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CITY OF WAKEFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1951





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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
KING STREET,
WAKEFIELD.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is my first annual report on the work of the Public Health Department. Let me say at the outset that when I took up my appointment on April 2nd, 1951, I found the task of assuming control very much easier than I expected. My predecessor had prepared for some months for his departure, and had put every one of the Department's affairs in good order. I must, therefore, pay tribute to his knowledge and his skill as an administrator. Having been so long as the head of the Department and having grown up with it, as it were, only Dr. Allardice will know how difficult it was to abandon the high position which he had held so long and with such distinction. My good wishes go with him in his new appointment.

Turning to the work of the Department, I must in so doing thank the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the members of the Health Committee for the very great help they have given me in taking up my duties and smoothing over the transition. To change horses in midstream is never easy and fraught with danger, unless both horses and riders are accustomed to vicissitudes. This change, however, thanks to the helping hand of the Committee, was accomplished without anxiety or difficulty on my part.

Vital Statistics.

In commenting here I have to be very careful. So much can be manufactured out of statistics. False conclusions can be drawn, leading to the painting of landscape masterpieces. In reports made to other authorities it has been my custom to look at three rates — (1) the Birth rate, (2) the Death rate, and (3) the Infantile Death rate, and note any movement up or down and attempt to explain the reason. One keeps in mind also the figures for the whole country, and of towns of comparable size, so that one can narrow down causes and trends, and differentiate those national and those merely local. The figures for Birth rate and Death rate show no marked alteration, indeed they follow the national trend

for both to fall steadily. The Infantile Death rate is a much more local index, and although it must be compared nationally and with other towns, it reflects conditions here in Wakefield. Firstly, it is a valuable index of health in pregnancy, reflecting also the state of well being in the home. Secondly, it is an index of the housing conditions, living conditions and standards in the City, and thirdly it is an index of the influence of the Health Department through the Medical Officers, Health Visitors and Midwives.

I am glad to say that this year there has been a substantial reduction in the number of infant deaths compared with last year (page No. 15). I was perturbed, and so was the Committee, last year at the high infantile Death rate (42.0 per 1,000 live births), so that it is with some satisfaction that, after having asked Dr. Karney to analyse the causes of infant deaths (whose work is on page No. 79 of this report) and to take every possible step to reduce the preventable deaths, I can report a substantial reduction. It would be unwise to claim that the reduction can be due to nothing else than our efforts, because there are so many circumstances over which we had no control. Dr. Karney's investigations and conclusions are very interesting, and great credit is due to him for his work.

The Maternity Service of the City.

When the full meaning of the changes in responsibility with regard to them was plain, continued under difficulties. It was a severe blow to give up the fine Maternity Hospital built by the ratepayers of Wakefield for its mothers. It is galling now for mothers to find that their hospital no longer serves Wakefield alone but takes in cases from as far away as Goole. In the same case it is maddening to find admission to hospital refused. The explanation is not difficult to understand. The profession and the Ministry have agreed that Maternity is not primarily a hospital matter, and instituted priority classes of mothers based on medical and social need. The scheme of selection of such mothers is working well in Wakefield. I am asked by the Hospital in all cases of request for hospital confinement that have no medical priority to examine the suitability of the applicant's home for the confinement to take place there. In somewhat more than half of these cases I have received reports from the Health Visitors that the home is unsuitable. The Hospital is informed accordingly.

The main cause of unsuitability, besides the usual ones of sub-standard houses, is overcrowding — mainly through living with relatives. In almost every case where relatives refuse permis-

sion for the confinement to take place at home — and this occurs many times — it is when the mother-to-be is living with her husband's people. The excuses that are made to the Health Visitors are legion and flimsy. In most cases, therefore, when the home is perfectly suitable and the in-laws have refused I haven't had the heart to refuse a hospital bed. I cannot, however, refrain from commenting on the uncharitableness of some in-laws. Refusal for confinement at home has only occurred once this year where a daughter has been living with her parents, and the reasons were genuine illness.

In view of the gradual increase in the number of home confinements to 50 per cent. of the total births it was necessary for me to ask the Health Committee to increase the number of midwives from 5 to 6, and Mrs. A. F. Rozycka was appointed on 1st December, 1951.

This year marked the end of a controversy with the Regional Hospital Board with regard to properties which in the opinion of the Council should not be vested in the Minister. I do not propose to give full details here but only to mention that Manygates Clinic, which for convenience was built in the grounds of Manygates Maternity Hospital and used for school medical, school dental, child welfare and ante-natal purposes will, by agreement with the Regional Hospital Board, continue so to be used up to 50 per cent. of clinic time each by the Local Health Authority and the Regional Hospital Board. This is to be subject to local adjustment between medical staffs. No charge for this use was to be made.

Domestic Help.

This remarkable personal service has had continued and sustained pressure put upon it by the sick, lying-in, and the infirm. Miss Cox is an admirable organiser, and by her great tact and flair for picking up the right helps for the right homes, has avoided what can be unpleasant clashes of personalities. I would like to point out that this service is so very personal that when the help has been attending a home for a week or so the employer has come to think of the help as personal property and resents any change. This is understandable, but regrettable. It occurs mainly in connection with the very best home helps, upon whom we can rely to do anything in any home that any housewife would do, with rather more tact and friendliness than some. It will be apparent that these home helps are in great demand by the public but are also needed to go to special cases where the home may be difficult.

Such home helps are liable to be overworked and put upon, unless careful watch is kept on their duties. I cannot guarantee to send any particular help on request, and in the same way I reserve the right to move a home help somewhere else if necessary, but at the same time making sure that the home is covered for domestic assistance.

Child Welfare.

We have been in difficulty owing to shortage of health visiting staff, further mention of which will be made, with the result that the home visiting of infants and mothers began to lag, so that towards the end of the year we were considerably down on our visiting of the Toddlers. I am sure it is an understood thing that unless one can be sure of consistent visiting of mothers and babies, preferably by the same person, the attendances at the Clinics fall off. Those who attend are the already converted, and the mothers with first babies. The persons whom we want to get to the clinic — the indifferent, the indigent, and the ignorant, just won't come. These are the families that are larger, and therefore the families whose parents require all the help the health visitor can give.

Much has been written about the help the health visitor can give the mother with the rearing of her child, at home and in the clinic. Not so much has been said about the work the doctor does in the clinic. The help given should not only be in connection with feeding the infant, the clothes it should wear, the minor points of the training in cleanliness. This help is very necessary and has in the past been in the main responsible for reducing the infantile death rate. But mere survival is not nearly enough. The child is an individual in miniature, and in its infancy is the beginning of its future character laid down. Countless mothers have great difficulty with the upbringing of their first born and have great need of advice and explanation of child behaviour. Each mother needs to understand her own behaviour and that of her husband. It is understandable that two people, who have often not had time to understand one another, should be bewildered at what to do with an infant. Here is a major family event which changes the whole course of the family, so that unless the mother and father are particularly intelligent, particularly unsentimental, and particularly well self-disciplined, it is not hard to understand that they are more or less satisfied if they can manage to feed the infant properly and ensure its survival. But the strain between the parents very often becomes unbearable, with resultant emotional outbursts which are harmful not only to

both parents but also to the infant. In my opinion much more needs to be done to contact the mothers about their trials at home with husband and children. Much help can be given by knowledgeable health visitors and doctors that would prevent these dreadful strains and stresses in the home which have such a profound effect on the character and personality of the infant. It is my intention to encourage the staff to pay more attention to explaining child behaviour to parents than has been done. Child guidance in my mind is wrongly applied at the school period — Child Guidance is a preventive measure to be applied as soon as the child is born. It is in reality Parent Guidance. Much of the social and educational difficulties and the maladjustment that is discovered in school need never have occurred had the knowledge of infant management we have today been used to guide parents during the first five years of the child's life.

The Ambulance Service.

It is true there has been a great deal of abuse of the ambulance service. This has been due in the main to a misconception by the general public at large, including those responsible for requesting ambulances. The public was told the ambulance was free. They were also told they could have one whenever they needed it. Both these statements were and are true. But the whole crux of the matter hangs on the word "need". Most people don't realise there are two meanings to this word, and they make "need" synonymous with "want". The Act says "it shall be the duty of every local health authority to make provision for securing that ambulances and other means of transport are available, *where necessary*.....". This phrase is a very important one. It is generally interpreted to mean when the local health authority consider it necessary. Thus the local health authority have the last word with regard to "need". My criterion in deciding whether or not to send an ambulance is to try to ascertain "the fitness or otherwise of a person to use public transport". There is all the difference in the world between that phrase and "does this patient require an ambulance?".

Realising the importance of keeping the demands on the ambulance service within bounds and further of checking abuse, I discussed the matter with general medical practitioners and the hospitals. The Hospitals were the biggest culprits, mainly because there was no recognised procedure of ordering ambulances, and any one used to order one and at any time. I have to report with great satisfaction a marked decrease in the abuse of the

service. The general medical practitioners were co-operative all the way and so were the hospitals. I am hoping for further improvement. When one considers that in Wakefield it costs 14/1d. per patient carried one begins to realise how important it is to exercise the greatest economy possible without inflicting hardship.

Tuberculosis.

I have to record with pleasure the great help I have had from Dr. D. K. Stevenson, the Chest Physician. Owing to his good will and friendliness, in addition to his enthusiasm and skill in treating this really most curable but at the same time serious disease, the after-care work has been working smoothly. The Council's Special Houses are being used to their fullest extent, and the turnover has been gratifying. This year I have introduced some new Tuberculosis figures — besides those for new cases and those who have died I have been able to give the figures for those who have been progressing and those who have been cured during the year. I think it makes less depressing reading to know of the recoveries. Next year I hope to give further information.

Mental Health.

A scheme was begun to introduce an Occupation Centre, such as obtained in the City before the War. The West Riding County Council agreed to share the Centre, an apportionment of cost to be agreed. There were to be 40 places for both sexes up to the age of 40, but at the time of writing the Ministry of Health have indicated that the cost of the scheme must be met out of savings. In other words, there could be no increase in the Ministry's grant. The scheme, therefore, is in abeyance, but it is hoped to introduce it again next year.

Space does not permit any comment in this report concerning Housing, Smoke Abatement and General Sanitation. Mr. Roberts, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has made some remarks later on in the report, for which I thank him.

Staff.

Movements of Staff have been mainly amongst the Health Visitors, and I have to record with regret the retirement of Miss Robertshaw in June, 1951, and welcome her successor, Miss H. Bell, who has been promoted. I welcome too Dr. Gilbert Tattersall as Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer, who came to us in May, 1951. I set down my appreciation of the work he has done since coming here in con-

nection with Ante-Natal work, and I publish some figures he has given me on the Haemoglobin levels in Pregnant Women. As he points out, the figures are of little significance owing to the smallness of the number of mothers, but as years go by they may well be of considerable importance.

Finally, I want to record my appreciation of the help I have received from all the staff, and for all the enthusiasm they have shown and their forbearance and patience in breaking in a new chief. This first year has been exciting for me, very new and quite strange, but it has passed without difficulty, thanks to their help.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. K. THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1951*Mayor :*

Councillor E. E. Borkwood, J.P.

Chairman :

Councillor Leonard Boston

Deputy-Chairman :

Alderman (Mrs.) M. L. Thomas

Alderman (Mrs.) F. W. Stott, J.P.

„ C. Whitaker.

Councillor (Mrs.) E. H. Crowe, J.P.

„ S. J. Denyer.

„ F. Ellis.

„ B. H. Etherton.

„ J. A. Garritty.

„ R. Kaye.

„ H. Lowery.

„ L. Moore.

„ A. Quinn.

„ R. Wheeler, J.P.

„ O. F. O. Widdrington.

Co-opted Members :

Mr. F. G. W. Bruce	}	Representing Wakefield Executive Council.
Mr. J. H. Perkins		

Dr. J. J. Reynolds	}	Representing Local Medical Committee.
Dr. J. Skirrow		

Mr. F. Crook	Representing Hospital Management Committee No. 9.
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Councillor L. S. Blakeley	Representing Hospital Manage- ment Committee No. 10.
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1952.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :—

FRANK ALLARDICE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned
31st March, 1951).

CYRIL GEORGE KAY THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H. (Appointed 1st April, 1951).

Deputy Medical Officer :—

PATRICK LAWRENCE KARNEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer :—

GILBERT TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
(Appointed 14th May, 1951).

School Dental Officer :—

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

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

G. B. CREIGHTON, L.D.S. (Sheffield).

Public Analyst (Part-time) :—

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

Chest Physician (Part-time) :—

D. K. STEVENSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

Sanitary Inspection :—

Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

WILLIAM ROBERTS, (a), (b).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

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

District Sanitary Inspectors :—

GEORGE HEPWORTH, (b), (c).

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

LEONARD J. JONES, (b), (c).

ROWLAND MURGATROYD, (b), (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.

*Health Visiting Staff.**Senior Health Visitor :—*

HILDA ROBERTSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Cert.
(Retired 7th June, 1951).

HANNAH BELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.
(Appointed Senior H.V. from 8th June, 1951.)

Health Visitors :—

SARAH ROXBY PEARSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

MARY KATE MISKELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

Mrs. MIRIAM FAULKNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

Mrs. WINIFRED ELLIOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate. (Resigned 7th August, 1951.)

Mrs. ANN A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.
(Part-time, appointed 25th June, 1951).

Student Health Visitors :—

JOAN GAFFNEY, S.R.N., C.M.B. Certificate (Part I)..
(Commenced training, October, 1951).

MARGARET PATRICIA PROCTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
(Commenced training October, 1951).

Orthopaedic and U.V.R. Nurse :—

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

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.

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

PHYLLIS M. HAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. ANNA F. ROZYCKA, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Ap-
pointed 1st December, 1951).

School Clinic Etc. Nurse :—

Mrs. M. CLAYTON, S.R.N.

Dental Attendant :—

BARBARA LEAF.

Domestic Help Organiser :—

SARAH H. COX.

Venereal Diseases Social Worker (Part-time) :—

Miss H. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

*Mental Health.**"Duly Authorised Officers" (part-time) :—*

HARRY B. CARR.

ALFRED HUDSON.

Mental Health Social Worker (Part Time) :—

JOHN MARSDEN.

CLERICAL STAFF at 31st December, 1951 :—

Chief Clerk :—

WILLIAM V. MORRIS.

Assistant Chief Clerk :—

RAYMOND D. SCOTT.

School Health Services Clerk :—

HERBERT W. TATE.

Ambulance Service Clerk :—

ROBERT HOPWOOD.

Accounts, etc. Clerk :—

EDWIN MORTON.

Clerks :—

VERA ALLEN, Domestic Help Section.

DOREEN BLANSHARD, School Health Services Section.

DEREK CLAYTON, Sanitary Inspector's Section.

FREDERICK C. DEWS, General Office.

MARJORIE GOODWIN, General Office.

BETTY HARVEY, General Office.

Mrs. K. NORRIS, Principal Child Welfare Centre.

BETTY PINDER, Domestic Help Section.

Mrs. E. WRIGHT, General Office.

GLENYS WRIGHT, Ambulance Service Section.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) 5,800

Population :—

(a) Census, 1951 (vide Registrar General's Preliminary Report) 60,380

(b) Registrar General's Estimated Home Population, Mid-year, 1951 59,230

Number of Inhabited houses at end of 1951, according to Rate Books 17,161

Rateable Value, 1st April, 1951 £413,837

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1951 . . Gross £1,660
Net £1,638

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Registered Live Births—Legitimate . .	871	459	412
Illegitimate . .	43	25	18
	<hr/> 914	<hr/> 484	<hr/> 430

Crude Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population 15.4

Comparable Birth-rate 16.0

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Still-Births	15	10	5
Still-Birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births . .			16.1

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths	740	405	335
Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population . .			12.5
Comparable Death-rate			13.0

Maternal Deaths :—

Puerperal Infection . .	Nil	{ Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births }	0.00
Other Puerperal causes . .	Nil		

Total . .	Nil	0.00
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants 30 Rate per 1,000 live births 32.8

Legitimate infants 27 Rate per 1,000 leg. live births 31.0

Illegitimate infants 3 Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births 69.8

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during the year 1951 was 1,151, including 461 non-residents. In addition 50 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 740 (405 males and 335 females), giving a crude death rate of 12.5 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the years 1950 and 1949 were 10.7 and 11.6 respectively.

In order to make the above crude death rate comparable with the rates in other areas, where populations may be constituted differently from that of Wakefield, it is necessary to apply a "comparability factor" calculated for each area by the Registrar-General. In the case of Wakefield the factor for 1951 is 1.05, which gives a death rate of 13.0 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 1951 was 12.5, for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 13.4, and for London 13.1.

More than 64 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	234	31.6
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ..	99	13.3
Cancer	98	13.2

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

Infant Mortality.

The number of infant deaths (under one year of age) was 30 (16 males and 14 females) giving an infantile mortality rate of 32.8 per 1,000 live births compared with 42.0 in 1950 and 35.5 in 1949. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 29.6, and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns 33.9

The neo-natal mortality rate (*i.e.*, during the first four weeks of life) was 16 as compared with 26 in 1950 and 19 in 1949.

Births.

The total number of live births registered in the City among residents was 822. The Registrar General's figure, including births in respect of residents confined outside the City was 914, as compared with 976 for the previous year. The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the population for 1951 was therefore 15.4, as compared with 16.1 in 1950, and 16.8 in 1949.

Care of Premature Infants.

A small ward in the Manygates 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 5½ lbs. or less) notified in the City was 146. Of these 37 were born at home and 109 in hospitals.

Of the 37 premature babies born at home 35 were nursed entirely at home and two were admitted to hospital where they later died. At the end of one month, the remaining 35 babies had all survived.

Of the 109 premature babies born in hospital 13 died during the first 24 hours, and a total of 89 survived at the end of one month.

These are good results, and it must be understood that the death rate among the premature babies admitted to hospital or born in hospital is necessarily higher than among those born at home and nursed at home. The reason is that many are admitted to hospital because their tininess and immaturity required the special equipment and constant expert care only obtained in a specially equipped hospital.

Several midwives have special training in the care of premature infants, and it is considered most advisable that the infant, if born on the district, should remain with its mother unless it shows signs of distress.

During the year the cleavage which occurred on the appointed day with our Manygates Maternity Hospital has been growing less and less, and I am happy to say at the time of writing very close co-operation exists, so that premature birth has as good care as before. The small ward in Manygates which has been used for premature infants is entirely inadequate, but nevertheless is equipped with a special cot and oxygen covers. We hope that the policy of the Regional Hospital Board concerning the reorganisation of the premature birth units attached to hospitals will soon become clear.

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 1951 on behalf of the Corporation by the Wakefield and District Victoria Nursing Association.

During the year 1951, a total of 1,152 cases were attended, and 41,741 home visits were made by the Association's nurses, as compared with 909 cases and 32,190 home visits in 1950.

Miss M. Robson acts as Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.

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 1951. Miss S. H. Cox acts as Domestic Help Organiser.

During the year 1951, Domestic Helps were provided in 537 cases, as compared with 444 cases in 1950. At the end of the year, six whole-time and ninety-eight part-time Domestic Helps were employed.

Below is an analysis of the 537 cases in which Domestic Help was provided during the year 1951 :—

Confinements	79
Sickness in the Home	204
Surgical and medical cases in Hospital	80
Aged and Chronic Sick	150
Blind	18
Tubercular Patients	5
Miscellaneous	1
Total	537

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 Wakefield Corporation water supply have been made by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, of Halifax, and bacteriological examinations have been made by 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.I.C., of Leeds.

Ambulance Service.

The following table shows the number of patients conveyed, number of journeys and mileage each month during the year 1951 :—

Month	No. of Patients Conveyed.		Mileage				Cases of Accident and illness in the street.	
			AMULANCES		CARS		Within the City	Out-side City
	By Ambulances	By Cars	Town Journeys	Distance Journeys	Town Journeys	Distance Journeys		
Jan.	524	447	2719	3621	1331	3122	8	1
Feb.	500	387	1435	2944	1184	3633	8	—
March	617	409	1591	3949	1225	3473	23	—
April	666	302	1735	4621	954	2847	25	—
May	441	536	2144	1288	1795	4476	11	1
June	487	490	1476	3431	1580	4597	21	—
July	744	457	1703	4243	1244	3466	12	—
Aug.	607	464	1430	2724	1183	3699	17	—
Sept.	494	476	1017	3047	1291	2933	15	—
Oct.	630	507	1423	3610	1330	3803	23	—
Nov.	603	521	1518	2379	1413	3873	18	—
Dec.	526	611	1654	3085	1266	2540	25	—
Totals:	6839	5607	19845	38942	15796	42462	206	2
Total Mileage — 117,045								

Vehicle Maintenance Depot.

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

<i>Department</i>	<i>No. of Vehicles serviced</i>	<i>Man hours spent on Vehicles by Mechanic</i>
Health (Ambulance Service)	10	1482½
Health (Home Nursing Cars)	2	154
Health (Home Nursing Cycles)	3	63½
Health (Utility Van)	1	153
Health (H.V.'s Cycle)	1	6½
Education	2	130
Cemetery	1	8
Waterworks	3	94¾
Women's Voluntary Services	1	10
Totals	24	2102

Some re-organisation of the Ambulance Service has taken place gradually over the year, mainly in connection with the tightening up of the use of ambulances.

Two new vehicles were delivered — one sitting case vehicle and one Bedford Ambulance.

The total cost of the service in 1951 was £10,328, the cost per patient averaged 14/1d., and the cost per vehicle mile averaged 1/6d.

Dental Treatment.

This is a free service and an obligatory duty on the part of the Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. It should be explained that Mr. G. B. Creighton, L.D.S. holds a part-time appointment specially to deal with nursing mothers on account of the great pressure placed upon Mr. Cubitt, the School Dentist, by the needs of the School Children. He, however, has helped greatly by providing treatment for the pre-school child. His long experience and great patience with children make him the ideal person to carry out this work.

A statistical account of the work carried out by both Mr. Creighton and Mr. Cubitt is set out below.

(1) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

I am indebted to Mr. G. B. Creighton, L.D.S. for the following statement of work carried out during the year 1951 :—

(a) Number examined	92
Found to require treatment	89
Number treated	85
Made dentally fit	66

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

Extractions	273
Anaesthetics—local	305
Fillings	43
Scalings or scaling and gum treatment	59
Silver Nitrate treatment	15
Dressings	27
Dentures provided—Complete	16
Partial	4

(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 1951 in respect of children under 5 years of age.

(a) Number examined	291
Found to require treatment	109
Number treated	66
Made dentally fit	64

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

Extractions	97
Anaesthetics—local	67
—general	1
Fillings	20
Silver nitrate treatment	23
Dressings	3

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 and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health are approved Medical Officers for the purpose of certificates 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. A Mental Health Social Worker—Mr. John Marsden—is employed 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. 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.

THE SCOPE AND DETAILS OF MENTAL HEALTH.

Mr. Marsden has prepared the following notes at my request.

"The number of new cases referred during the year was approximately the same as for the previous year — seventy-three as against sixty-two for 1950, Stanley Royd Hospital and the Clayton Hospital Out-Patients Psychiatric Clinic again being the chief sources of referral. It is, noteworthy that although patients from Wakefield are treated in other mental hospitals in the region there have been no referrals from those hospitals. Since Stanley Royd Hospital is only able to accept male patients under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts it follows that some male patients go to other hospitals. On discharge it can be assumed that some of these patients would benefit from psychiatric social work, but of course this is denied them if they are not referred. The emphasis is not on the mere placing a person in employment or of ensuring that his material needs are satisfied, important as these things are, but rather on help with personal problems and difficulties created or aggravated by personality conflicts between ex-patients and

their relatives or others with whom they may mix or live and who can be potential sources of help or hindrance to them.

Regarding the actual work done by the Social Worker little can be added to what has been said in previous reports. The basis of this type of work is the seeing of an individual in his whole environment and the aim is to enable him to achieve emotional independence and stability whilst at the same time he lives usefully to the community and in a way which is satisfying to himself."

Statistics.

"During the year a total of ninety-six people from Wakefield City have sought treatment at the Clayton Hospital Out-patient Clinic — fifty males and forty-six females."

Admittances to Mental Hospitals.

Cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers (Messrs. Carr and Hudson) of the Wakefield Local Health Authority :—

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Certified	..	..	..	..	37	38	75
Voluntary	..	..	..	..	25	30	55
Temporary	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
After-Care	..	..	..	..	—	2	2
Reported and Investigated but not Certified	..	..	..	..	7	13	20

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

It was not necessary to institute proceedings under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year 1951.

This section of the Act is useful, but it is most often not necessary to invoke the law, nor is it desirable. Every effort is made to persuade aged and infirm persons to voluntarily accept accommodation under this part of the Act. The greater number of these cases accept the inevitable. One case, with the co-operation of the Welfare Services Department was thus persuaded during the year.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938

	During 1951				Total as at 1st January, 1952			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1951								
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—								
(i) Under Section 57(3)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Under Section 57(5) :—								
On leaving Special Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On leaving ordinary schools	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases referred by the police or by the Courts under Section 8(1) (a) (or as a result of other action by the Courts).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other defectives reported during 1951								
(i) found "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) not at present "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

	During 1951				Total as at 1st January, 1952			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2. Disposal of cases.								
(a) those found "subject to be dealt with" :—								
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	3	—	—	—	18	5	22	19
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(iv) Admitted to Institutions	1	—	—	—	5	4	26	22
(v) Died or removed from area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Those not at present "subject to be dealt with" :—								
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	1	—	1	1	2	38	34
(ii) Later found not to be defective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(v) Action not yet taken	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of item 2	4	1	—	1	24	11	87	76
3. Classification of defectives in Community on 1.1.52								
(a) Cases included in item 2(a) (i) to (iii) above in need of institutional care :—								
(1) In urgent need of institutional care :—								
(i) cot and chair cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(2) Not in urgent need of institutional care :—								
(i) cot and chair cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(a)	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	—

	<i>Under age 16</i>		<i>Aged 16 and over</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
3. Classification of defectives in the Community on 1.1.52 (continued)				
(b) Of the cases included in item 3(a), number in need of institutional care <i>only</i> because of poor environment :—				
(i) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—
(ii) high grade cases.....	—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(b)	—	—	—	—
(c) Of the cases included in items 2(a)(i) and (ii) and 2(b)(i), number considered suitable for :—				
(i) Occupation Centre	10	2	7	3
(ii) Industrial centre	—	—	—	—
(iii) Home training	—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(c)	10	2	7	3
(d) Number of cases receiving training on 1st January, 1952 :—				
(i) In occupation centre	—	—	—	—
(ii) In industrial centre	—	—	—	—
(iii) At home	—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(d)	—	—	—	—

4. Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care (including Voluntary Supervision) or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1951, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1951.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
(a) Ceased to be under care	1	—	1
(b) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of	3	3	6
Total	4	3	7

5. Of the total number of Mental Defectives under Supervision or Guardianship or no longer under care.

(a) Number who have given birth to children while unmarried in 1951	Nil.
	<i>Males</i> <i>Females</i>
(b) Number who have married during 1951	— 1

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 and Post-Natal Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	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.	By appointment.
Vaccination of Infants	At Child Welfare Centres by appointment.
School Clinic, Town Hall Chambers : Minor Ailments Dental Ophthalmic	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. Daily by appointment. By appointment.
Branch Minor Ailments Clinics Snapethorpe School Manygates C.W. Centre	Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.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.

WAKEFIELD WATER.

I am indebted to the Waterworks Engineer (Mr. T. E. S. White, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.), for the following notes regarding the Water Supply during the year 1951.

(1) **Quality and Quantity.**

The Water Supply to the City of Wakefield, and to the Out Districts of Castleford, Featherstone, Horbury, Normanton, Rothwell, Stanley, and the Wakefield Rural District, has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity throughout the year.

The supply given to Ossett, 44 million gallons, between 29th December, 1950 and 12th March, 1951, was untreated water from the Ryburn trunk main and was not filtered or treated with lime. It had been dosed with chlorine at Barkisland en route.

(2) (a) **Bacteriological Examinations of Raw Water, and of Water going into supply.**

Bacteriological examination of the raw water was made from 6 samples taken during the year. The results are shown in the tables following these notes.

Bacteriological examinations of the water going into supply were made from 83 samples. With 4 exceptions, as detailed separately, the probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37 °C., was *none* per 100 million parts.

(b) **Chemical analyses of Raw Water, and of Water going into supply.**

The results of the chemical analyses of 8 samples of Raw Water, and 5 samples of Town's Water are given in the tables following these notes.

(3) **Plumbo-solvency.**

The Raw Water is plumbo-solvent, but is treated with lime at Ardsley Reservoir prior to filtration, so that the City's water does not take up lead.

(4) **Action taken in respect of any form of contamination.**

The water going into supply in the City and Out Districts is dosed with chlorine both before and after filtration. The pre-chlorination was commenced in February, 1951.

- (5) **Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains (a) direct to the houses, (b) by means of stand-pipes.**

All the houses in the City of Wakefield are supplied from the public water mains direct to the houses, and there are none supplied from standpipes.

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Raw Water from Ringstone and Ryburn Main.

- (a) *Ryburn Main—3 samples taken during year.*

2 tests showed	B. Coli—None per 100 ml.
1 test (22/8/51) showed	B. Coli—90 per 100 ml.
	B. Coli—90 per 100 ml.
	(type 1).

- (b) *Ringstone Main—3 samples taken during year.*

2 tests showed	B. Coli—None per 100 ml.
1 test (1/5/51) showed	B. Coli—2 per 100 ml.

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Water going into supply.

83 samples were taken in various parts of the City and meter houses of Out Districts, including samples taken at Lindale Hill. The results of all samples were NIL with the following four exceptions :—

Lindale Hill Service Reservoir—3 samples taken.

12.6.51	B. Coli — 1 per 100 ml.
9.10.51	B. Coli — 18 per 100 ml.
	do. type 1, — 5 per 100 ml.
18.10.51	B. Coli — 9 per 100 ml.

Waindyke Meter House.

22.8.51	B. Coli — 2 per 100 ml.
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In addition to the 83 samples mentioned above, 29 samples of water from tap in Wood Street Laboratory were examined, with negative result in all cases.

Results of Chemical Analysis of Water.

(1) Raw Water from Ringstone Main collected at Ardsley.
4 samples taken during year.

	Date of Examination				Average
	Feb. 6	May 1	Aug. 23	Nov. 13	
Total Solids	76.0	65.6	74.8	71.0	71.85
Mineral Matter	56.8	55.6	53.2	54.0	54.9
Chlorides as NaCl	21.0	20.0	19.0	20.0	20.0
Free Ammonia	0.220	0.110	0.190	0.074	0.1485
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.026	0.018	0.028	0.050	0.0305
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.90	0.30	0.04	1.39	0.650
Nitrous Nitrogen	S. Trace	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.55	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.24
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	40°	26°	27°	18°	28°
Permanent Hardness	40°	26°	27°	18°	28°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity in terms of CaO	4.0	3.5	4.5	4.0	4.0
pH Value	4.4	4.7	5.2	3.1	4.35
Appearance	Turbid and Brownish Yellow	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Colour- less slightly Turbid	

(Results expressed in parts per million)
(Hardness expressed in degress).

(2) Raw Water from the Ryburn Main collected at Ardsley.
4 samples taken during year.

	Date of Examination				Average
	Feb. 6	May 1	Aug. 23	Nov. 13	
Total Solids	93.6	99.2	93.2	86.0	93.0
Mineral Matter	66.4	63.2	70.8	66.0	66.6
Chlorides as NaCl	21.0	23.0	23.0	21.0	22.0
Free Ammonia	0.148	0.014	0.010	0.020	0.048
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.030	0.018	0.040	0.060	0.037
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.87	0.34	0.74	1.25	0.80
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.30	0.25	0.15	0.25	0.24
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	28°	38°	31°	32°	32.25°
Permanent Hardness	28°	37°	31°	32°	32.00°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃ to M.O.	Nil	1.0	Nil	Nil	0.25
Acidity in terms of CaO to M.O.	1.5	Nil	0.5	2.0	1.0
pH Value	4.2	5.3	5.2	3.9	4.65
Appearance.....	Turbid and Brownish Yellow	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Almost clear and Colour- less	

(Results expressed in parts per million)
(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(3) Water collected from Tap in Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street, with the exception of the one dated 25th October, 1951, which was taken from Tap in Waterworks Office, King Street.

	Date of Examination					Average
	Feb. 6	May 1	Aug. 23	Oct. 25	Nov. 13	
Total Solids	120.4	110.4	108.0	107.02	115.0	112.16
Mineral Matter	92.0	99.8	82.8	82.8	88.0	87.3
Chlorides as NaCl	26.0	23.0	23.0	25.0	23.0	24.0
Free Ammonia	0.006	0.018	0.030	0.006	0.016	0.015
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.030	0.006	0.018	0.006	0.036	0.019
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.23	0.24	Nil	0.10	0.21	0.156
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.45	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.32
Temporary Hardness	18°	18°	15°	16°	16°	16.6°
Total Hardness	52°	56°	49°	45°	54°	51.0°
Permanent Hardness	34°	38°	34°	29°	38°	34.6°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃ to M.O.	18	18	15	16	16	16.6
Acidity in terms of CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Free Chlorine	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.64	0.054
Appearance	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Almost Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per million)
(Hardness expressed in degrees).

During the past year further steps have been taken to prevent possible pollution of the sources of supply. Additional gathering grounds, principally uninhabited moorland, have been acquired by the Corporation mainly for the protection of the future supply from Baitings Reservoir now in the course of construction. These lands have included the purchase of 876 acres from Morley Corporation and the farmsteads of Roundhill 11 acres and Slate Delfs 7 acres. Arrangements have also been made to limit the risk of pollution from people using the Pennine Way, a portion of which crosses the Corporation's gathering grounds.

At Ardsley, 13 acres of land have been purchased, again to reduce the risk of pollution into the storage reservoir. The chlorination plant installed at the outlet of Ardsley Reservoir has worked satisfactorily during the past year and has assisted in producing a bacteriologically pure water.

Further extensions to the Pressure Filtration Plant are now well advanced, and will be in operation in the near future. As a final precaution the water leaving the Filter Works is again chlorinated, the chlorine residual of the water carried forward to supply being checked by a residual recorder situated at the outlet of Lindale Hill Reservoir.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(By William Roberts, Chief Sanitary Inspector.)

General Remarks.

In reviewing the work on sanitary administration during the year it is noteworthy to mention that the number of complaints received during 1951 have continued to show an increase, and the majority of the complaints were concerning unsatisfactory housing conditions. The work of sanitary inspection still remains very difficult primarily on account of the shortage of labour and materials which are so essential so as to allow renewals, and repairs to be carried out to house properties. Recognition of the vital importance of the speedy provision of a large number of new houses is far more general than of the need to arrest the decay of existing houses. The increasing deterioration of existing houses has been referred to previously, and remains one of the first fundamental problems of today. The repair of houses is to-day of prime importance, and will remain so for many years to come. A good deal has been done to render some of the houses reasonably fit, but as a result of the low standard of maintenance of house property during the war, and the cumulative effect of these years, much more remains to be done. The scarcity of essential materials, and the reluctance of some owners to carry out repairs has been a source of worry to the department. The deterioration of house property is a very serious matter from a public health point of view, but it is also an economic problem. At the same time it comes as a reminder that to rely on the issue of notices for the remedy of dampness or to repair floors, plaster and leaking roofs, is closing our eyes to the increase of unhealthy houses the clearance of which had already been planned. It is therefore apparent that our deteriorating dwellings, constitute a grave social and economic problem, and the need for consideration to be given to same is urgent.

Overcrowding has continued to be found, and no doubt is in excess of the number recorded, and the time would appear to be ripe for a further survey to be made, and amended legislation introduced for the purpose.

As will be seen in another section of the report the food supply both as regards production and distribution has continued to receive constant attention, and good progress has been made to raise the hygienic standard of same. The handling and storage of food has been given special consideration and it is gratifying to state that the standard exercised is gradually being improved.

The milk supply has received careful attention both as to quality and cleanliness, and a glance at the tables giving the results of tests made shows that the milk consumed in the City is of a high standard both in respect of chemical and bacterial content.

The general routine work of the department has made steady progress during the year, and it is pleasing to find that Citizens generally are seeking our guidance and advice to a greater degree than hitherto experienced.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Total number of inspections made	15,580
Dwellinghouses.	
Ordinary	811
Re Overcrowding	77
Special Survey	222
Re Notifiable Disease	40
Housing Act, 1936, Clearance Areas (Clearance of Buildings)	198
Applications for Tenancies Municipal Houses ..	507
Municipal Houses inspected prior to reletting ..	144
Sanitary Conveniences.	
Water closets	1,944
Trough closets	29
Privies and pail closets	24
Urinals	193
Refuse Storage.	
Ashplaces	35
Ashbins	1,023
Drains and Sewers.	
Drains	322
Sewers	154
Street gullies	68
Factories.	
Factories (with mechanical power)	245
Factories (without mechanical power)	62
Other premises (including restaurant kitchens and stables)	101
Outworkers	7

Food Storage, Preparation, etc.

Bakehouses (with mechanical power)	122
Bakehouses (without mechanical power)	26
Dairies, milk shops, milk stores	207
Fishmongers' shops and stalls	72
Fruit and vegetable shops and stores (including hawkers' stores)	852
Fish frying premises	145
Food warehouses	157
Ice cream premises	165
Markets (Borough)	158
Slaughterhouses (Borough)	434
Slaughterhouses (Private)	15

Miscellaneous.

Animals, poultry, etc.	16
Accumulations—Manure	44
Other than manure	114
Common Lodging Houses	24
Canal Boats	29
Dangerous structures	25
Entertainment houses	25
Houses let in lodgings	35
Meetings with owners and tradesmen	196
Miscellaneous (including cesspools, watercourses, refuse tips, etc.)	19
Offensive trades (excluding fish fryers)	19
Piggeries	38
Special notice of slaughter	13
Schools	19
Shops (Shops Act)	597
Smoke observations	93
Public houses	129
Verminous premises	11
Sanitary inspections	4,632
Special visits (not classified)	727
Visits to premises re rat infestation	197
Van dwellings	115
Yards and courts	4

Notices Served.

Informal notices served	250
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1950)	180
Statutory notices served	47

Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1950)	51
Notices outstanding at end of 1951	88
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	197
Verbal notices given and complied with for the remedy of defects, etc.	402
Letters sent regarding remedy of defects, etc.	160
Matters referred to the City Engineer	203
Matters referred to the Waterworks Engineer	6
Complaints received	828
Complaints confirmed	683
Nuisances found	242

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

- (a) Proceedings were instituted against an owner in respect of the non-compliance with a notice served under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and a Nuisance Order was made. The Justices ordered that the works specified in the Abatement Notice should be carried out within three months.
- (b) Proceedings were instituted against an owner in respect of the non-compliance with a notice served under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and a Nuisance Order was made. The Justices ordered that the works specified in the Abatement Notice be carried out within three months. At the expiration of this period it was found, on inspection, that the works required still had not been completed and the owner was again brought before the Court. In this case the Justices decided that the Owner's failure to comply with the Order had not been without reasonable cause and therefore dismissed the case, but gave instructions that the Owner and the Corporation should come to an agreement with a view to having the repairs carried out.

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Dwellinghouses.

Water supply improved	2
Cleansed	13
Vermin infested (disinfested)	11
Overcrowding abated	—
Dampness remedied	138
Roofs repaired	79

Eavespouts or downspouts repaired	95
Rain water fall pipes disconnected	5
External walls, chimneys repaired or repointed ..	8
Internal walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	54
Windows repaired	65
New floors laid or repaired	25
Fireplaces, ovens and set pots repaired	43
Washing accommodation provided or improved ..	5
Ventilation improved	1
Doors repaired	20
Yards paved	1
Yards cleansed	2
Dangerous structures removed	8
Coal stores improved	1
Floors ventilated	7

Drains.

Repaired	23
Drains choked	130
Drains cleansed by owners	130
Reconstructed	1
Ventilated	1
Disconnected	1

Sinks.

New sinks provided	4
Sink waste pipes trapped	2
Sink waste pipes repaired	19
Other waste pipes repaired	2

Sewers.

Cleansed	51
Street Gullies cleansed	17

Water Closets.

Cleansed or limewashed	28
Repaired	81
Reconstructed	2
Additional Provided	4

Urinals.

Cleansed or improved	2
Repaired	4

Accumulations Removed.

Manure	13
Other than manure	44
Animals, poultry, etc., nuisances abated	4

Piggeries.

Premises improved	3
---------------------------	---

Ashbins and Ashplaces.

Moveable galvanised iron ashbins renewed (at shops and stores)	20
Moveable galvanised iron ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits	17
Dry ashplaces abolished	3
Ashplaces repaired	2

Closet Accommodation.

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

Water closets	20,030
Trough water closets	97
Privies	23
Pail closets	10

A total of 334 water closets have been installed in new and existing properties during 1951.

The 97 trough water closets remaining 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 (21), Calder (27). All the conveniences serve dwelling houses, and the houses concerned are of a sub standard type. It is therefore hoped that the houses and conveniences will be cleared away in the near future.

One privy closet was abolished during the year, and of the 23 closets remaining 20 are attached to dwelling houses and 3 serve workshops, the closets are situated in areas where no sewerage facilities are available.

Ten pail closets still remain, 6 being attached to dwelling houses, and 4 serve a workshop. It is impossible to convert these closets owing to the lack of a proper sewerage scheme.

Refuse Storage Accommodation.

The following sets out in detail 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 1950	6,183
Number of ashbins placed on maintenance during 1951 :—	
Ashbins supplied by Corporation	245
Ashbins supplied by Owner	20
Total number of ashbins on maintenance at the end of 1951	6,448
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1951	205

NOTES ON SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Special attention has been given during the year to atmospheric pollution, and regular periodic observations of the chimneys at factories in the City have been carried out. Details of these observations are set out in Table 1, and show that the emission of black smoke was observed in twenty four instances out of a total of 96 observations, the periods of emission of black smoke ranging from half a minute to ten minutes in the half hour observation.

In all cases where the emission of black smoke was observed the matter was drawn attention to at the time of the observation, and any problem discussed with the engineer in charge of the plant. In this way we were often able to assist in solving any difficulty likely to be the cause of the emission, and thus effect an improvement later on.

The results of the examination of soot deposits collected at the two stations in the City show that in 1951 a slight increase was recorded at the Clarence Park Station, and a greater increase at the Art Gallery Station as compared with the figures for 1950. Recorded deposits are set out in Tables II and III.

No striking improvement has yet taken place in this important public health problem, but it is found that generally there are indications of an increasing smoke consciousness. It is pleasing to find that in some areas the local authority is tackling the domestic smoke nuisance by making it a condition of tenancy of municipal houses that smokeless fuel only should be used. This is a step in the right direction, and if the system could be universally adopted a greater part of the smoke nuisance would be removed. To effect any marked improvement in atmospheric pollution much more vigorous action will need to be taken than has been done in the past, and this action is long overdue.

It has recently been stated that only one per cent. of the boiler firemen in this country have been trained. There are large numbers of industrial boilers in the country, and a large number of these are still hand fired. Drastic action is called for in the matter. It is essential that every boilerman should be the holder of a stoking efficiency certificate. A boilerman who holds a certificate should be recognised as a skilled man and be recompensed accordingly. As a further incentive he is entitled to a bonus for conserving coal. All this would be considerably helpful in reducing smoke from steam raising plants, and if improvements of a similar nature could be brought about in the burning of fuel in the home, a gleam of hope to a cleaner atmosphere could be envisaged.

It is disappointing to find that the course of lectures on Steam utilisation at the Technical College during 1951 did not materialise owing to poor response for enrolment. A course on Boiler house Technology did run through the session.

The analysis of deposit collected from the gauges has been carried out during the year by M. Lovatt, Esq., B.Sc., Chief Inspector of the Rivers Board, and we have to tender our thanks for his interest and valuable assistance in this work.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Table I.
Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys, 1951.

No. of Boilers	No. of Observations	Dense Black Smoke—mins. in the $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.									
		Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	5-10
1	34	31	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
2	39	21	—	1	5	3	1	3	2	1	2
3	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Kilns and furnaces	8	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	96	72	1	1	6	3	4	3	3	1	2

Table II.
Monthly Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges, 1950 and 1951.

Month	Tons of total solids per square mile			
	Clarence Park Station		Art Gallery Station	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
January	8.32	4.80	17.43	11.33
February	9.79	12.50	21.63	21.09
March	12.11	10.36	21.46	20.89
April	34.54	10.19	19.16	16.86
May	11.87	11.43	27.42	16.46
June	8.62	9.62	14.80	17.30
July	11.63	41.94	20.39	21.16
August	10.33	10.13	18.12	16.76
September	7.62	8.42	13.53	14.83
October	8.78	7.11	15.26	12.53
November	13.71	10.99	34.43	17.09
December	13.54	7.54	10.79	10.56
Average per month	12.57	12.09	19.53	16.41

Table III.**Annual Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges
in Wakefield from 1942 to 1951.**

Year (Monthly average)	Tons of Total Solids per Square Mile	
	Clarence Park Station	Art Gallery Station
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
1950	12.09	16.41
1951	12.57	19.53

RODENT CONTROL.

The general work on the destruction of rats and mice has continued to be carried out by the rodent operator on the same lines as hitherto. The methods employed are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and from the details given below it will be noticed that much useful work has been carried out.

Regular and systematic inspections are made at premises which are liable to cause attraction and harbour for rats and mice, and it is found that generally speaking the rat population has considerably decreased. This state of affairs undoubtedly has been brought about by the constant attention which has been given to the service during the past few years. Many seats of infestation are being gradually removed, and it is only by taking action on these lines that we shall be able to reduce the rat population to a minimum.

During the year the required maintenance treatment of the sewers was carried out by the City Engineer's Department.

The following are details of the work carried out by the Rodent Operator :—

Business premises treated	:	..	..	..	109
Private dwellings treated	..	..	..	..	34
Corporation properties treated	..	..	..	..	17
Properties surveyed	..	..	..	..	2007
Baits laid	..	..	..	..	6997
Estimated number of rats destroyed	..	..	..	..	2167

It was necessary to serve one notice under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, requiring the destruction of rats and carry out proofing works to certain buildings. The requirements of the notice were complied with.

CANAL BOATS.

The number of canal boats inspected during 1951 was 29, and the boats inspected were occupied by 54 persons, all adults, comprising 50 males and 4 females. No infringements were found during the year, all the boats complying with the requirements of the Act and Regulations.

The total number of boats on the register is two, the same as last year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1950..	..	..	..	2
For both sexes	..	..	..	1
For men only	..	..	..	1
Number of persons to occupy the registered accommodation	..	..	..	143

It would appear that at the present time the demand for this type of accommodation is on the decline, and it was found that two houses on the register had spare accommodation throughout the year. At the same time hostel accommodation for single persons of each sex would meet a long felt need, and would in some respects relieve ordinary general housing accommodation.

The two houses on the register have been regularly inspected throughout the year, and on the whole have been maintained in a reasonably satisfactory state. At one of the houses attention had to be drawn to certain contraventions of the byelaws.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on register at end of 1950 ..	..	..	7
Total accommodation (adults)	..	..	213

These houses have been regularly inspected, and have been found to be in a clean and sanitary condition.

The houses are principally occupied by families who are unable to obtain separate accommodation.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distributors with premises within the City	..	23
Distributors with premises outside the City	..	13
Distributors with shop premises at which milk is supplied only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered to the shop		122

A total of 49 new registrations were effected during the year, two being ordinary distributors within the City and three distributors with premises outside the City. 44 of the additional were in connection with distributors who supply milk in sealed bottles from shops.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 133 samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Of these samples 118 were of milk to which a special designation was applied, and 117 samples or 99.1 per cent. were reported to have satisfied the tests prescribed by the appropriate regulations. Details of these samples are set out in Table 1.

A total of 117 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test and the reports on same showed that all but one of the samples did not decolourise methylene blue. Table II gives details of the number of samples in each designation submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, and the Bacteriologist's report in respect thereof. The remaining sample of designated milk, which was of the special designation "Sterilised", was not submitted to the test, as in this case the Methylene Blue Test is not required by the Regulations to be applied.

Seventy-one samples of Pasteurised Milk and twenty-three samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk were subjected to the Phosphatase Test, and two samples of Sterilised Milk to the Turbidity Test and each sample was reported to have satisfied the respective test, thus indicating that the milk had been correctly processed.

A total of 15 samples of ungraded milk was also submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory during the year, and although no test is prescribed by the Regulations for this class of milk the Methylene Blue Test was applied.

The reports showed that 8 of the samples did not decolourise methylene blue, but the remaining 7 samples decolourised methylene blue in periods ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Table 1.

Month	SAMPLES TAKEN										RESULT OF TESTS						
	ACCREDITED		TUBERCULIN TESTED		TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)		PASTEURISED		STERILISED		METHYLENE BLUE TEST		PHOSPHATASE TEST		TURBIDITY TEST		
			In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	No.	Percentage	Unsatisfactory	Percentage	No.	Percentage	
Total Samples	Produced inside City	Produced outside City	3	9	1	22	50	21	—	2	117	1	0.8%	94	—	2	—
Jan.	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	4	—	1	12	—	—	10	—	1	—
Feb.	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	2	—	—	9	—	—	8	—	—	—
Mar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—
May	1	1	1	2	—	2	5	1	—	—	13	—	—	8	—	—	—
June	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—	—
July	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	—	—	13	—	—	12	—	—	—
Aug.	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	1	—	—	9	—	—	7	—	—	—
Sept.	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	11	1	0.8%	10	—	—	—
Oct.	1	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	—	9	—	—	7	—	1	—
Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	1	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
Dec.	3	1	1	3	—	3	3	4	—	—	18	—	—	10	—	—	—
Totals	8	2	3	9	1	22	50	21	—	2	117	1	0.8%	94	—	2	—

Table II.

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

Pasteurised Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
71	—	—

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
23	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour

Accredited Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
10	—	—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Bluesn
12	—	—

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

A total of 181 licences issued under these Regulations were in operation during 1951, and comprised the following :—

- 39 Dealer's licences authorising the use of the special designation Tuberculin Tested, 11 of which were supplementary licences.
- 41 Dealer's licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised, 12 of which were supplementary licences.
- 100 Dealer's licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised, 2 of which were supplementary licences.
- 1 Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.

General Remarks on Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the City has continued to receive constant attention during the year. A total of 133 samples of the various grades of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, and 8 of these samples failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. This is equal to 6 per cent. of the total samples submitted, and compares favourably with the figures for 1949 and 1950 which were 27 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively.

The annual census of milk consumed in the City was taken during the middle of the year, and showed that the daily consumption from all sources was 4,938 gallons, and of this total 117 was produced in the City. The total daily consumption per head of the population 0.66 of a pint and is slightly less than the figure for 1950 0.70.

The following are details of milk distributed under grades laid down by the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 :—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) 153 gallons; Accredited 208 gallons; Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised 1,117 gallons; Pasteurised 2,784 gallons; Sterilised 282 gallons. All this milk is distributed in properly capped bottles. A total of 354 gallons of ungraded milk is distributed, and 31 gallons of this milk is conveyed in capped bottles to the consumer. In addition to this

40 gallons of Tuberculin Tested Milk is supplied in bulk to hospitals and canteens in the City. The total amount of milk distributed in bottles is, therefore, 4,575 gallons or 93 per cent. of the total consumed. Of the total consumed, 4,163 gallons is subject to some form of heat treatment.

It is interesting to observe that practically the whole of the milk distributed in the City is delivered in properly capped bottles, and no doubt reduces the risk of contamination to a minimum. It is further worth recording the increase that has taken place in the amount of milk subject to heat treatment.

The distribution of milk calls for regular attention both in the street and shop, and it is pleasing to find that the distributors as a whole endeavour to meet the requirements of the regulations.

ICE CREAM.

During 1951, 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 112 as against 89 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 on the register are regularly inspected and have been found well maintained both as to cleanliness and methods used in production; and distribution.

A total of 30 samples was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year and were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health. The samples were provisionally graded as follows:—

Total Number of samples	Provisional Grades			
	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
30	25 (83%)	26 (86%)	3 (10%)	—

Owing to an accident taking place at the Laboratory the test on one of the samples could not be carried out.

It is suggested by the Ministry of Health that 50 per cent. of samples throughout the year should fall into provisional grade 1, 80 per cent. onto Grades 1 or 2, and not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3; and none into Grade 4.

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.**

A total of 266 samples (178 formal and 88 informal) of food and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year. This number is equal to 4.3 samples per thousand of the population of the City and is in excess of 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
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
1950	264	22	8.33	167	15	8.98
1951	266	13	4.88	163	7	4.30

Proceedings instituted in respect of Adulterated Samples.

In the case of a sample of Ice Cream proceedings were instituted against the vendor of same on account of fat deficiency. The sample contained 2.80 per cent. as against a minimum of 5 per cent. as required by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951. The vendor was fined £5 and in addition had £3 13s. 6d. costs to pay.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

A total of nine samples of feeding stuffs were taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1951. Seven of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition, although the statutory statements in respect of two of the samples did not comply with the requirements of the Act. The remaining two samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be at variance with the information given in the respective statutory statements. In all these cases the vendors attention was drawn to the deficiencies referred to. There was no call for the services of an official sampler — all the samples being taken in the capacity of Inspector under the Act.

Four samples of fertilisers were also obtained informally during the year, and the Agricultural Analyst reports these samples to be of a satisfactory composition.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Licences were renewed in respect of 4 private slaughterhouses during 1951; and four licences in force during 1950 were not renewed.

A total of 32 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 1951, 38 were renewals of existing licences and one was a new licence.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1951.

The control of slaughtering is still under the jurisdiction of 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	1,437
Heifers	1,890
Bulls	60
Bullocks	2,575
Calves	755
Pigs	2,534
Sheep	13,144
Goats	16
Total ..	22,411

A total of 22,411 animals was slaughtered in 1951 compared with 23,897 in the previous year, a decrease of 1,486.

The number of cows slaughtered has decreased by	72
The number of heifers slaughtered has increased by	77
The number of bulls slaughtered has increased by	24
The number of bullocks slaughtered has increased by	198
The number of calves slaughtered has increased by	94
The number of pigs slaughtered has increased by	673
The number of sheep slaughtered has decreased by	2,496

Condemnation of Unsound Food.

<i>Food</i>					<i>Number of Condemna- tions</i>	<i>Weight Stones</i>
Bacon	..	..	..	..	2	1
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	3	13
Cheese	..	..	..	..	7	1
Cheese spread	..	..	..	..	22	22
Chicken (Dressed)	..	..	..	..	1	3
Dates	..	..	..	..	1	4
Dough (Procea)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Eggs (Duck)	..	..	..	..	3	61
Fish (Cured)	..	..	..	..	2	5
Fish (Fresh)	..	..	..	..	13	73
Flour (Self Raising)	..	..	..	..	2	4
Fruit (Dried)	..	..	..	..	1	3
Ham (Cooked)	..	..	..	..	16	14
Herring Roe	..	..	..	..	2	3
Jam, Marmalade, etc.	..	..	..	..	19	2
Jellies	..	..	..	..	6	13
Madeira Cake	..	..	..	..	4	3
Meat	..	..	..	..	1796	6904
Meat Pies	..	..	..	..	1	2
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	7	9
Pork (Imported)	..	..	..	..	1	7
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	1	7
Sausage	..	..	..	..	8	5
Shellfish	..	..	..	..	1	2
Turkey (Dressed)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Udder (Cooked)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Small quantities of various other Foods					22	6
					1944	7170
<i>Canned Foodstuffs.</i>						
			<i>No. of Cans</i>			
Meat	..	..	3859		1057	897
Milk	..	..	1530		283	108
Vegetables	..	..	3102		798	350
Fish	..	..	1641		62	34
Fruit	..	..	2579		472	335
			12711		2672	1724
Totals	..	..	12711		4616	8894

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,525	1,437	755	13,144	2,534
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole Carcases	1	4	4	16	24
Part Carcase or Organ	595	244	4	48	60
Percentage of the number inspected	12.35	17.25	1.06	0.48	3.31
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole Carcases	15	39	3	—	8
Part Carcase or Organ	501	555	—	—	132
Percentage of the number inspected	11.18	41.33	0.39	—	5.52

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

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

Three whole carcases together with edible offal, and some part or organ of the remaining three carcases were condemned.

The total weight of these condemnations was 119 stones, 6 lbs.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The inspection of meat and other food has received attention during the year, and it will be observed from the table setting out the foodstuffs condemned that a large amount of food was found to be unfit for human consumption.

Whilst the number of live animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir showed a decline during 1951, the work at the Abattoir takes up a large amount of the Food Inspector's time, which on many days requires him to devote the whole of his time to this work. All the animals brought in are subject to careful post mortem examination, and in addition to covering the City the Abattoir is still a distributing centre for many areas contiguous to Wakefield.

In addition to the work of meat inspection routine visits are carried out at warehouses and shops, and in this way a large amount of food unfit for human consumption has been dealt with.

Special attention has continued to be directed to the preparation, distribution, and handling of food prior to its reaching the consumer. When it is realised that between three and four hundred separate establishments are preparing and distributing some kind of food in the City, it will be readily understood that the task of carrying out complete surveillance of these premises is a big undertaking. It is however felt that by constant endeavour we shall eventually secure clean food premises, but we shall not eliminate the personally dirty or careless food handler, and this will only be achieved by the public exercising a livelier discrimination as to where it eats or buys its food.

A careful check has been made on the observance of the Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and which came into operation in May, 1950, and it is found that a real attempt has been made by food traders to comply with the requirements of same.

As stated in a previous Annual Report the education of food handlers is believed by many to be the only way of securing a definite advance in food hygiene, but we must still keep our eyes open to the fact that frequent inspections is the only answer to efficient food hygiene. Education is valuable, and of great assistance, but as has been proved in other ways is not always successful without the backing of the law. At the same time we desire the co-operation of all the existing Associations, and it is only by all concerned realising the importance of this work that we shall achieve the standard we are aiming at. The importance which we attach to food hygiene will be seen from the total number of inspections made during 1951, for the purpose, the total reached the record figure of 1,746. The provision of wash-basins in kitchens, canteens, shops and the water closets attached to same, with an abundant hot water supply, together with soap, nail brushes and clean towels is what we are out to achieve, and in the majority of premises these facilities are available. It is no good asking employees to recognise the need to wash their hands during the course of the days work if provision is not made for the purpose.

During the year investigations have been made at 116 Licensed Hotels and Public Houses in the City to ascertain the provision made for, and the methods employed for the cleansing and sterilisation of glasses and other equipment used in connection with these premises. It is found that in the majority of the houses up to date facilities by way of hot water and detergents are provided, and it is pleasing to note that the several occupiers are fully alive to their responsibilities in the matter. In those cases where improvements are desirable action is being taken to have the deficiencies put right.

It is pleasing to find that shopkeepers are giving increased co-operation in regard to the protection of foodstuffs, and particularly do we find this in the general protection of food stuffs from the risk of contamination by customers, who may touch, cough, or sneeze upon it, by glass screens or other suitable means.

In visiting food preparing establishments it is generally found that the majority of food handlers are very conscious of their responsibilities to the public, and accordingly face up to them. The regular inspection of food establishments is essential and problems of food hygiene can be discussed on the spot with food handlers from manager to the errand boy, and no doubt this has a stimulating effect on the food handlers concerned.

The carrying out of this important crusade will no doubt in the long run pay dividends. At the moment we are up against many difficulties, and one of these is the continual changing of personnel, which in consequence leads to many engaged in the work being inexperienced. As soon as the bulk of these upsets are removed a good many of the unsatisfactory features met with will have been overcome.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act came into operation on the 1st November, 1951, and repeals the Rag Flock Acts of 1911 and 1928.

The general purpose of the Act is to ensure the use of clean filling materials in all forms of upholstery including bedding, toys, baby carriages, and of articles of such kinds as may be prescribed, and for this purpose requires that all such upholstering work shall be done only on premises which are registered under the Act by a local authority.

The occupier of premises where rag flock is manufactured for use on premises required to be registered under this Act must hold a licence issued by the local authority in respect of these premises.

The Act requires that no rag flock shall be delivered to premises registered under the Act except from premises licensed under the Act for the manufacturing of rag flock or from premises licensed as a rag flock store. Whilst the provisions as to licensing at present apply only to rag flock the control of the cleanliness of other filling materials is covered by the Act, and the Act contains powers to extend the provisions as to rag flock to other specified filling materials.

The following registrations etc., were effected during 1951:—

Number of licenses issued to manufacture Rag Flock ..	1
Number of premises registered where Rag Flock is used in connection with the business carried on	6

No samples were submitted for analysis during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1951.

<i>Trade.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Tripe Boiling	2
Gut Scraping	1
Rag and Bone Dealing	3
Total	6

The number of premises on the register remain the same as last year. Regular inspections of the premises were made during the year and the businesses have been conducted in a satisfactory manner. The occupiers are found to observe the requirements of the byelaws which govern this class of trade. During the early part of the year new Byelaws with respect to the Regulations of the Offensive Trades, Businesses or Manufacturers and the trade or business of Fish Fryer, were confirmed by the Minister of Health. The Byelaws began to operate on the 1st February, 1951.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year, one notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting a contravention of the Act, and the defects referred to were remedied before the end of the year.

Outworkers (Section 110).

Notificaton was received of 7 persons employed as outworkers. Of the 7 persons concerned 3 resided outside the City and in these cases the Medical Officer of Health of the areas of residence was notified accordingly. Inspections were made at the premises notified inside the City, in which work was executed, and they were found to be clean and well maintained.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>			<i>Occupiers prosecuted</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.	96	62	—	—	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	322	245	1	—	—
Totals	418	307	1	—	—

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	4	3	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	2	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	29	23	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	2	2	—	1	—	—
Totals	38	29	—	1	—	—

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

The Wakefield Corporation Act, 1936, requires certain businesses to be registered, and the following is a summary of same.

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.

The number of businesses (hawkers) Registered at the end of 1951, was 66 (an increase of 4).

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.

The number on the Register at the end of 1951 is as follows:

(a) Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	107
(b) Preserved Meat, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	42

(an increase of 18 and 1).

Section 154.

Registration of hairdresser's and barber's premises.

The Number on the Register at the end of 1951 was 74
(an increase of 5).

Regular inspections are made of these businesses, and it is found that they are carried on in a satisfactory manner.

HOUSING.

New Houses erected during 1951.

<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	24	24	—
4 rooms	82	80	2
5 rooms	100	96	4
6 rooms	14	—	14
7 rooms	3	—	3
8 rooms	1	—	—
Totals	224	200	23

Movable Dwellings.

Owing to the shortage of housing accommodation an increasing number of families are having to resort to the Movable Dwellings as a means of habitation. Whilst the number of these dwellings in the City is not large, there is however, a tendency for this type of accommodation to increase.

During the year twelve licences were in operation and six new licences were granted. The dwellings are stationed on eight different sites. The sites and dwellings are subject to regular inspection, and are found to conform to the conditions laid down in the licences.

Overcrowding.

The overcrowded house still remains one of those pressing social problems at present unsolved, and whilst we are unable to give a true picture as to the extent of overcrowding, we do know that it exists in rather a large way. During 1951, we had the necessity to enquire into nine cases of overcrowding, and in two instances gross crowding was found. The circumstances of all cases of overcrowding are sent to the Housing Department, with a view to consideration being given in regard to alternative accommodation. None of the cases contained in the department's record of overcrowding were abated.

Houses Dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936.

A total of ten houses were represented under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, the properties concerned had reached such a serious state of disrepair and dilapidation that it was advisable for the occupiers to be removed from same.

In eight houses Demolition Orders were made, and in two houses undertakings were accepted for the houses not to be used for human habitation. One of the houses has been demolished, and six of the families have been rehoused.

Houses Demolished.

During the year 33 houses have been demolished in Clearance Areas dealt with in 1939. The buildings in question had become ruinous, and in consequence unsafe.

Vermin Infestation.

During 1951, the following work in connection with the disinfection of houses found to be infested with bed bugs was carried out :—

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of municipal houses fumigated | 14 |
| (2) Number of privately owned houses fumigated | 1 |

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.

All the houses of prospective municipal tenants are inspected prior to taking up the new house, and if found 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 Disinfection Station. After treatment the furniture is taken to the new house the same day.

During the year 17 loads of furniture from 36 houses were dealt with.

The Disinfection Station at the Old Fever Hospital, Park Lodge Lane has continued to be used for the steam disinfection of bedding and soft furnishings.

The number of reported cases of vermin infestation is about the average for the past two or three years, and it is found that the prevalence of vermin is not as great as it was ten years ago.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1951.

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

The following analyses were made during 1951 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943 :—

Foods	..	..	242
Drugs	..	..	24
Total	..	..	<u>266</u>

The table on pages 65-66 details the articles submitted by the Sampling Officers for analysis.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 3.8% compared with 8.3% and 7.6% for 1950 and 1949 respectively.

FOODS.

Milk.

Of the 163 samples (all formal) analysed 4 (or 2.5%) were unsatisfactory, 1 of these containing added water, 2 being fat deficient, and 1 containing added water and also being fat deficient.

No. 370, received on 5th April, contained 1% added water, and No. 388, received 3rd May, contained 4.5% added water and was 10% fat deficient. No. 485, received 22nd August contained only 2.55% fat (15% deficient), but a repeat sample (No. 491) submitted the next day contained 3.2% fat as against the 3.0% legal minimum. Similarly, No. 566, received 5th December, and containing only 2.7% fat (10% deficient) was followed by a repeat sample (No. 573) which contained 3.7% fat.

The average composition of all the samples analysed was :—

	1951	1950	<i>Sale of Milk Regulations 1939 require at least :—</i>
Non-fatty solids ..	8.69%	8.68%	8.50%
Fat	3.56%	3.61%	3.00%
Total Solids ..	<u>12.25%</u>	<u>12.29%</u>	<u>11.50%</u>

The following samples other than milk were reported as unsatisfactory :—

Ice Cream.

Of the 10 formal samples analysed, one (No. 489), received on 23rd August, contained only 2.80% fat, equivalent to a 44 per cent. deficiency when compared with the 5% minimum required by the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951. Proceedings were instituted on 12th October, and the vendors fined £5 and ordered to pay £3 13s. 6d. costs.

Lemonade Crystals (No. 423) (Informal).

This sample, which was a pre-packed article, was contained in a carton on which the statement of composition was given as "Sugar, Lemon Concentrate Tartaric Acid, Flavouring, Colouring". Analysis showed the crystals to contain 94.0% sugar, 4.5% tartaric acid, and 1.5% flavouring and colouring. There was, therefore, no justification for describing the tartaric acid as "lemon concentrate tartaric acid", in which both citric acid and vitamin C would be expected in addition to tartaric acid, and were actually proved absent. It was accordingly held that there had been breaches of both the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1950.

Dry Mincemeat (No. 562) (Informal).

This consisted of 40% sultanas, 30% currants, and 30% added sugar. As it contained no shredded suet, it was considered that it should not have been sold under the above name but as "Sweetened dried fruit", especially as the Food Standards (Preserves) (Amendment) Order, 1949, requires mincemeat to contain, besides other ingredients, 2.5% suet or equivalent fat.

Beef and Pork Sausages (No. 574) (Formal).

This had the satisfactory meat content of 61%, but its sale under the foregoing description was contrary to the Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, as amended by S.I. 1951, in that "beef and pork sausage" is not a product specified in the First Schedule of the Order. Accordingly the product should have been sold either as "beef sausage" or as "pork sausage", provided in the latter case at least 80 per cent. of the meat consisted of pork.

Raspberry Vinegar (No. 444) (Informal).

This was of satisfactory composition, but its sale as a pre-packed article contravened Section 2 of the Labelling of Food Order, 1950, in respect of the stated ingredients. The label read "— — —'s Raspberry Vinegar, prepared from the finest ripe fruit, pure sugar and malt vinegar". To conform with requirements, the label should have specified the appropriate designation of each ingredient in the order of the proportion in which it occurred, since no percentage statement was made. Accordingly, the label should have borne the words:—"Ingredients: Sugar, malt vinegar, fruit juice", quite apart from any statement that the makers might have wished to make regarding the origin of the fruit juice. The possible impression that the preparation contained fruit juice in the greatest, instead of in the least, proportion would thus have been removed, the actual composition being:— Added sugar — 50%, malt vinegar — 30%, fruit juice — 20%. A warning letter was accordingly sent to the manufacturers who undertook to modify the label.

Of the satisfactory samples the following are deemed to be of interest:—

Almond Essence (No. 336).

Which contained 3.5% benzaldehyde in duty-free spirit; almond flavouring essence (No. 352) with 1% benzaldehyde in a mixture of diacetin and water; crab paste (No. 374), with 80% crab meat; high protein flour (No. 500) with a 24.5% protein content as against 12% — 14% in ordinary flour; concentrated lemon squash (No. 559) which was considered to warrant the description "concentrated" since, as it contained 50% fruit juice and 16% sugar, these amounts were approximately twice those required by the Soft Drinks Order, 1948; and the pure invalid butter toffee, (No. 385) which besides sugar contained 19% fat, about half of which consisted of butter fat.

DRUGS.

It was only found necessary to take exception to one of the twenty-four informal samples submitted, this being the Russian Influenza Remedy (No. 543). This medicine was of satisfactory composition, but its sale contravened Section 11 of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, in that the presence and percentage of one of its active ingredients was undeclared on the label. This

proved to be potassium acetate (present to the extent of 8.5%), which is a drug possessing mild diaphoretic and febrifugal properties ; in other words it causes sweating and assists in the dispersal of feverish symptoms. This is the first case of this kind met in Wakefield since the coming into operation of the above Act. No exception could be taken to the amount of potassium acetate present. On being informed by the Town Clerk of the omission, the pharmacist who made the medicine undertook to add potassium acetate to the list of ingredients.

Of the remaining drugs the only one which calls for comment is the Elixir Jaffol (No. 341), which was a preparation containing sugar, orange juice and Vitamin C.

SUMMARY.

Reference to the foregoing report shows that a wide variety of foods and drugs continues to be sampled in the course of a year's work, the proportion taken for analysis being 4.5 per 1.000 head of population.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable help afforded me by Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C., appointed Deputy Public Analyst to the City during March, 1951, and of the very helpful collaboration of Mr. W. Roberts and his staff during the year under review.

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

Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1951.

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Foods (242) :—							
Almond essence ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrent Juice ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cherries, red, in sugar syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Cigars ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cokernut Eclairs ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coconut Drops ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Crab Paste	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Custard, Egg	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Custard powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flour, High Protein ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flour, Self-Raising ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flour, Wholemeal ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fruitarian Luncheon ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Sweetened Mixed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	10	—	10	1	—	1	—
Jam, Apricot	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jam, Strawberry	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly, Table	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Lemon Squash	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lollipop, Iced	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lollipop Syrup	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Marmalade	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Marshmallow	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk	163	—	163	4	—	4	—
Mincemeat, Dry	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Nutmegs, Ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Orange Squash	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Peel, Chopped Lemon ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Peel, Mixed Cut	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Picallili, Old English ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pineapple Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pork Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Salmon Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage, Beef & Pork ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	100
Carried forward ..	174	51	225	6	2	8	

ARTICLE	No. Examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward	174	51	225	6	2	8	
Sausage, .. Pork	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Stuffing, Sage and Onion	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato Soup (Concen- trated)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Toffee, Mint Rock	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Toffee, Nut and Fruit ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Toffee, Pure Invalid Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Toffee, Treacle	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tarts, Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tarts, Lemon Cheese ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar, Raspberry ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Vinegar, Malt	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Drugs (24)							
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Borax	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchial Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Compound Liquorice Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Eldermint Life Drops ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Elixir Jaffol	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flowers of Sulphur	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Friars Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glucose Cough Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
"Hacks" Cough Sweets ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Linseed Liquorice and Chlorodyne Lozenges	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Paregoric	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parrish's Food	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Peppermint Drops	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Russian Influenza Remedy	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Saccharin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sal Volatile	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc & Castor Oil Cream	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Foods and Drugs	177	89	266	6	4	10	

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 664.

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

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during 1951 was 27 as compared with 54 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 134. The number of cases removed to hospital was 25. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

No cases occurred during 1951. The average for the previous five years was 8.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases during 1951 as compared with 4 cases notified during the previous year.

Meningococcal Infections.

The number of cases notified and removed to hospital during 1951 was 2, both of which were fatal. 2 cases were notified during the previous year.

Dysentery.

During 1951 18 cases were notified as compared with 19 in the previous year.

Measles.

The number of cases notified during the year 1951 was 290 as compared with 1,188 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 635.

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases notified during the year 1951 was 245 as compared with 393 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 220.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

As in previous years the Immunisation Clinic was held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street.

During the year 1951, a total of 343 children received the full course of Immunisation against Diphtheria at the Immunisation Clinic, viz. : 341 children under the age of 5 years, and 2 children in the age-group 5-14 years inclusive. In addition, 181 children were immunised by general medical practitioners, 162 of these were under the age of five, and 19 in the age group 5-14 years inclusive.

104 children (who had previously completed a full course of primary immunisation) were given a secondary or reinforcing injection at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, and 32 children were given similar doses by general medical practitioners.

The position regarding the immunisation of the child population at 31st December, 1951, is shown by the following table :—

	<i>Estimated Population mid-year 1951</i>	<i>Number of Children Immunised</i>	<i>Percentage of Child Population</i>
Age Group 0-4 years inclusive ..	4,852	2,329	48.0
Age Group 5-14 years inclusive ..	8,038	5,885	73.2
Total under 15 years..	12,890	8,214	63.7

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

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 1951, (a) by General Medical Practitioners and (b) by the Local Health Authority's Medical Officers.

<i>Age at 31st December, 1951</i>	<i>Vaccinated by General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Vaccinated by Medical Officers at Child Welfare Centres</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year	57	106	163
1 to 2 years	51	94	145
2 to 4 years	3	16	19
5 to 14 years	9	3	12
15 years and over ..	16	20	36
Totals ..	136	239	375

In addition, 128 persons were re-vaccinated during the year, 51 by General Medical Practitioners, and 77 by the Local Authority's Medical Officers.

DISINFECTION.

During 1951, the following disinfection work was carried out :—

No. of Houses	36
„ Rooms	58
„ Beds	22
„ Blankets	63
„ Sheets	44
„ Counterpanes	8
„ Pillows	57
„ Curtains (Pairs)	10
„ Carpets, etc.	15
„ Boots (Pairs)	4
„ Men's Clothing	17
„ Women's Clothing	5
„ Children's Clothing	54
„ Library Books	67
„ Sundries	12

TUBERCULOSIS.

**New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1951,
including cases notified after death and cases trans-
ferred from other areas.**

(The figures in parentheses are the corresponding numbers in 1950).

(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	23	1	22 (19)
Females	19	—	19 (6)
Totals	42	1	41 (25)

(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	—	—	— (2)
Females	1	—	1 (2)
Totals	1	—	1 (4)

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality, 1951.

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 years	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	5	9	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 „	3	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
35—45 „	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—55 „	4	1	—	—	5	2	—	—
55—65 „	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and over ..	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	23	18	—	1	10	6	1	—

Notes on Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—

During 1951, 6 cases became Quiescent, 4 reached the Arrested state and 12 were taken off the Notification Register as Cured Cases. At the end of the year 211 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis remained on the register.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

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

	Total	Males	Females
Syphilis	14	5	9
Gonorrhoea	12	7	5
Non-Venereal Conditions	90	43	47
	116	55	61

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

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	1436	737	699
Gonorrhoea ..	154	95	59
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	429	215	214
	<hr/> 2019 <hr/>	<hr/> 1047 <hr/>	<hr/> 972 <hr/>

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	600	287	313
Gonorrhoea ..	21	10	11
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	185	39	146
	<hr/> 806 <hr/>	<hr/> 336 <hr/>	<hr/> 470 <hr/>

4. Number of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.. .. 265
5. Number of specimens sent for examination to an Approved Laboratory 1393

As compared with 1950, the number of male patients has decreased by six and the number of female patients by one. The total attendances have increased from 2,423 in 1950 to 2,825 in 1951.

Nine new patients from Wakefield attended the Leeds General Infirmary Clinic during the year ; of these two were found to be suffering from Gonorrhoea.

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 1951 :—

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)	..	..	1	1
Gonorrhoea	..	..	1	2
Non-Venereal, Other Conditions	..	..	7	20
			—	—
			9	23
			—	—

Contacts persuaded to attend by Social Worker :—

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Syphilis 1, 2, 3. (Early)	..	..	—	—
Syphilis 4. (Late, Latent)	..	..	—	1
Gonorrhoea	..	..	—	—
Non-Venereal, Other Conditions	..	..	2	6
			—	—
			2	7
			—	—

Defaulters.

- 17 Patients defaulted during the year.
 13 Returned after one or more visits.
 1 Left the country, but had had treatment.
 3 Did not return.

Visiting.

No. of Visits and Re-Visits to Contacts	..	..	..	13
No. of Ineffective Visits to Contacts	..	..	..	7
No. of first visits to Defaulters	..	..	..	16
No. of Re-Visits to Defaulters	..	..	..	52
No. of Ineffective Visits to Defaulters	..	..	..	43
Miscellaneous Visits (Doctors, Hospital, etc.)	..	..	..	35

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

During 1951, 35 Midwives gave notice of intention to practise in the City of Wakefield. Of these 16 were on the staff of the Maternity Hospital, and 11 on the staff of the General Hospital. Seven were Municipal Midwives (including one temporary relief midwife). One was in a private nursing home.

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 21 Notices were received.

Cases attended during 1951.

(1) All Midwives.:

District Cases attended by Midwives as Midwives	295
District Cases attended by Midwives as Maternity Nurses	133
Total	428

(2) Municipal District Midwives.

District Cases attended by Municipal Midwives	
(a) As Midwives	294
(b) As Maternity Nurses	133

<i>Name</i>	<i>As Midwife</i>	<i>As Maternity Nurse</i>
Miss E. A. Halls	131	—
Miss I. Lessons	25	50
Miss E. M. Marshall	27	42
Miss W. Radcliffe	40	27
Miss P. M. Haw	63	13
Miss E. Hinings (Temporary)	3	1
Mrs. A. Rozycka (from 1/12/51)	5	—
	294	133

(3) Private Midwives.

District Cases attended by Private Midwives	..	
(a) As Midwives	..	1
Total	..	428

Medical Help.

During the year, 126 notifications of sending for medical help were received from the District Midwives (42.7% of Midwives cases). Of these 96 were for the Mother, and 30 for the Baby.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1951, 14 cases were notified, 10 from the Maternity Hospital, one from the General Hospital, and three from the patients' homes. All recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during 1951.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

During 1951, five cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified, four of these occurred in the Maternity Hospital and one in the patient's home.

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

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

Infant visiting	..	..	..	..	939
Revisits under 1 year	..	..	..	..	6895
Primary visits 1-5 years	..	..	..	..	154
Revisits 1-5 years	..	..	..	..	8892
Total	..	..	..	..	16880

Visits to Expectant Mothers :—

Primary Visits	307
Revisits	184
Visits <i>re</i> Stillbirths and Infant Deaths	6
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	285
Ante-Natal Clinic Sessions	122
Visits to Tuberculosis Patients—Primary Visits	42
Revisits	820
Visits <i>re</i> Mental Defectives—Primary Visits	13
Re-visits	616
Visits to Schools	597
Examinations at Schools <i>re</i> Cleanliness	24720
Home visits <i>re</i> contagious diseases	557
Home visits <i>re</i> verminous and neglected children	15
Home visits for other purposes	958
Total Home visits <i>re</i> school children	1530
Total number of home visits for all purposes	20398

Child Welfare Centres.

During the year 1951, 7,739 attendances were made by children under the age of one year, and 3,724 attendances by children aged 1 to 5 years.

At the end of the year there were 490 children under the age of 1 year, and 1,038 children aged 1 to 5 years in attendance at the Centres.

Issue of National Dried Milk.

Sold at Cost Price	5374 tins
	(20 ozs.)
Issued Free	2
Total	5376

Lactagol Supplied.

Issued Free	1587
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Ante-Natal Clinic.

During the year 1951, 502 women attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Margaret Street, including 412 new cases, and 1,715 attendances were made. 14 Post-natal attendances were made.

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2,866, 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 1951.

During the year 29 illegitimate births occurred in the City, 16 to married women and 13 to single women, the total being 13 less than in 1950.

Nine children were registered in the father's name, 8 are with both parents who are living together, and the ninth died at four months with gastro-enteritis.

Of the seven born to married women and registered in the mother's name, 4 are living with both parents, 1 with mother's family, one died — broncho pneumonia, and 1 left the City. Six of the children born to single women were registered in the father's name. All are living with their parents, and the parents of two babies are hoping to marry if divorce proceedings are successful.

Of the seven born to single women and registered in the mother's name, five are living with mother and absorbed into her family, one is with a maternal aunt, and one has been adopted.

Excluding one adopted child and one who left the City, the above children are absorbed into the family life of one or both parents, and appear to have reasonable care and attention.

Burneytops Day Nursery.

Accommodation at Burneytops Day Nursery, 5, West Parade, is provided for 47 children (under two years 25, two to five years 22) and the average daily attendance during 1951 was 30 (0-2 years 12 and 2-5 years 18).

At the beginning of the year, the average daily attendances were 27— 13 under the age of two and 14 between the ages of two and five, whereas at the end of the year, the corresponding numbers were 29—9 under the age of two and 20 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 Food Office.

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 1951, were as follows :—

Cod Liver Oil and Capsules—14,061.

Orange Juice—37,924.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 1951, the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department carried out 108 medical examinations in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, including five on behalf of other Authorities.

In addition, two medical examinations of persons were carried out, prior to attendance at Civil Defence Courses.

Some Observations on the Infant Deaths 1949-51.

Observations on the infant deaths were made during the year in order to study the factors responsible for infantile mortality in Wakefield and also to assist a rather depleted Health Visitor staff in finding priorities for health visiting.

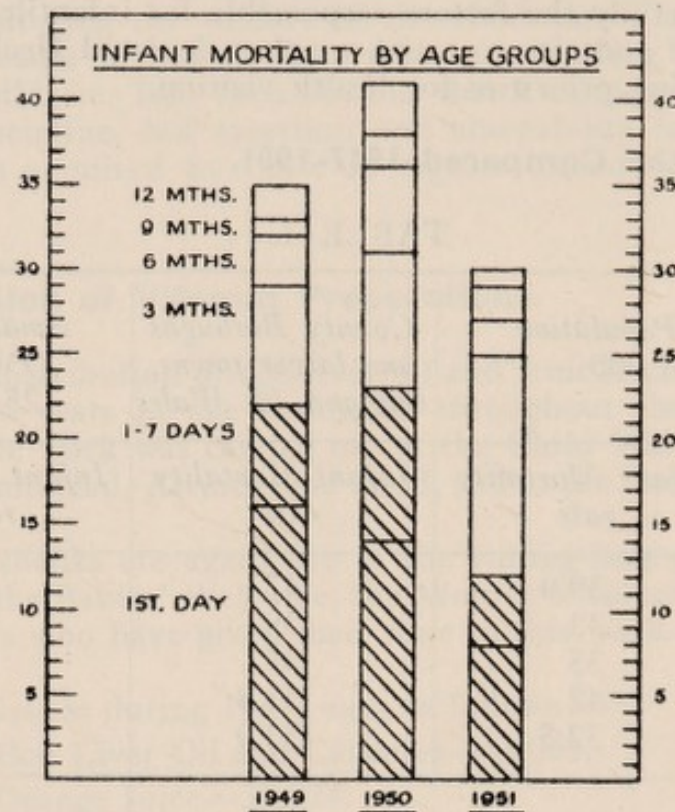
Infant Deaths Compared 1947-1951.

TABLE I.

<i>Wakefield Population</i> 60-61,000		<i>County Boroughs</i> <i>and larger towns,</i> <i>England & Wales</i>	<i>Smaller towns</i> <i>(Population</i> <i>25-50,000)</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i> <i>rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i> <i>rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality</i> <i>rate</i>
1947	39.9	47	36
1948	33	39	32
1949	35	37	30
1950	42	33.8	29.4
1951	32.8	33.9	27.6

Wakefield with a population of about 60,000 has had an infant mortality between the Registrar General's figures for the larger towns and those for the smaller towns. In recent years, however, Wakefield has not kept pace with the improving average figures for the rest of the country.

Infant Deaths by Age Group.



Infant Deaths by Causes 1949-51.

TABLE II.

Cause	1949	1950	1951
Premature birth	8 (2)	16 (1)	8 (3)
Congenital Malformation	3 (1)	5 (1)	2 (1)
Injury at birth	2	3	—
Asphyxia (Atelectasis)	2	3 (1)	2 (1)
Convulsions	1	1	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	11 (1)	8 (1)	8
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	2	5 (1)
Other causes	8	3	5

(Figures in brackets indicate secondary causes)

Infant Deaths under Care of Maternity Service (Initial 15 Days).

It will be seen from figure I, that half the number of deaths in the first year die within the first seven days. Premature births, congenital malformation, birth injury and asphyxia, being the principal causes of death.

In the study of the deaths from prematurity there has been a very welcome improvement in the district midwives statistics.

TABLE III.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of premature births in district</i>	<i>No. died at home</i>	<i>No. sent to Hospital (subsequently died in hospital in brackets)</i>
1949	32	2	7 (5)
1950	33	3	1 (1)
1951	37	—	1 (1)

Nevertheless the increasing number occurring and the fact that mortality among premature babies is the biggest single factor in infantile deaths, calls for some further study into the causes pertaining locally into a determination of possible signs of disturbance to the growing foetus. Careful ante-natal care and prevention of premature births will provide the best means of reducing the infantile deaths. A small study of the cases with a complete ante-natal shows that many of the very small babies born full time are associated with a marked increase in weight by the mother during pregnancy, some with a low haemoglobin level (although when the haemoglobin level was very low and untreated the resulting baby was large sized, 9 lbs. or over). Also a number of twin pregnancies which account for a fair number of premature babies, remain undiagnosed during ante-natal care. In many of these cases the variation in the height of uterus was noted, some were recorded as "hydramnios" but not taken up further. An X-Ray in all such cases to eliminate twin pregnancy or malformation appears necessary. Twin pregnancies with resulting small babies are associated with a marked fall in Hb% level during the second trimester and would benefit from treatment with iron and a richer diet. Twin pregnancies are unsuitable for home delivery. They are often associated with difficult labour and premature babies.

Infant Deaths under Care of the Child Welfare Service.

This year a more detailed study of the 16 cases that survived the initial 15 days were made. These cases were followed up by health visitors. Observations are made under four broad headings as shown in the table below.

Infant Deaths after Initial 15 Days after Birth. Total No. 16.

TABLE IV.

I. Possible Lowered Resistance of baby.	Size of infant : Premature			5	
	5½—6½ lbs.			5	
	over 6½ lbs.			6	
	Associated Malformations			2	
II. Infection	Time of year :				
	Jan. - 2	Apr. - 1	July - -	Oct. - 2	
	Feb. - 2	May - -	Aug. - -	Nov. - -	
	Mar. - 5	June - 2	Sept. - 1	Dec. - 1	
	No. of school going children	Nil—12	3—1		
		1—1	6—1		
	in household	2—1			
	Health of Mother.	Labour associated with with severe Toxaemia and hospitalisation			1
		T.B. Pulmonary			2
	III. Social and Environmental	Housing : In lodgings			3
Overcrowded			4		
Crowded			2		
Prefabs			2		
Others			5		
Income of Group :		Occupation of Father.	All in Group IV (Artisans) except 1 case.		
IV. Possible Bad Management		Illegitimate Children....			4
		First Child			7
	Large family over 5 children			2	
	Mother in occupation			Nil.	
	Age of Mother 18 years and under			1	
	21 years and under			3	
	25—35 years			9	
	Over 35 years			3	

(For the purposes of the enquiry above the term "overcrowded" was applied when the number of adults exceeded the statutory number permitted for the rooms available, no consideration being taken for children under 10 years of age. The terms "crowded" when the children were also taken into consideration and only then did the number exceed the statutory number).

Table IV is largely self explanatory. It is interesting to note that prematurity continues to bear an influence on the infantile deaths even after the initial periods, and that babies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. also form an important group. The table amply justifies the often made statement that social and environmental factors are of considerable importance — poor housing, illegitimacy and the poor health of the mother are factors in the table. Table III has indicated that Bronchitis and Pneumonia is by far the most important cause of infant deaths after the initial period.

No attempt is made to study the mental health background behind many of these cases. This important aspect has been much neglected and very little material can be collected from the cards available. Much, however, can be gleaned by a study of the social and environmental background. It is noted that first babies form half the number of deaths after the initial period. It would appear that with the tendency of young parents in urban areas to isolate themselves in their own homes and often to fragment from the mother society group parents with first babies do require more help from health visitors and clinics.

The study does indicate the need for a closer follow-up by health visitors of babies with three or more adverse factors as determined in Table IV — a difficult task in view of her already numerous duties.

In conclusion it is seen that half the infant deaths occur in the process of being born and that these causes continue to exert an influence on the infant deaths. Still births equal $\frac{2}{3}$ the number of children born alive, who die in the first year of life. It is felt that the full potential of routine ante-natal care so successful in reducing maternal mortality has not been fully applied on behalf of the future child. The establishment of an ante-natal clinic associating the midwife with the maternity and child welfare doctor and the health visitor as in the local Authority's clinic at Wakefield started in December, 1950, is a very welcome step in the attempt to reduce infant mortality. The Health Visitor can contribute to the knowledge of the genetic, mental health and environmental history of the family and be the richer by associating herself with the mother so early in the life of the future child. The advantage to the midwife in having her mothers to a clinic with all the facilities for routine check, and the help and contact with the Maternity and Child Welfare doctor and Health Visitors is very obvious.

**MARGARET STREET ANTE NATAL CLINIC,
WAKEFIELD, 1951.**

The Margaret Street Ante-Natal Clinic is established for the examination of expectant mothers who are to be confined in their homes.

Samples of blood are taken as a routine to investigate the Rhesus factor and opportunity is taken to investigate the Kahn and Wassermann reactions and the Haemoglobin levels at the same time.

During 1951 — 150 cases who have had the Rhesus factor determined have been analysed for haemoglobin levels. Those cases where only haemoglobin has been estimated were not included in the survey in order to avoid bias, for such cases may have been investigated because they appeared anaemic.

The frequency distribution of the haemoglobin group levels of the 150 cases shows a remarkable symmetry as the tables and diagram below show. It will be interesting to compare further such samples when obtained.

This sample divided into three periods at which the blood was taken, the first, the second and the third, three months periods of pregnancy is compared with figures obtained in Manchester in 1949.

The averages are lower in the Wakefield figures. The number of observations are however very much smaller than in the Manchester group, and examination of a very much larger sample is necessary before any conclusions can be drawn.

	<i>Weeks</i>	0-12	13-25	26-38
Manchester 1949	Mean	92.1	87.4	83.5
	No.	109	482	653
Wakefield 1951	Mean	83.4	76.8	78.3
	No.	16	106	28

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF HAEMOGLOBIN GROUP LEVELS OF 150 ANTE-NATAL CASES, 1951. WAKEFIELD.

H.B. Groups Observations

50-54	1
55-59	3
60-64	2
65-69	10
70-74	15
75-79	31
80-84	36
85-89	31
90-94	16
95-100	5

Total

150

85

Percentage Distribution in
the Haemoglobin Groups.

Below 61 = 2.6%

61-80 = 48.6% } 97%

81-100 = 48.6%

71-80 = 40% } 76%

81-90 = 36%

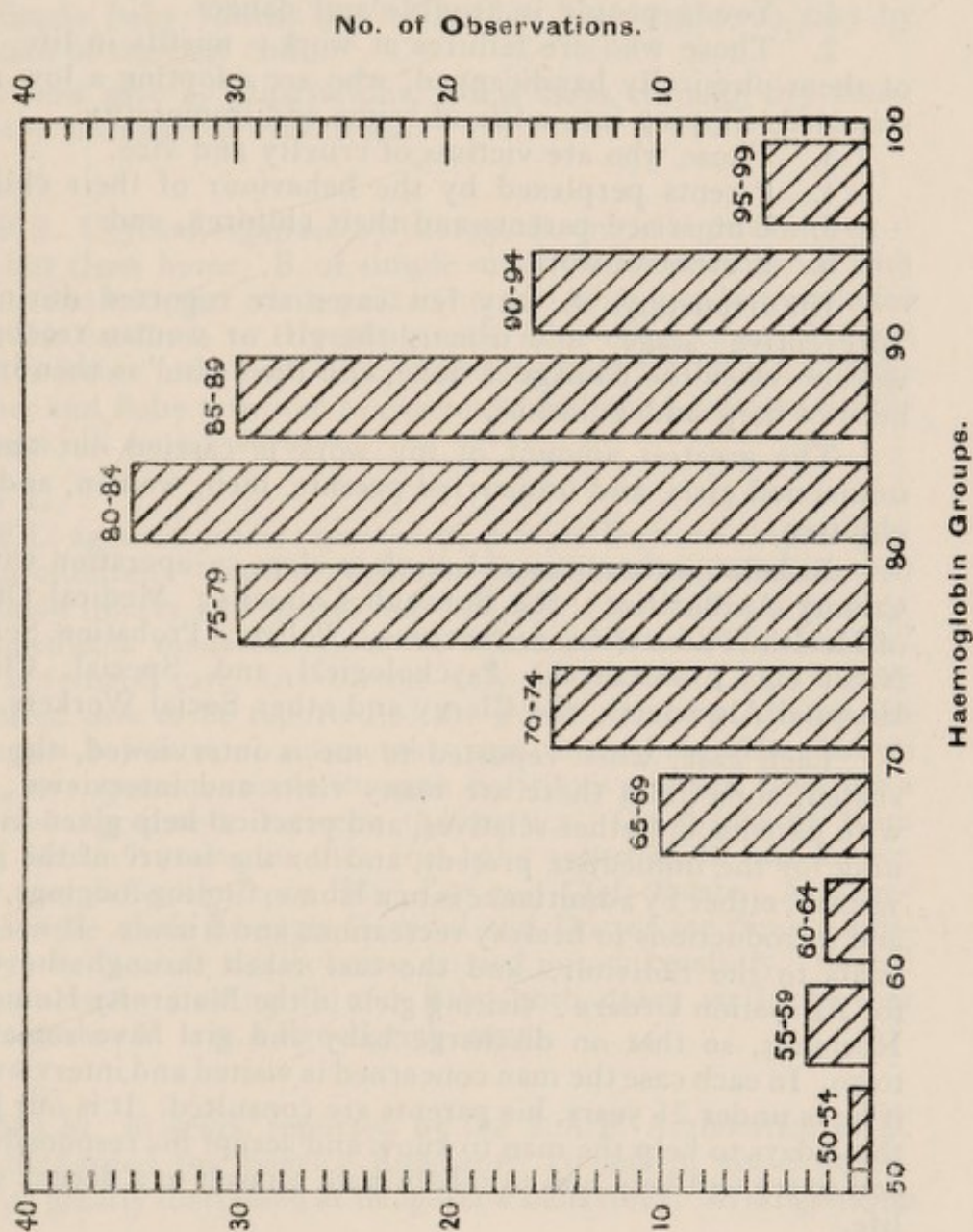
Mean = 80.3

Most frequently
Observed number = 80

The Median = 87

Scatter = +17-29

Standard deviation = 10.2



MORAL SOCIAL WORK.

Among all the various branches of social work to-day it is probably true to say that Moral Welfare is least known, and the least fully understood. In many places there is still the idea the Worker deals chiefly with "prostitutes" and almost wholly with "bad girls" and its methods being repressive.

The work carried out by Miss Colley, Worker for the Wakefield, Pontefract and Barnsley Deaneries, and outlying Districts takes the form of helping actively the following :—

1. Young people in trouble and danger.
2. Those who are failures at work ; misfits in life, many of them physically handicapped, who are adopting a low moral standard, slipping into a life of crime and immorality.
3. Those who are victims of cruelty and vice.
4. Parents perplexed by the behaviour of their children.
5. Unmarried parents and their children, and
6. Preventive work.

Unfortunately, so very few cases are reported during the "preventive" stage, and usually the girl or woman reaches the worker when the damage is done, and the "case" is then in dire need of help and guidance.

The greatest amount of my work is carried out amongst unmarried girls, and unmarried parents, men, women, and their children.

In helping these cases, I work in close co-operation with the County Authorities ; the Borough Councils ; Medical Officers of Health ; Education Authorities ; Police ; Probation Service ; N.S.P.C.C. ; Medical, Psychological and Special Clinics ; Hospital Almoners ; the Clergy and other Social Workers.

Each case, when reported to me is interviewed, the home visited, sometimes there are many visits and interviews ; talks with parents and other relatives, and practical help given in planning for the immediate present, and for the future of the girl or woman, either by admittance into a Home, finding lodgings, work, and introductions to healthy recreations and friends. If needs be, visits to the Solicitor, and the case taken through the Court for Affiliation Orders ; visiting girls in the Maternity Homes and Hospitals, so that on discharge baby and girl have somewhere to go. In each case the man concerned is visited and interviewed—if he is under 21 years, his parents are consulted. It is our policy these days to help the man to know and accept his responsibilities and to try and help him to rehabilitate himself to a decent way of life.

Concerning the unmarried mother herself, the end in view is to try and keep the mother and baby together, getting the girl to accept her responsibility, giving practical help available, and to help her to maintain and care for her child. This is done by becoming and being a friend, perhaps for years, to these people in desperate need of friendship and encouragement. It is a great work, the results of which can never be assessed.

Each girl herself must decide the future of her baby, and I am pleased to say, that in a great majority of cases to-day, the girl decides to keep baby, and does not ask for adoption. This is a sure anchorage. Most Workers find the reason for a second illegitimate baby, is that the matter has been made too easy by adoption of the first child.

I now give as illustrations, a few cases through my Files, from the Borough of Wakefield.

Case 1.

B.B. 15 years, reported by Clergy. B. one of eight children—poor but clean home. B. of simple mind. Interviews given with parents and with girl, visits paid to home. Arrangements made for B. to be confined in Hospital with Ante-natal care. Alleged putative father unknown. In conjunction with Children's Officer Mother and Baby returned to parents home, child being cared for by them. B. found work.

Case 2.

P.L. aged 16 years, reported by private Doctor. P. youngest of four children — mother separated from husband. Girl allowed too much liberty and to run her own life ; worked in a factory. Arrangements made for P. to be admitted into "The Haven" with ante-natal care. As P. was only 16 years old her mother requested case to be reported to the Police, this was carried out through a Solicitor, no action taken against the boy. After baby's birth, arrangements made through Solicitors on both sides for a financial Agreement between the parties. On discharge from "The Haven" young mother and baby returned to own home. Baby was suffering from Hare Lip and Cleft Palate. Arrangements were made through Hospital and Doctor for these conditions to be treated, this is being carried out successfully. Visited home recently, finding P. and Baby both doing well. Mother reported that P. was a "good girl" now.

Case 3.

D.J.M. 20 years. reported by the R.A.F. Authorities as D. was discharged the Service pregnant. D. one of six children. Parents greatly distressed at daughter's behaviour. Arrangements

made for D. to be admitted into "The Haven", attended local Clinic for Ante-natal care. The alleged putative father, a lad of 20 years, offered marriage, but made no effort to do anything about this matter — several interviews were given to him, alone, and also with the two young people together. On discharge from "The Haven" D. and Baby returned to own home. D. to employment, and baby to be cared for by grandparents. Arrangements going forward to take the case to Court for an Affiliation Order.

Case 4.

D.R. 18 years. reported to me by Clergy. D. eldest child of six children. D. father dead, and mother re-married. D. worked in a factory. The alleged putative father, works as steward in ocean-going ship. Arrangements made for D. to be confined in Hospital, on discharge mother and babe returned to own home. Several visits made to the home of the alleged putative father, but he himself was not interviewed, although he was written to about this matter. He did not deny his responsibility in his reply. Visits to Solicitor, statement taken, case now awaiting the return of putative father, for the case to be heard in Court for an Affiliation Order. D. now doing a good job of work, and babe very satisfactory.

Case 5.

M.O. aged 19 years, reported by Social Worker. M. eldest of eleven children, worked in a factory. This was a post-natal case, baby being eight months old. Family wished case to be taken up against alleged putative father. This man denied his responsibility. All arrangements made for the Case, when M. decided to marry. Case dropped, M. married happily, and Baby being cared for by grandparents.

Case 6.

M.B. 20 years, an only daughter of very respectable parents in a good position. Case reported by Assistant Children's Officer. Arrangements made for M. to be admitted into "The Haven" ante-natal care by private Doctor. The alleged putative father accepted his responsibility, the two young people were to marry, but decided this was not the best for the future. Before discharge from "The Haven" Baby was offered for adoption, and through the Children's Department, was placed within an influential and good home, where a baby was greatly desired and is showered with much love and care. After discharge from "The Haven" M. returned to her parents, and is now doing very well holding down a responsible job of work.

Case 7.

M.H. 28 years, youngest of six children. Reported by Social Welfare Association. M. worked as a shop-assistant and became involved with a married man separated from his wife. He was a serving soldier. Arrangements made for M. to be admitted into a Girl's Home in Hull, where baby was born. At first it was thought impossible for M. to keep her baby, so negotiations were made with a London Nursery to get the child admitted, but when the final parting came, M. did not wish to be separated from baby — he is now being cared for by his grandparents and mother at own home. The alleged putative father was contacted through S.S.A.F.F.A. and the War Office, but no action taken at the moment as he is serving overseas. M. has completely turned over a new leaf", and is living a useful life in full employment.

Case 8.

B.B. 30 years, one of three children. Both parents deceased. B. seems to have completely gone down hill since the death of her parents — this being her third illegitimate child. Of the previous children, one was adopted, the other child died. Case reported by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child. B.'s early life had been one of luxury, as time went on she found money not so plentiful, managed always to find some man. The alleged putative father of this case was a married man separated from his wife. B. had cost him a lot of money, then he realised what "kind of girl she was" and refused to have anything more to do with her, although he accepted his responsibility, stating that he would support baby financially. Arrangements made for B. to be confined in Hospital. On discharge from Hospital, arrangements made for B. and Baby to be admitted into a Home in Huddersfield. My last report is that she is trying to make "amends" by good behaviour, and is caring for her baby in a satisfactory manner.

Case 9.

Mrs. M.K. 30 years, divorced from husband. Case reported by the Local Authorities. M.K. living at home with her mother, father deceased. This child is M.K.'s second illegitimate child, and she asked for adoption. Interviews with Children's Officer concerning this case, and he agreed that M.K. must shoulder her responsibilities. Arrangements made for M.K. to be confined in Hospital, on discharge from Hospital mother and babe returned to own home. M.K. was a bus-conductress, the alleged putative father a bus-driver. To try and escape his responsibility he left the bus company, and took a job down the pit. I interviewed his

wife, who was forgiving and quite willing to stand by her husband. M.K. asked for financial support, arrangements made through the Clerk of the Court for a Court Hearing for an Affiliation Order — this still to be heard. Mother and Baby satisfactory.

Since my arrival in this Area eighteen months ago, I have had through my Files 56 cases from the Borough of Wakefield.

Analysis.

1st illegitimate child	..	..	..	20	cases
2nd illegitimate child	..	..	..	7	„
3rd illegitimate child	..	..	..	4	„
Alleged putative fathers	..	..	..	22	„
Cases dealing with proposed adoptors	..	..	..	2	„
Supervision (preventive)	..	..	..	1	„
				—	
				56	„
				—	
Visits made	..	..	..	..	168
Interviews given	..	..	..	..	189
Letters written	..	..	..	..	150

From Wakefield.

Girls admitted into "The Haven", Pontefract	6
Girls admitted into other Homes	7

I feel confident that the Scheme now in operation will work satisfactorily, and help many unfortunate girls to restore themselves to a healthy, decent way of living. In this initial stage of the Scheme I am most grateful for the splendid co-operation which exists between the Borough Council of Wakefield and myself. If, in the future, any difficulties or developments arise, although at the moment I can think of none, I will bring such difficulties and ideas forward, placing them before Dr. Thompson.

My last word must be one of sincere thanks to Dr. Thompson and to the Members of the Borough Council of Wakefield. Such willing and co-operative help makes my task lighter, and the work run much more smoothly.

Signed,

DOROTHY M. COLLEY,

*Moral Social Welfare Worker,
The Pontefract Centre for Moral Welfare.*

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Births	Crude Birth rate +	Deaths	Crude Death rate +	Infant- ile Deaths	Infant Morta- lity rate	Number of Cases			
								Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
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
1950	60,580	976	16.1	648	10.7	41	42	—	—	54	—
1951	59,230	914	15.4	740	12.5	30	32	—	—	27	—

+ All the birth-rates and death-rates shown in this table are "crude" rates, as the "comparability factor" was not available for the years 1942—1948 inclusive. The "comparable" death-rate for the year 1951 is 13.0 and the "comparable" birth-rate 16.0.

TABLE II.
Birth-Rates, Civilian Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case Rates
for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1951.

	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 Home Population.					
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	16.0
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.26
Deaths :—					
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	13.0
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.24
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.29
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.39
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.45
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	4.14
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.00
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	4.90
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	1.06
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Non-Paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	29.6	33.9	27.6	26.4	32.8
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	4.4
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Sepsis of pregnancy, Child- birth and the puerperium	0.10	Not available			0.00
Abortion with Toxaemia	0.00				0.00
Other Toxaemias of Preg- nancy and the Puerperium	0.24				0.00
Haemorrhage of Pregnancy and Childbirth	0.13				0.00
Abortion without mention of Sepsis or Toxaemia	0.05				0.00
Abortion with Sepsis	0.09				0.00
Other complications of Preg- nancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	0.18				0.00

TABLE IV.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1951.

DISEASE.	AGE DISTRIBUTION												WARDS										Non-Resident				
	Total all ages	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and up	Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths	Alverthorpe	Nth. Westgate	St. John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	Kirkgate	Primrose Hill		Calder	Belle Vue	Sandal	
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	17	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	2	16	3	2	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	299	14	38	54	73	60	46	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	52	52	9	18	34	13	13	2	15	38	43	
Meningococcal Infections	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus Neonatorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	12	2	2	6	1	8	1	9	6	11
Pneumonia	63	9	1	1	2	2	6	...	1	4	3	25	9	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	1	...	...	11	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Scarlet Fever	27	...	1	2	6	5	8	3	...	2	...	...	...	25	...	4	3	1	5	1	1	1	4	1	6	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	245	23	29	40	39	50	63	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	64	38	5	35	10	9	2	21	12	43	1
Totals	664	53	69	99	120	118	123	7	7	18	6	32	12	94	10	130	108	17	26	92	26	32	6	51	60	103	13

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951.

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. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	16	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	5	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	2	—	—	2	—			
2. Tuberculosis, Other	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
3. Syphilitic Disease.....	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5. Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	23	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	2	6	4	2	3	2	6	2	1	—	3	1	—	2	3		
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	19	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	6	1	4	—	3	—	3	4	3	1	2	—	2	1	—			
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasm	45	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	7	4	10	6	6	7	—	10	2	2	3	3	5	6	2	5		
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
16. Diabetes	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	99	8	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	14	6	20	16	18	22	16	21	2	3	10	2	4	9	5	8		
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	87	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	3	21	7	18	12	9	7	15	21	8	7	2	3	1	4	5	9		
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20. Other Heart Disease	143	3	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	16	21	34	53	18	38	10	7	7	8	1	17	12	10	15	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	25	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	6	7	5	5	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2		
22. Influenza	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	—	—		
23. Pneumonia	23	4	11	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	6	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	5	1		
24. Bronchitis	74	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	11	6	17	7	16	10	5	22	7	4	3	7	5	4	2		
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	12	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	6	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
31. Congenital Malformations	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	79	4	47	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
34. All Other Accidents	24	24	12	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
35. Suicide	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Totals	740	81	234	16	14	—	1	4	1	2	—	2	1	6	6	15	7	33	28	87	41	116	99	124	137	102	163	59	44	50	45	34	67	53	60	63	



