4
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	..	..	1	4	4
Non Venereal .. .. .	..	..	2	5	5
			—	5	13
			—	—	—

**Defaulters.**

35 Patients defaulted during 1949, several more than once.

25 returned after one or more visits, four left the district and could not be traced, six failed to return.

**Visiting.**

No of Visits and Re-Visits to Contacts	..	..	..	43
No. of First Visits to Defaulters	..	..	..	35
No. of Re-Visits to Defaulters	..	..	..	68
No. of Ineffective Visits	..	..	..	69
No. of Miscellaneous Visits (Doctors, Hospitals, etc.)	..	..	..	11



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

**Supervision of Midwives.****Notice of Intention to Practise.**

During 1949, 43 Midwives gave Notice of Intention to Practise in the City of Wakefield. Of these, 20 were on the staff of the Maternity Hospital and 13 were on the staff of the General Hospital. Six were Municipal Midwives (including two who were Relief Midwives). Two were in Private Nursing Homes and 2 were in Private Practice (including one who does not normally practise in Wakefield).

The nineteenth edition of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, issued during 1947, contains a provision that Midwives acting as Maternity Nurses shall give Notice of Intention to Practise, and in this connection 40 Notices were received (one from a Midwife who does not normally practise in Wakefield).

**Cases attended during 1949.**

## (1) All Midwives.:

District Cases attended by Midwives as Midwives	270
District Cases attended by Midwives as Maternity Nurses .. .. .	81
Total .. .. .	351

## (2) Municipal District Midwives.

District Cases attended by Municipal Midwives	
(a) As Midwives ..	264
(b) As Maternity Nurses	77

<i>Name</i>	<i>As Midwife</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurse</i>
Miss E. A. Halls .. .. .	80	6
Miss E. M. Marshall .. .. .	51	35
Miss I. Lessons .. .. .	50	23
Miss W. Radcliffe .. .. .	39	8
Miss A. L. Bray (Relief Left 16.2.49) ..	6	3
Miss P. M. Haw (Relief commenced 1.3.49) .. .. .	38	2
	264	77

## (3) Private Midwives.

District Cases attended by Private Midwives ..	
(a) As Midwives ..	6
(b) As Maternity Nurses ..	4
Total ..	351

**Medical Help.**

During the year 107 notifications of sending for Medical Aid were received from the District Midwives (39.6% of Midwives cases). Of these 78 were for the mother, 27 for the baby, and 2 for both mother and baby.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**

During 1949, nine cases were notified, eight from the Maternity Hospital, and one from the patient's home. All recovered.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

There were seven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during 1949. Two occurred in the Maternity Hospital and five in Patients' own homes. All recovered.

**Pemphigus Neonatorum.**

During 1949, no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified.

**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 .. .. .	966
Revisits under 1 year .. .. .	5038
Primary visits 1-5 years .. .. .	13
Revisits 1-5 years .. .. .	5730

Total .. 11747



Visits to Expectant Mothers :—					
Primary Visits	..	..	..	..	126
Revisits	..	..	..	..	56
Visits <i>re</i> Stillbirths and Infant Deaths	..	..	..	..	19
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	252
Attendances at Tuberculosis Dispensary	..	..	..	..	145
Visits to Tuberculosis Patients—Primary Visits	..	..	..	..	75
Revisits	..	..	..	..	662
Visits <i>re</i> Mental Defectives—Primary Visits	..	..	..	..	12
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	399
Visits to Schools	..	..	..	..	434
Examinations at Schools <i>re</i> Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	21744
Home visits <i>re</i> treatment	..	..	..	..	1017
Home visits <i>re</i> contagious diseases	..	..	..	..	453
Home visits <i>re</i> verminous and neglected children	..	..	..	..	36
Home visits for other purposes	..	..	..	..	439
Total Home visits <i>re</i> school children	..	..	..	..	1945
Total number of home visits for all purposes	..	..	..	..	15041

#### Child Welfare Centres.

During the year 1949, the total numbers on the registers at the six Child Welfare Centres were as follows :—

<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Infants, 0-1 year</i>	<i>Children, 1-5 years</i>
1469	1062	544

The total attendances made during the year were :—

<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Infants, 0-1</i>	<i>Children, 1-5</i>
11,852	9,036	3436

Total number of medical examinations :—

<i>Mothers</i>			<i>Infants and Children</i>		
<i>First con- sultation</i>	<i>Re exams</i>	<i>Total exams</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- examined</i>	<i>Total exams</i>
59	74	133	1094	5703	6797

#### Vaccination.

Vaccination was undertaken at the Child Welfare Centres during the year. The total number of infants vaccinated was 143.



**Issue of National Dried Milk.**

Sold at Cost Price:	..	..	..	5956 tins :
				(20 ozs.)
Issued Free	..	..	..	4
				-----
			Total	5960
				-----

**Lactagol Supplied.**

Issued Free	..	..	..	1959
				-----
				-----

**Ante-Natal Clinics.**

During the year 1949, the Ante-Natal Clinics held at Manygates Maternity Hospital and at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, at which both hospital and domiciliary cases attend, continued to operate, under the care of Dr. Jessie Eeles (formerly the Authority's Maternity and Child Welfare Officer) who is now a full time officer of the Regional Hospital Board, and the Authority's own Medical Officers.

2,133 attendances were made by 351 domiciliary cases, including 259 new cases.

At the Post Natal Clinic 157 attendances were made by 139 cases.

I think it gives cause for regret that before long, there will be complete separation of the Local Health Authority's Ante-Natal Clinics and those which are the responsibility of the Hospital Services. The present set-up has made it easy to effect changes in the arrangements in any particular case at short notice and with a minimum of administrative action. There will always be the need for modifications in provisional arrangements for confinements and up to the present, it must have been very advantageous for the Obstetric Officer of the hospital to have followed a case through the Ante-Natal Period, when some emergency before or during labour made it necessary to provide confinement facilities in hospital.

The division of ante-natal mothers into two categories because of the confinement arrangements or because of medical or obstetric need is not good. It is bound to react on those who have to change over to a new Ante-Natal Clinic because their arrangements to be confined in their own homes are no longer suitable for one or other reason and it may be that ante-natal mothers who are to remain at home for their confinement may consider they have been relegated to a "second best" ante-natal clinic, while their husbands, in common with all earners, are supplying the money to provide the Specialist Clinics.



So far as Preventive Medicine is concerned, the normal pregnant woman should have the very best available advice and she should not be placed in a category which gives her even the faintest suggestion that her pregnancy is not really important and certainly not interesting.

Theoretically there is the most excellent provision for all possible combinations of circumstances relating to pregnancy. A case which has been normal up to a certain point and which has been recorded as "domiciliary confinement booking" can easily be referred to the Specialist Ante-Natal Clinic when something has gone wrong and has been recognised as going wrong by someone other than a Specialist. A second case, recorded as a "hospital confinement booking" can easily, apparently, at some later month of pregnancy, arrange to have her baby at home because the hospital is "booked up". If some change has to be made in either case mentioned or in a multitude of others with never-ending combinations of medical, obstetrical and environmental circumstances, there must of necessity be engendered in the minds of the pregnant women a sense of anxiety and insecurity. Surely this does not react to the good of the expectant mothers and it may be that such a state of nervous tension has some effect on the character of the actual labours.

### **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 City, and the Senior Health Visitor gives the following notes relating to illegitimate children born in the City during the year 1949:—

"During the year 44 illegitimate births occurred in the City, 22 to married women and 22 to single women, the total being 8 less than in the previous year.

14 of the children born to married women were registered in the father's name, and nine of these remain with both parents who are living together. Of the remainder, two are with the mother and absorbed into her family, two have died, and one left the City.

Of the eight born to married women and registered in the mother's name, two are with parents living together, three with mother and her family—the parents of one in this last group are hoping to marry if divorce proceedings are successful—two were adopted, and one left the City.

Seven of the children born to single women were registered in the father's name. Five of these are with parents living together—another is with mother and her family (parents hoping to marry after divorce), and the other one left the district.



Of the 15 born to single girls and registered in the mother's name, ten are with mother and absorbed into her family, one is with parents living together, three were adopted and one died.

Excluding adoptions all the above children remaining in the City are with one or both parents, absorbed into family life with no discernable difference between the legitimate and the illegitimate."

### **Burneytops Nursery.**

The above Nursery, which is situated in West Parade and which had functioned as a war-time Nursery since 1942, was taken over entirely by the Corporation on the 1st April, 1946. Up to that time the Nursery had been open day and night, but since April, 1946, it has functioned as a Day Nursery only.

Accommodation is provided for 47 children (22 toddlers and 25 babies) and the average daily attendance during 1949 was 32 (19 toddlers and 13 babies).

At the beginning of the year, the average daily attendances were 29-10 under the age of two and 19 between the ages of two and five, whereas at the end of the year, the corresponding numbers were 31-13 under the age of two and 18 between the ages of two and five years.

The mothers of the children accommodated in the Nursery are practically all employed. From time to time exceptional admissions are arranged where home circumstances have become, for temporary reasons, difficult.

Every effort is made to use the Nursery as a means of educating not only the children but also the parents in the routine matters affecting the welfare of the children. The amount of progress made in this is discernible on studying the conduct of new children. It is then obvious that a considerable amount of self-discipline, self assertion and amenability to instruction have been acquired by those in regular attendance.

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

The distribution of cod liver oil and fruit juices to children under five years of age continued throughout the year. The distributive work was carried out at the Child Welfare Centres, at the Homestead, Alverthorpe Road, and at the Women's Voluntary Service Headquarters.

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 1949 were as follows :—

Cod Liver Oil and Capsules—16,714.

Orange Juice—44,354 bottles.



## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During 1949, the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department carried out 165 medical examinations in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

In addition, one medical examination was carried out on behalf of another Authority.

TABLE I.  
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Births	Birth rate	Deaths	Crude Death rate +	Infant- ile Deaths	Infant Morta- lity rate	Number of Cases			
								Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1939	59,040	781	13.2	748	12.8	45	58	—	4	244	113
1940	56,050 (Civilian only).	812	14.5	759	13.5	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
1946	57,010	1170	20.5	658	11.5	45	38	—	—	70	22
1947	57,690	1201	20.8	668	11.6	48	39	1	4	133	14
1948	57,910	1028	17.8	706	12.2	34	33	—	—	307	1
1949	60,170	1012	16.8	700	11.6	36	35	—	1	107	3

+ All the death-rates shown in this table are "crude" death-rates, as the "comparability factor" was not available for the years 1941—1948 inclusive. The "comparable" death-rate for the year 1949 is 12.3.



TABLE II.  
Birth-Rates, Civilian Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality and  
Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1949.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (resident popula- tions 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London	Wakefield
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Live Births .....	16.7(a)	18.7	18.0	18.5	16.8
Still Births .....	0.39(a)	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.46
Deaths :—					
All Causes .....	11.7	12.5	11.6	12.2	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid .....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough .....	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria .....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza .....	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.20
Tuberculosis.....	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.36
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis .....	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia .....	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59	0.53
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever .....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever .....	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05
Scarlet Fever.....	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46	1.77
Whooping Cough .....	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70	0.81
Diphtheria .....	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05
Erysipelas .....	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.15
Measles .....	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54	5.41
Pneumonia .....	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55	1.06
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.12
Acute Polioencephalitis .....	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age....	32(b)	37	30	29	35
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age .....	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7	0.10
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Infection .....	0.22	} Not available		{	0.96
Others .....	0.76				1.92
Totals.....	0.98				2.88
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia .....	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82	8.65

(a) Rates per 1,000 total population.. (b) Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE III  
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1949.

Causes of Death	Totals	Coroner's Enquiries	Public Institutions	Age Distribution.																								Alverthorpe	North Westgate	South Westgate	St. John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	Kirkgate	Primrose Hill	Calder	Belle Vue	Sandal
				Under 1 year		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		75—up														
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
3. Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
4. Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
5. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	20	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
8. Syphilitic Disease.....	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
9. Influenza .....	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
10. Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
11. Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
13M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
13F. Cancer of Uterus .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	14	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
15. Cancer of Breast .....	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
16. Cancer of all Other Sites .....	65	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
17. Diabetes .....	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
18. Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions .....	94	3	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
19. Heart Disease .....	215	21	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .....	17	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
21. Bronchitis .....	73	4	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
22. Pneumonia.....	38	8	21	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
23. Other Respiratory Diseases .....	10	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
24. Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum .....	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
25. Diarrhoea .....	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
26. Appendicitis .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
27. Other Digestive Diseases.....	10	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
28. Nephritis .....	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
30. Other Maternal Causes .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
31. Premature Birth .....	11	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease .....	11	—	7	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
33. Suicide .....	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
34. Road Traffic Accidents .....	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
35. Other Violent Causes .....	10	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
36. All Other Causes .....	43	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Totals .....	700	60	200	24	12	2	—	3	2	3	—	6	6	4	14	13	10	40	30	74	49	105	93	96	132	93	145	41	54	73	38	28	39	51	68	70		



TABLE III  
CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause of Death	Age Group											
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12
Heart Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Stroke	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lung Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cancer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Diabetes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kidney Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Liver Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Infectious Diseases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Accidents	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Other	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1949.

DISEASE.	AGE DISTRIBUTION													Deaths	WARDS								Non-Resident and/or Non-Civilian			
	Total all ages	65 years and up													Cases sent to Hospital	Alverthorpe	Nth. Westgate	St. John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	Kirkgate	Primrose Hill		Calder	Belle Vue	Sandal
		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	7	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Encephalitis Lethargica	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enteric Fever	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Erysipelas	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	326	24	47	51	59	67	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	24	9	14	19	21	16	38	45	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	6	5	1	2	3	-	2	1	4	7	22	11	38	12	7	18	3	7	7	3	2	3	5	4	
Pneumonia	64	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Polio-Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Scarlet Fever	107	-	2	16	10	17	37	13	3	6	3	-	-	96	-	-	33	5	6	11	1	1	3	3	12	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Whooping Cough	49	6	11	10	5	6	9	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	6	6	3	2	1	2	3	4	
Totals	596	44	68	79	77	95	124	18	9	18	22	29	13	170	13	96	161	39	30	47	25	26	25	53	62	25



Age	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-100
Male	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Infants	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Children	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Adolescents	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Young Adults	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Adults	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elderly	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

INFECTIONS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1900

TABLE 10

