[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Wakefield City.

Contributors

Wakefield (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

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CITY OF WAKEFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1952



CITY OF WAKEFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

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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,

May I at the outset say that the health of the City as manifested by the statistical tables and compared with similar towns gives me no cause for anxiety nor yet to be transported with ecstatic delight. The all important Health Index — the Infantile death rate — is down again this year from 32 to 30 per 1,000 births, this is most encouraging and I think reflects the care and supervision exercised through the home visiting and the Infant Clinics.

On the other hand, the Still Birth rate is up from 16.1 per 1,000 to 28 per 1,000. This is most disappointing, and the cause is not as evident as I would like. It does, however, point to some factor or factors which are operating against the health of the expectant mother more is 1952 than in 1951. A great deal more information is required about the habits of the pregnant woman in her daily life. One factor, generic and vague though it may be, is that the health of the woman who has a still birth is in some way below average. The having of a child is a natural process, although it imposes a strain on the mother this is so gradually applied that in the majority of cases the adaption of the mother's body is so complete by the time the period of gestation is up that far from being rendered below par the majority say how well and fit they feel.

Today the City's organisation for maternal ante and postnatal care is better than ever and with the assistance of the general practitioners and midwives, the health visitors and doctors are doing very good work

Housing.

This most important factor in health, mental and physical, is still presenting a serious problem. Although it is still acute in Wakefield, many other towns are in much harder case. The health aspect is as much a mental as a physical one. One of the

purposes of marriage is to make a home, and one of the conditions of a safe and good home is that it must ensure privacy and insulation from persons who are not members of the binary unit. In similar case birds and animals who mate, isolate and therefore insulate themselves from their kind by building a home, or in some other way create a place of safety and privacy where young may be born and develop under ideal conditions. Unless this fundamental urge and principle can have the physical means of being fulfilled then the lack of them must operate against the mental and physical health of the pair. Thus the newly married are sometimes driven to desperation to seek some form of accommodation where they can make a home — too often do the less courageous share premises with their in-laws, and frequently the more courageous seek some substandard ancient premises only to find their efforts at renovation and beautifying come to naught. Thus do the newly weds find extreme discouragement and start married life with a grumble. The housing authorities of this City, however, do a very exacting job in a very fair way. As I have said, the energy with which new houses are conceived and constructed by this Corporation deserves lavish praise.

In selection of tenants so many factors have to be taken into account, and each case has to be decided on its merits and at the same time fit into the general plan. The cases of medical need are I am afraid very seldom proved. I have the greatest sympathy for the general practitioners and the consultants alike in their desire to do their best for their patients because I have been a general practitioner myself for ten years 1925-35, and I found it easy to accept the suggestion of a patient that this and that complaint is brought on by these particular housing conditions. Dampness is the usual cry. So many of the houses in the City are damp that it is necessary to state how damp and what is the nature of the dampness. In about half the cases investigated it is due to minor repairable defects, in a quarter it is condensation, and in the remainder due to worn out porous fabric. Dampness I say at once is detrimental to health but not in itself alone. Many hundreds of these houses would not be damp were there sufficient constancy of heat to dry them out thoroughly. How many thousands of people in this City have fireplaces that will burn solid fuel economically and will remain alight and give warmth 24 hours out of 24. On an estimate of a cross section of what I have seen, about two-thirds of the City's houses are deficient in this way. I say lack of warmth due to poor heating equipment and lack of insulation is more, much more important than damp. Most people rise in the morning to a cold house

and if the house is damp the cold is more apparent. All the heat generated the day before is dissipated in the night. I have already referred to dampness due to condensation either from overcrowding of the room or from washing and cooking. The new houses being built today and which are already occupied on the City's estates are insulated from the cold roof, the walls by an air space and the heating is up to date. And yet people who live in these up to date conditions still get rheumatism, arthritis, bronchitis, pneumonia, the very conditions which the old houses are blamed for producing. Don't forget I admit these old houses aggravate these conditions. Thus constantly my colleagues, to assist their patients, give medical certificates naming these very conditions as directly attributable to the damp houses. They are not really helping their patients but increasing their burden by a sense of frustration and despair.

In September and October of 1952 the Chief Sanitary Inspector and myself began a survey of unfit houses in the City and inspected some 1,200. Certain blocks of old property however stood out and we decided that the worst and most worn out must be represented first. Thus we chose Pincheon Street and Victoria Street as the most urgent requiring to be dealt with. In considering this property, although it is my statutory duty to take into account only danger to health I had to have regard to the practical point of rehousing of the occupiers and to go as carefully as possible so as not to upset too much the process of rehousing. It was understood that these occupiers might in many cases be jumping the queue for rehousing. As there were some 120 houses involved the rehousing programme would only allow half to be scheduled. Further, although my representation of unfit houses has no statutory connection with town planning, it is often coincident and the two are interdependent. In connection with slum clearance one of the greatest troubles is rehousing from the same substandard property several times over, and this is bad. There are no means of preventing this other than representation of individual houses or as part of a clearance area. The "gentleman's agreement" between the Sanitary Authority and the landlord does not work. Although he may not let the property again it remains as an eye-sore in the area, and can only be got rid of by purchase compulsorily or otherwise by the Authority.

The City Slaughterhouse.

In view of the complaints about the condition of and practices in this establishment I had received from the Meat Inspectors and public in general, I made an inspection in January. From what I saw I deemed it urgent that I should draw the attention of the Markets Sub-Committee, who are responsible for letting the building to the Ministry of Food. They then requested me to make a report, a copy of which is included as an appendix, and to fulfil statutory requirements has been already forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

Smoke Abatement.

It would be lacking in courtesy and esteem for the Management of the National Coal Board not to mention the very cordial co-operation and helpfulness I have received in my efforts to relieve Lupset District from the perpetual nuisance of smoke from the chimney of Roundwood Colliery. This chimney has been belching forth day and night since the estate was built. At times I have known it so bad that it reduced the visibility in Dewsbury Road to a walking pace. Now after concerted efforts between ourselves as a Health Committee and representatives from Stanley Urban, Wakefield Rural District and Ossett Borough in whose area the nuisance originates, Roundwood Chimney no longer belches soot, grit and grime. Foremost among my many supporters was the Chairman of the Health Committee (Councillor L. Boston) whose unceasing efforts to arouse interest in this smoke abatment among the public deserves the highest praise. Since July, 1952, Roundwood Colliery has ceased to be a nuisance to health.

Much of the soot and grit and SO₂ comes from outside the City, and Wakefield receives a great deal of polluted air from the South Yorkshire Coalfields and industries. The membership of the City Council on the West Riding Smoke Abatement Association enables us to play an effective part in the campaign to reduce the heavily polluted air of the Riding without reducing the wealth. We want to be able to give a new look to the adage "where there's muck there's brass" by saying "tha' makes more brass wi'out muck — muck's wasted brass".

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE — SESSIONAL MEETING.

I must make reference to the honour done to Wakefield by the Royal Sanitary Institute when that august body asked permission of the City Council to hold a sessional meeting in Wakefield. Over 200 delegates from 100 miles around came to hear a symposium on "The Eradication of the Problem Family" given by a team of four speakers from Bradford. The meeting was the best attended session of the Institute in the north for many years. I have to thank the Mayor, the staffs of the Health Department, the Town Clerk, the City Engineer, and the Director of Welfare Services for the excellent arrangements made for the comfort, enjoyment and convenience of the delegates.

Problem Families.

The City has its share of problem families, and they cost the City more in time and rates than their usefulness to the community warrants. They are a continuing social ulcer. They propagate themselves as bad home makers, as almost helpless burdens on the community. Their children are always dirty, usually mentally dull and invariably reach the Court though some misdemeanour. It is not poverty in kind from which they suffer but poverty in spirit, poverty of knowledge of the ordinary decent behaviour of normal men and women, and poverty in the sense of citizenship. One hopes that this type of family will diminish in numbers by the gradual process of education and attrition. But they at times seem to resist all efforts to encourage them to improve their standards of cleanliness and home making and are content to wallow in filth of body, mind and premises.

The Co-ordinating Committee for Children neglected in their own Homes, set up by the City Council on the joint advice of the Home Office and Ministries of Health and Education, meets once a quarter. This Committee, of which I am Chairman, consists of representatives of voluntary social bodies and members of the various interested Corporation Departments. My office acts as an exchange for information on the problem families, and we as a body feel that progress is being made if only to foil exploitation of public funds by the few crafty individuals. I have to thank the officials of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the National Assistance Board, the N.S.P.C.C., the Council of Social Service, and officials of the Corporation, including the Police and Probation Officers for the very kind co-operation in our effort to lift and lever such families out of the muddy rut of sluttishness and indigence. Much can be said of what is being done quietly and unostentatiously by officials and voluntary social workers, and much has been said about what should be done to effect improvement. I feel, however, that home conditions spoken of as a background — home influence, etc. and the degree of intelligence of the home makers are the two prime factors in the causation of the indigent family, and the inadequacy to cope with the ordinary process of community living. But in considering this type I always marvel at the large number of persons who are

successfully running their homes without dependence on outside assistance, as compared with those who cannot.

Lest it should be thought that I am out of sympathy with these families I would like to emphasise that long experience of myself and my colleagues in other areas shows two things, first, that such families are not helped by sentimental sympathy but only by encouragement to do better and a show of firmness by those who have to deal with them. Secondly, the reason for such families being as they are down among the muck and filth is not directly their fault but the fault of the parents who brought them up and to take it further back because of a social set up which bred poverty and despair in the days long gone. Those days, however, have left their mark in the shape of the slum house and the problem family. Thus it is useless to punish and persecute such for being what they are by denying them the security of steady friendship. Only by encouragement of such families to grasp their responsibility to themselves, to their children and to the community; by guidance; an occasional hand over a difficult stretch, and by friendliness, can we ever hope to see the disappearance of what I have already described as a continuing social ulcer.

This number of indigent is, I am sure, decreasing, but until we can successfully prevent the normal child from becoming inadequate and prevent the mental defective from marrying by some form of legislation and increased social vigilance, then there will always be these problem families. One certain measure, sterilisation, lies at hand but its merits and demerits have ramifications too wide to be discussed here.

Mental Health.

I am able to record with pleasure that consent to establish an Occupation Centre for 40 mentally defective children was given by the Ministry of Health, and the City Council through the Health Committee asked me in December to prepare to open the Centre in April, 1953. Negotiations for premises which had been abandoned last year were again taken up. The West Riding County Council were again approached to make use of the centre and agreed to fill up to a maximum of 20 places, and there I must leave the story to be taken up in my report for 1953.

Infectious Disease.

The method of dealing with infectious disease in this City since the "Appointed Day" has given me cause for unrest. The

Regional Hospital Board has pursued, since the "Appointed Day", a separatist policy. The admission to Hospital of infectious disease cases in the past was always through the Public Health Department, the reason for this is plain — one of the main functions of the Medical Officer of Health, indeed a duty laid upon him by statute, is the control of epidemic disease. One means of control, and a very effective one, was the use and maintenance of an Isolation Hospital. This, since the "Appointed Day", has continued to function but entirely cut off from the Public Health Department, control of admissions and discharges being jealously guarded as a function of the Board. But I, as Medical Officer of Health, am still charged statutorily with the duty of control of epidemic disease. My armamentarium is sadly reduced through being cut off from the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and although my experience of infectious disease is very long and close and of specialist quality the Board have considered it expedient to keep me excluded from having any clinical contact with the hospital by appointing a general practitioner to relieve the Medical Officer when off duty. I sincerely hope that, in the fulness of time this policy which separates the Medical Officer of Health from clinical contact at the Hospital and from being consultant in the home, will change. It must be abundantly plain that if the Medical Officer of Health is charged with the heavy responsibility of controlling infectious and epidemic disease then he must have the fullest co-operation from the Board both in and out of any hospital in the City. It is their duty to inform all medical men in their employ that it is their bounden duty to give this co-operation. I have still to see the law which forbids the Medical Officer of Health access to any premises in his district to exercise his proper function as Medical Officer of Health. I do feel, Mr. Mayor, that when the newness of the functions of the Regional Hospital Boards have worn off they will cease to be afraid of a public official whose intentions are entirely selfless and solely for the common good.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and all members of the Health Committee for their fairness and goodwill which have enabled me to go forward with confidence to improve a Health Service which is already good. Finally I wish to thank the staff of the Department for their efficiency and loyalty and willing co-operation. All this year, the Health Visiting staff has been depleted. I have to say that the part time nurses did excellent work among the mothers and babies and the schools. The Superintendent of Home Nurses (Miss Robson) has done good work in reorganising

the service to fit in with local government methods which must have been very strange to her, and with a depleted staff has maintained a high standard of nursing and public service.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. K. THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952

Mayor:

Councillor Richard Wheater, J.P.

Chairman:

Councillor Leonard Boston

Deputy-Chairman:

Alderman (Mrs.) M. L. Thomas

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

C. Whitaker.

Councillor F. Ellis.

D. Hutchings.

,, R. Kaye.

,, H. Lowery.

,, L. Moore.

,, G. Pilmer.

,, A. Quinn.

,, D. Race.

,, S. Tiffany.

,, O. F. O. Widdrington.

Co-opted Members :

Mr. F. G. W. Bruce Mr. H. W. Judge Representing Wakefield Executive Council.

Dr. J. J. Reynolds Dr. J. Skirrow

Representing Local
Medical Committee.

Mr. F. Crook

Representing Hospital Management Committee No. 9.

Councillor L. S. Blakeley

Representing Hospital Management Committee No. 10.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1952.

- Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:—

 CYRIL GEORGE KAY THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
 D.P.H.
- 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.
- 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. (to 30th September, 1952.)
 - J. K. SCOTT, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 1st October, 1952.)

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). (Resigned 21st December, 1952.)

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

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

Health Visiting Staff.

Senior Health Visitor :-

HANNAH BELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate.

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. (Resigned 6th July, 1952.)

JOAN GAFFNEY, S.R.N., C.M.B. Certificate (Part I)., H.V.'s Certificate. (Appointed 30th June, 1952.)

MARGARET PATRICIA PROCTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'s Certificate. (Appointed 30th June, 1952.)

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

Student Health Visitors :-

ELSIE DAVIES, S.R.N., C.M.B., Certificate (Part I)., (Commenced training October, 1952).

MRS. AMY MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Commenced training, October, 1952). Superintendent, Home Nursing Service: —
MARY ROBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Physiotherapist:—
NORA McMANUS.
(Appointed 25th February, 1952.)

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.

(Died 15th July, 1952).

BRIDGID KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Appointed 20th October, 1952.)

School Clinic Etc. Nurse:—
Mrs. M. E. DOWNING.

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, 1952 :-

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 :-

DOREEN BLANSHARD, School Health Services Section.

DEREK CLAYTON, Sanitary Inspector's Section.

VALERIE G. ELLIS, Principal Child Welfare Centre.

VERONICA FINAN, Sanitary Inspector's Section.

MARJORIE GOODWIN, General Office.

BETTY HARVEY, General Office.

JOYCE E. NICHOLSON, General Office.

BETTY PINDER, Domestic Help Section.

STUART S. SPURR, General Office.

GLENYS WRIGHT, Ambulance Service Section.

VERA ALLEN, Domestic Help Section.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) 5,	,800
Population:	
(a) Census, 1951 (vide Registrar General's Preliminary Report) 60 (b) Registrar General's Estimated Home	,380
	,270
Number of Inhabited houses at end of 1952, according to Rate Books 17.	,386
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1952 £417	
	,670 ,648
Total M	F
Registered Live Births—Legitimate 843 433	410
Illegitimate 53 31	22
896 464	432
	15.1
Comparable Birth-rate	15.7
Total M.	F.
Still-Births	8
USBN ALLEM Delements Male Securior	28.2
Total M.	F.
Deaths 664 367 Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population	297
	11.8
Puerperal Infection Nil S Rates per 1,000 total	0.00
Other Puerperal causes Nil (live and still) births	0.00
Total Nil 1000 HEODEAN	0.00
Deals of Lefest and a land of	
All infants 27 Rate per 1,000 live births . Legitimate infants 27 Rate per 1,000 leg. live	30.1
births	32.0
Illegitimate infants Nil Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births	0.00

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during the year 1952 was 1,083, including 474 non-residents. In addition 55 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 664 (367 males and 297 females), giving a crude death rate of 11.2 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the years 1951 and 1950 were 12.5 and 10.7 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 1952 is 1.05, which gives a death rate of 11.8 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 1952 was 11.3, for the 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns 12.1, and for London 12.6.

More than 66 per cent of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were as follows:—

garnib feib 12 diel during	No. of Deaths	Percentage of total deaths
Heart Disease	 213	32.1
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	 107	16.1
Cancer	 110	16.5

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 27 (15 males and 12 females) giving an infantile mortality rate of 30.1 per 1,000 live births compared with 32.8 in 1951 and 42.0 in 1950. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 27.6, and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns 31.2.

The neo-natal mortality rate (i.e., during the first four weeks of life) was 13 as compared with 16 in 1951 and 26 in 1950.

Births.

The total number of live births registered in the City among residents was 820. The Registrar General's figure, including births in respect of residents confined outside the City was 896, as compared with 914 for the previous year. The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the population for 1952 was therefore 15.1, as compared with 15.4 in 1951, and 16.1 in 1950.

As in the case of the death rate, the Registrar General supplies an area comparability factor for application to the birth rate. This factor for 1952 is 1.04, giving a birth rate of 15.7 corrected for comparability with the rates of other areas

adjusted in a similar manner.

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 180.

Of these 31 were born at home and 149 in hospitals.

Of the 31 premature babies born at home 30 were nursed entirely at home, and one was admitted to hospital. Two of the babies nursed at home died within 24 hours of birth, and one died on the second day. At the end of one month, the remaining 28 babies had all survived.

Of the 149 premature babies born in hospital, 21 died during the first 24 hours, and a total of 118 survived at the end of one month.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Ministry of Health Circular 26/52 — Special Survey of Local Health Services provided under the National Health Service Acts.

The Minister of Health, in the above-mentioned Circular dated 19th August, 1952, stated that as some years' experience was now available of the working of the Local Health Services, it would be advantageous to central and local administrations alike if in every county and county borough, a special survey was made which would include an account of these services as existing at the end of 1952, and also a general review of their working as part of the wider National Health Service and particulars of the steps taken locally to link them up with the other parts of the National Health Service.

In response to this request, the following notes were prepared. The notes follow the sequence of points mentioned in the Appendix to the Ministry's Circular:—

1. Administration.

The City Council, as the Local Health Authority, has delegated all duties to be performed by the Corporation under the National Health Service Acts to the Health Committee, which consists of the Mayor, 14 members of the Council, and 6 co-opted members. Of the latter, two are nominated by the Wakefield Executive Council, two by the Local Medical Committee, one by Hospital Management Committee No. 9 Wakefield "A" Group, and one by Hospital Management Committee No. 10, Wakefield "B" Group.

All the services are under the control and direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

2. Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

Close co-operation exists between the Local Health Authority and its officers and the Hospital and Specialist Services and the General Practitioner Services.

The Authority is represented on the Local Authorities and Regional Hospital Board Liaison Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Medical Committee and the Medical Officers of Health Liaison Committee, and is also a co-opted member of the Planning Committee of the Wakefield Executive Council, and a co-opted member of House Committees of the two local Hospital Management Committees (Nos. 9 and 10).

The Authority's Health Visitors carry out home visits at the request of the Almoners of the various hospitals, also in connection with the priority scheme for Maternity Hospital admissions.

Copy of a guide published at the commencement of the Health Service scheme is enclosed with this report to the Ministry. The general practitioners and hospitals are informed by circular from the Medical Officer of Health of all changes and developments in the scheme. The public are also kept informed, by advertisement if necessary, and by notices at the Post Office, of any major changes.

3. Joint Use of Staff.

An Orthopaedic Consultant employed by the Regional Hospital Board attends each month at the Authority's Orthopaedic Clinic for the Principal Child Welfare Centre.

One of the Regional Board's Psychiatrists attends weekly at the Local Education Authority's Child Guidance Clinic.

All the general practitioners in the area participate in the Authority's scheme for Vaccination and Immunisation.

The Local Health Authority pay a proportion of the salaries and expenses of the undermentioned:—

- (1) A Mental Health Social Worker employed by Hospital Management Committee No. 10 (Stanley Royd Mental Hospital) for his work in the city.
- (2) A Venereal Diseases Social Worker, employed by the West Riding County Council in connection with the Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Clayton Hospital, for her work in the City.
- (3) Two Welfare Officers (former Relieving Officers) employed in the Welfare Services Department, who act as part time Authorised Officers in connection with Lunacy and Mental Treatment.

4. Voluntary Organisations.

Use is made of the Wakefield and Pontefract Deanery Association for Moral Welfare, to which the Council make an annual grant of £50, for work in connection with the unmarried mother and her child.

The Council make an annual grant to the Wakefield Council of Social Service.

Grants are also made to the Central Council for Health Education, the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and the National Association for Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Wakefield Babies Welcome, a voluntary association of local ladies, renders much assistance at the Child Welfare Centres.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

5. Care of Expectant and Nursing Wothers and children under school age.

An Ante-natal and Post Natal Clinic for Domiciliary cases is held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre each week, where

one of the Authority's Medical Officers, the Domiciliary Midwives, and the Health Visitors are in attendance. Specimens of blood taken at the Clinic are sent to the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre in Leeds, and the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield. Cases found to require hospital confinement are referred to the specialist ante-natal clinic at the Manygates Maternity Hospital.

Maternity outfits are supplied at the Public Health Department, on production of a certificate signed by a midwife or doctor.

In connection with the Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics, the Authority's Physiotherapist gives relaxation and breathing exercises to mothers recommended by their own doctors or by the doctors of the Public Health Department. Reports received show that the mothers have benefitted by the exercises.

Child Welfare.

Four sessions per week are held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, and there are also two outlying Child Welfare Centres holding one session each per week. Plans are in process for building two further Centres on outlying housing estates, and these will be used for Child Welfare and School Health purposes.

Care of Premature Infants.

By arrangement with the Manygates Maternity Hospital (which formerly belonged to the Authority) the admission of premature babies born in the district who require hospital treatment is continued. A small ward at the Hospital is set aside for their care. The construction of a special Premature Baby Unit at this Hospital is under consideration by the Regional Hospital Board.

Dental Care.

A part-time Dental Surgeon is employed by the Authority for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers, and devotes one session per week to this work.

The Authority's School Dental Officer carries out dental work in connection with children under school age.

The possible extension of these services is now under consideration.

6. Domiciliary Widwifery.

The local health authority employs 6 Domiciliary Midwives, each being allotted a district of the City. For the purpose of relieving each other for off duty, holidays, sickness, etc., the midwives work in two teams of three, serving adjacent districts. The Medical Officer of Health acts as medical supervisor of midwives, and in this is assisted by a former member of his staff, a lady doctor now employed by the Regional Hospital Board as Senior Medical Officer at the local Maternity Hospital, who has very kindly continued to unofficially supervise and advise the Domiciliary Midwives.

All the Midwives are qualified in the use of gas and air analgesia, and each is provided with a gas and air outfit. Expectant mothers are encouraged to attend the Ante-Natal Clinic held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, at which the midwives attend. The Midwives visit expectant mothers in their homes, and also see them at the midwives' own homes. There is close co-operation with general practitioners undertaking maternity medical services.

The Health Visitors visit the homes of expectant mothers who apply for hospital confinement on social grounds, and report their findings to the Medical Officer of Health. If home confinement is considered undesirable, a recommendation that accommodation in hospital be provided is forwarded to the Senior Medical Officers of the local Maternity Units.

In the past, one Domiciliary Midwife has been sent on a Refresher Course each year, but during the last two years owing to shortage of midwifery staff the Authority has been unable to do this. It is hoped to be able to resume this practice soon.

By arrangement with Hospital Management Committee No. 9, pupil midwives who are undergoing training at the Manygates Maternity Hospital receive their district training with those Domiciliary Midwives who are approved by the Central Midwives Board for this purpose.

7. Health Visitors.

Each full time Health Visitor employed by the Local Health Authority holds the combined post of Health Visitor and School Nurse. The establishment as at present authorised is six, but at the time of writing this report there are only four full time Health Visitors employed, together with one part-time Health Visitor and one part-time State Registered Nurse. There are,

however, two Student Health Visitors sponsored by the Authority now undergoing training at Leeds University, and these should be available for employment as full time Health Visitors in July, 1953. The sponsoring of student health visitors has been found by the Authority to be the only way to obtain health visitors to fill vacancies caused by retirement, etc.

In addition to the visiting of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the Health Visitors have since the commencement of the National Health Service undertaken a great deal of visiting in connection with the care and after care of hospital patients. They also undertake the investigation of home circumstances in the case of expectant mothers who apply for hospital confinement on social grounds.

8. Home Nursing.

At the commencement of the National Health Sevice, the local health authority entered into an arrangement with the local district nursing association for the carrying out of this work on behalf of the Authority. On 30th June, 1952, this arrangement came to an end, and as from 1st July staff engaged in this work became employees of the local health authority.

At the end of the year the staff employed consisted of a Superintendent, 2 full-time and 9 part-time home nurses.

There is close co-operation with general practitioners, hospitals and midwives. The types of case attended include medical and surgical, gynaecological, puerperal pyrexia, pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Owing to shortage of staff, it has not been practicable to institute a night service.

As in the case of health visitors and midwives, shortage of staff has precluded advantage being taken of refresher courses.

During the year 1952, a total of 1,186 cases were attended, and 39,218 home visits were made, as compared with 1,152 cases and 41,741 home visits in 1951.

9. Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination and Immunisation are carried out by the local health authority's medical officers at the child welfare centres. At the age of one year, the parents of each child is sent a "birthday card" pointing out the importance of immunisation against diphtheria. "Boosting" injections of diphtheria prophylactic are also given at the child welfare centres.

All the general practitioners in the area participate in the scheme for vaccination and immunisation, and the receipt of completed record cards from general practitioners is the basis of payment of fees.

In the latter part of 1952, immunisation against Whooping Cough, and also Combined Whooping Cough-Diphtheria Immunisation, was commenced.

10. Ambulance Service.

During the last few years much has been done, by consultation with the hospital authorities and the general practitioners, etc., to prevent abuse and to ensure the proper and economical use of the ambulance service. The hospital authorities and the general practitioners have been most co-operative in the matter.

During the year 1952, the total mileage of the Ambulance Service vehicles (ambulances and sitting case cars) was 111,237, as compared with 117,045 in 1951, and 142,298 in 1950.

The number of patients conveyed by ambulance was 6,808 (6,839 in 1951), and the number conveyed by car 9,464 (5,607 in 1951).

The ambulance mileage was 42,076 (58,787 in 1951), and the car mileage 69,161 (58,258 in 1951).

One new Bedford Ambulance was delivered in 1952.

The total cost of the service in 1951-52 was £10,970, the cost per patient averaged 13/10d., and the cost per vehicle mile averaged 1/11d.

11. Prevention, Care and After-Care.

- (1) Tuberculosis There is close liaison between the Medical Officers and Health Visitors of the local health authority and the Consultant Chest Physician with regard to the care and after care of cases of tuberculosis, and preventive measures in this connection. Each Health Visitor visits the tuberculous patients in her area. The authority own 26 special houses for tuberculous cases, and the turnover of these houses has been well maintained.
- (2) Other Illnesses The Health Visitors carry out visiting in connection with the after care of patients discharged from hospital, and there is close co-operation with the Almoners

of the hospitals in this connection. Cases where a home nurse or domestic help is necessary are referred to the Home Nursing Superintendent or Domestic Help Organiser respectively.

Medical and surgical requisites, wheel chairs, etc. are issued on loan when required.

Convalescent treatment is arranged in appropriate cases. Four cases were sent for convalescent treatment during 1952.

12. Domestic Help.

The Domestic Help Service, which was commenced in the latter part of 1948, continues to function successfully. An Organiser and 2 clerks are engaged in the administration of this service, and at the end of 1952, 3 whole-time and 78 part-time domestic helps were employed.

During 1952 Domestic Help was provided in 534 cases, as compared with 537 in 1951, 444 in 1950, and 294 in 1949.

Below is an analysis of the 534 cases in which Domestic Help was provided in 1952:—

Confinements						48
Sickness in the Hom	ne					184
Surgical and medical	cases	in Hos	spital			94
Aged and Chronic S	ick					185
Blind						15
Tubercular Patients						7
Miscellaneous						1
				-		
				To	otal	534

13. Health Education.

Health Education continues to receive special attention, and lectures and talks on public health subjects are given by the Medical Officers of the authority. Full use is made of films and leaflets.

1,000 copies of the journal "Better Health" are distributed free each month, through the Child Welfare Centres, Public Library, Hospitals, etc.

Every opportunity is taken to make use of the local press in connection with matters concerning the public health and the health services.

14. MENTAL HEALTH.

(i) Administration.

- (a) The Mental Health Sub-Committee deals with all matters relating to Mental Health. This is a sub-committee consisting of eight members of the Health Committee (including two medical practitioners). Meetings are held as required.
- (b) The Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health are approved Medical Officers for the purpose of certification under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Two Welfare Officers 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 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 Local Health Authority, the Corporation assuming responsibility for 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.

- (c) Close co-operation is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board and the Hospital Management Committees. Supervision of patients on trial from Mental Hospitals is undertaken by the Mental Health Social Worker. The Health Visitors supervise patients on licence from Institutions for Mental Defectives, and make the necessary periodical reports.
- (d) No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations.
- (e) So far, no special arrangements have been initiated for the training of staff.
- (ii) Account of work undertaken in the Community.
- (a) Prevention of Mental Illness, Care and After-Care.

The Mental Health Social Worker mentioned earlier devotes 40 per cent. (approximately two days per week) of his time to work in connection with Wakefield patients. A regular weekly consultation with the Medical Officer of Health is part of his programme.

During 1952, the Social Worker made 307 Home Visits and 90 Visits to Officials, other Social Work Organisations, Employers, etc.

71 new cases from the Wakefield City area were referred to the Outpatients Psychiatric Clinic held at the Clayton Hospital during 1952.

(b) Lunacy and Mental Treatment.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers (Messrs. Carr and Hudson) during 1952:—

			Males	Females	Totals
Certified	 		 29	36	65
Voluntary	 		 14	26	40
Reported a Certif		ted but	13	8	21

(c) Mental Deficiency.

The attached table shows the number of cases dealt with in 1952, and the position at 1st January, 1953.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938.

density to the second second second	Durin 1952			7	Total cases of Authority's regi as at 1.1.53			ister
Intelligence of the barbare	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
and the same of th	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1952. (a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be "defective subject to be dealt with". Reports by:— (i) Local Education Authorities on children (1) While at School or liable to attend	1	2	- - - 1					一年 一年 一年 一
Total number of cases reported during the year	1	2	1	1	_		-	_

								-
of high and a special to the same	1	Durin	g 195	1	Total as at 1st January, 195			
- 19 1 Mar 1 1/2	Under Aged 16 age 16 and over			Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		
2. Disposal of cases.	7.			-				
(a) of the cases ascertained to be de- fectives "subject to be dealt with"	M.	F.	M.	F.	<i>M</i> .	F.	M.	F.
—number								
(i) Placed under Statutory Sup-	- inch	1		1000		Par Day		
ervision	-	2	1	-	11	6	24	20
(ii) Placed under Guardianship			-	******	-	-	7	-
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety" (iv) Admitted to Institutions	1		- marine	1	5	6	28	22
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be		THE		1	3	0	20	44
Defective "subject to be dealt					1	100	hole	
with"—Number		-	10 Did		inig!	HARRY.		
(i) Placed under Voluntary Sup-						332.6	25	25
ervision (ii) Action unnecessary							35	35
(ii) Action unnecessary					-	-		
Total of item 2	1	2	1	1	16	12	88	78
3. Classification of defectives in Community on 1.1.53	Piles Blov	3:06	10				T (POO)	
(a) Cases included in item 2(a) (i) to	38	1	pho		177	T. W.		
(iii) above in need of institutional		9179	1 94	9 115		127		
care:-		1				11000	13.17	
(1) In urgent need of institutional care:—		133		3		11 3		
(i) cot and chair cases	-				1			
(ii) ambulant low grade cases			-		1		1	3
(iii) medium grade cases	-	-	-					-
(iv) high grade cases	-	-		-	-	*****		-
(2) Not in urgent need of institut- ional care :—	Insi	DRG-	TO B	disease.	11 18	1		1
(i) cot and chair cases	-		-	-	-			-
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	-	-	-	-		-		-
(iii) medium grade cases	-	-	-	-			-	
(iv) high grade cases	-	-			-	-	2	
Total of item 3(a)		_			2		3	3
	-	-	-	-		-	-	-

		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		
	-	М.	F.	M.	F.	
(b) Of the cases included in items 2(a) (i) as 2(b) (i) overleaf, number considered suital for:—		Charles of the Control of the Contro				
(i) Occupation Centre		10	3	4	1	
(ii) Industrial centre			-	-	-	
(iii) Home training		-	-	-		
Γotal of item 3(b)		10	3	4	1	
(c) Of cases included in item 3(b) number receiving training on 1.1.53:—	er	100				
(i) in occupation centre		-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	
(iii) at home		-				
Potal of item 3(c)		_	_	_	-	

4. Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care (including Voluntary Supervision) or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1952, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1952.

(a) (b)	Ceased to be under care Died, removed from area, or lost sight of	 M. 3 1	F. 1	T. 4 1
	Total	 4	1	5

- Of the total number of Mental Defectives under Supervision or Quardianship or no longer under care.
 - (a) Number who have given birth to children while unmarried during 1952 1

Males Females

.... —

(b) Number who have married during 1952

Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives.

Arrangements are being made to open a new Occupation Centre in Wakefield in April, 1953. This will provide for 37 mental defectives. By arrangement with the West Riding County Council defectives will be admitted from those areas of the County adjacent to the City as well as from the City itself, the County Council by agreement being responsible for its share of the expenses of the Centre.

Ambulance Service.

The following table shows the number of patients conveyed, number of journeys and mileage each month during the year 1952:--

d out	No. Patie		LI DO	Mile	Cases of Accident and illness in the			
Manak	Convey						stree	
Month	By Ambul- ances	By Cars	Town Jour- neys	Distance Jour- neys	Town Jour- neys	Distance Jour- neys	Within the City	Out- side City
						Entra Ind	THE RESERVE	
Jan.	548	759	1864	2690	1949	3367	19	-
Feb.	623	701	1080	2863	1732	3171	13	4
March	570	699	1299	2020	1858	3888	10	3
April	532	715	866	1628	2062	3547	13	1
May	583	798	1176	1925	1987	3862	18	-
June	412	632	938	1620	1866	3058	16	
July	562	942	1418	1870	2291	4800	14	
Aug.	563	846	1430	1922	1984	3913	19	2
Sept.	529	886	1715	1838	1985	3434	23	
Oct.	643	946	1627	2409	2458	3894	15	-
Nov.	585	787	1688	2557	2059	3158	18	-
Dec.	658	753	1629	2004	2497	4341	19	1
Totals:	6808	9464	16730	25346	24728	44433	197	11
		-	To	otal Milea	ge — 11	1,237		

Vehicle Maintenance Depot.

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

Department	No. of Vehicles	Man hours spent on Vehicles				
		Mechanic	Assistant	Total		
Health (Ambulance Service)	10	10691	115	11841		
Health (Home Nursing Cars)	27	5671	1493	717		
Health (Home Nursing Cycles) Health (Utility Van)	123	1091	10	1191		
Education	2	1031	171	1201		
Womens Voluntary Services	1	141	$1\frac{3}{4}$	161		
City Police	2	9	1077	9		
Cemetery	1	11/2		11/2		
Totals	31	18741	2933	2168		

Dental Treatment.

(1) 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 1952 in respect of children under 5 years of age.

of age.	during the year 1952 in resp	pect o	f childs	en uno	ler 5 y	rears
(a)	Number examined		0175		-	237
()	Found to require treatment					85
	Number treated					52
	Made dentally fit		01 925			47
			01 101			role.
(b)	Forms of dental treatment p	rovid	ed:-			
	Extractions	8				81
	Anaesthetics-local	05		10		57
	-general					2
	Fillings					11
	Silver nitrate treatment					6
	Dressings					6
followin	m indebted to Mr. G. B g statement of work carried Number examined	out d			ir 195:	2:
	Found to require treatment	nt		* 5000		65
	Number treated					54
	Made dentally fit					37
(b)	Forms of dental treatment	provid	led:—		imil.)	
	Extractions			and Mich	no?	313
	Anaesthetics—local					313
	Anaesthetics—local Fillings					313
	Anaesthetics—local Fillings Scalings or scaling and gu					
	Fillings	 ım tre				68
	Fillings Scalings or scaling and gu Silver Nitrate treatment Dressings	im tre	eatment	rioti a		68
	Fillings Scalings or scaling and gu Silver Nitrate treatment	im tre	eatment	rioti a		68 31 8
	Fillings Scalings or scaling and gu Silver Nitrate treatment Dressings	im tre	eatment			68 31 8 11

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 1952.

This section of the law 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. With the co-operation of the Welfare Services Department, two such cases were thus persuaded during the year.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Situation.	Day and Hours.
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 Branch Minor Ailments Clinics	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. Daily by appointment. By appointment.
Snapethorpe School Manygates C.W. Centre Heath View School	Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic, Clayton Hospital.	Men. Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Wednesday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Women and Children. 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 1952.

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

(a) Raw water from Ryburn Main-4 samples taken during the year.

1 test (5.2.52) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-3 per 100 ml.

B.Coli type 1, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-3 per 100 ml.

1 test (7.5.52) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-NIL per 100 ml.

B.Coli type 1, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-NIL per 100 ml.

2 tests (6.8.52 and 5.11.52) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-18 + per 100 ml.

B.Coli type 1, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C—18 + per 100 ml.

(b) Raw water from Ringstone Main-4 samples taken during the year.

2 tests (5.2.52 and 7.5.52) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-NIL per 100 ml.

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-NIL per 100 ml.

1 test (6.8.52) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-1 per 100 ml.

(B. Aerogenes Type 1)

1 test (5.11.52) showed

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-16 per 100 ml.

B.Coli type 1 MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-16 per 100 ml.

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Water going into supply.

86 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 three exceptions taken from the Centre Manhole.

Lindale Hill Service Reservoir-3 samples taken.

10.6.52

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-1 per 100 ml.

(Intermediate type 1)

8.7.52

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-2 per 100 ml.

(B. Aerogenes type 1)

14.7.52

Coliform Bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C-2 per 100 ml.

(B. Aerogenes type 1, irregular other types)

A sampling tap has since been installed on the Outlet Main from Lindale Hill Service Reservoir.

In addition to the 86 samples mentioned above, 19 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.

Total Solids 61 67 78 52 Mineral Matter 44 56 72 38 Chlorides as NaC1 20 21 20 21 Free Ammonia 0.228 0.188 0.100 0. Albuminoid Ammonia 0.052 0.026 0.004 0. Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. 0.59 0.22 0.34 0. Nitrous Nitrogen Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nitric Nitrogen 0.11 0.20 0.15 0. 0. Temporary Hardness Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Permanent Hardness 26 18 20 19 Alkalinity in terms of CaCo3 to M.O. Nil Nil <td< th=""><th>un 7 Nov 6 Avenue</th><th>I</th><th></th><th></th></td<>	un 7 Nov 6 Avenue	I				
Mineral Matter 44 56 72 38 Chlorides as NaC1 20 21 20 21 Free Ammonia 0.228 0.188 0.100 0.0 Albuminoid Ammonia 0.052 0.026 0.004 0.0 Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. 0.59 0.22 0.34 0.0 Nitrous Nitrogen Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nitric Nitrogen 0.11 0.20 0.15 0. 0. Temporary Hardness Nil <	Total Ball To	Feb. 5	May 8	Aug. 7	Nov. 6	Average
Clear & Clear & Clear & yelle	Mineral Matter Chlorides as NaC1 Free Ammonia Albuminoid Ammonia Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. Nitrous Nitrogen Nitric Nitrogen Temporary Hardness Permanent Hardness Total Hardness Total Hardness Alkalinity in terms of CaCo3 to M.O. Acidity in terms of CaO	0.228 0.052 0.59 Nil 0.11 Nil 26 26 Nil 1 4.5 Almost Clear & colour-	56 21 0.188 0.026 0.22 Nil 0.20 Nil 18 18 Nil 7.5 3.9 Almost Clear & colour-	72 20 0.100 0.004 0.34 Nil 0.15 Nil 20 20 Nil 10 3.4 Almost Clear & colour-	38 21 0.070 0.040 0.17 Nil 0.15 Nil 19	64.5 54.5 20.5 0.1465 0.0305 0.33 Nil 0.15 Nil 20.75 20.75 4.125

(Results expressed in parts per million)

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

	1	Date of E	kamination		
	Feb. 5	•May 8	Aug. 7	Nov. 6	Average
Total Solids Mineral Matter Chlorides as NaC1 Free Ammonia Albuminoid Ammonia	72 33 0.020	80 71 25 0.070 0.024	107 66 23 0.010 0.006	84 58 23 0.070 0.100	93 66.75 26 0.0425 0.0365
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F Nitrous Nitrogen Nitric Nitrogen Temporary Hardness Total Hardness Permanent Hardness	0.59 Nil 0.25 Nil 54	0.44 Nil 0.20 Nil 54	1.04 Nil 0.05 Nil 25 25	5.1 Nil 0.35 Nil 33 33	1.7925 Nil 0.2125 Nil 41.5 41.5
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo3 to M.O Acidity in terms of CaO pH Value Appearance	Nil 1 5.0	Nil 2.5 4.0 Almost clear & colour- less	Nil 8 3.5 Almost clear & colour- less	Nil 7.5 4.7 Brown & turbid	Nil 4.75 4.3

^{*} Mixed Ryburn and Ringstone Water (Results expressed in parts per million)

(3) Water collected from Tap in Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street.

eddings man Anddy	PIETE	Date of Examination					
SHAP THE DAY TO	Feb. 5	May 8	Aug. 7	Nov. 6	Average		
Total Solids	104	109	102	100	106.5		
Mineral Matter	84	86	84	78	84		
Chlorides as NaC1	23	25	25	25	24.5		
Free Ammonia	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.010	.0085		
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.012	0.018	0.008	0.012	.0125		
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs.					01333300		
at 80°F	0.23	0.19	Nil	0.10	.13		
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Nitric Nitrogen	0.35	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.3125		
Temporary Hardness	18	18	13	20	17.25		
Total Hardness	46	53	50	54	50.75		
Permanent Hardness	28	35	37	34	33.5		
Alkalinity in terms of					- Inches		
CaCo3 to M.O	18	18	13	20	17.25		
Acidity in terms of CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Free Chlorine	0.05	0.04	Nil	0.03	.03		
pH Value	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.85		
Appearance	Clear &	Clear &	Clear &	Clear &	am a		
Village a verification	colour-	colour-	colour-	colour-	Do man		
	less	less	less	less	STORIOTO		

(Results expressed in parts per million).

The supply given to Ossett, 26,249,000 gallons during 1952 was untreated water from the Ryburn trunk main and was not filtered or treated with lime.

For the protection of the future supply from Baitings Reservoir, now in the course of construction, some further twelve acres of land, together with the Over Blue Ball Farm, have been acquired by the Corporation.

Included in the Wakefield Water Order, 1952 will be a Compulsory Powers of Acquisition for lands at Ripponden, Sowerby Bridge and Hebden Royd, thus providing for further protection.

At Ardsley Reservoir, negotiations have been completed and new Agreements drawn up, resulting in the Corporation having a stricter control over certain fields, marginal to this reservoir.

The pre-chlorination plant at Ardsley has worked satisfactorily during the past year and has assisted, together with the lime treatment, prolonged storage and filtration, in producing a bacteriologically pure water. A high chlorine residual was maintained during the summer months with a view to carrying a chlorine residual throughout the Undertaking and particularly to the Outdistricts of Normanton and Castleford. This was attained although unfortunately accompanied by a temporary deterioration in the palatability of the water.

Further extensions to the pressure filtration plant have been brought into use giving an additional filtering capacity of approximately 1 million gallons per day. All the water leaving the filter works is chlorinated as a final precaution, the chlorine residual of the water carried to supply being checked by the residual recorder situated at the outlet of Lindale Hill Reservoir

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(By William Roberts, Chief Sanitary Inspector.)

General Remarks.

In presenting the review of the work of Sanitary inspection for the year 1952, it will be found that the summaries of inspection and other data follow in the same form as in previous years.

The work on housing repairs has continued to be a source of worry owing to the high cost of labour and materials. The general tendency of owners is to show resistance to pressure by the local authority to execute repairs, causing the standard of maintenance to be lowered. This lowered maintenance may not be felt immediately, but if the trend is not checked the ultimate life of a number of houses will no doubt be considerably shortened.

It is therefore most desirable for early action to be taken in the matter of repairs, and improvements in the interests of the tenants themselves, and so prevent the life of some of the houses not being terminated prematurely.

No doubt owners are finding it more difficult to carry out repairs more than they did before the war although the extent and standard of the work which they are now asked to carry out, is generally lower than pre war days.

The housing position is a subject which for a long time has been discussed and written about at great length, but we are still awaiting the day when every family will be provided with a house that contains full sanitary conveniences, together with modern amenities. All that we can hope for is that the time when this will be achieved is not too far distant.

The work on food inspection has continued to take up a good deal of time, and the steady progress in the methods of handling, distribution and storage previously noted has been maintained.

The milk supply has also been under constant surveillance and as shown later in the report the milk consumed in the City has reached a high standard both in regard to bacterial and chemical content.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Total number of inspections made		14,917
Dwellinghouses.		
Ordinary		820
Re Overcrowding		16
Special Survey	-	459
Re Notifiable Disease		60
Housing Act, 1936, Clearance Areas (Clearance	of	00
45 74 44		241
Applications for Tenancies Municipal Houses		570
Municipal Houses inspected prior to reletting		174
intulicipal riouses inspected prior to reletting		
Sanitary Conveniences.		
Water closets	Sec.	1.948
Trough closets		48
Privies and pail closets		
Urinals	-	399
Refuse Storage.		
Ashplaces		58
Ashbins		
		,
Drains and Sewers.		
Drains	21	330
Sewers		
Street gullies		
Factories.		
Factories (with mechanical power)		206
Factories (without mechanical power)		44
Other premises (including restaurant kitchens a	nd	
stables)		
Outworkers		nedv1
Food Storage, Preparation, etc.		
Bakehouses (with mechanical power)	[ash	170
Bakehouses (without mechanical power)	+3211	29
Dairies, milk shops, milk stores		188
Fishmongers' shops and stalls		20
Fruit and vegetable shops and stores (includi-	ng	
hawkers' stores)	ale:	104
Fish frying premises	12	130
Food warehouses		152

Ice cream premises	196
Markets (Borough)	149
Slaughterhouses (Borough)	695
Slaughterhouses (Private)	17
Wiscellaneous.	
Animals, poultry, etc	105
Accumulations-Manure	74
Other than manure	60
Common Lodging Houses	12
Canal Boats	30
Dangerous structures	13
Entertainment houses	103
Houses let in lodgings	26
Meetings with owners and tradesmen	94
Miscellaneous (including cesspools, watercourses,	
refuse tips, etc.)	55
Offensive trades (excluding fish fryers)	15
Piggeries	125
Special notice of slaughter	13
Schools	29
Shops (Shops Act)	463
Smoke observations	184
Public houses	150
Verminous premises	25
Sanitary inspections	3,390
Special visits (not classified)	711
Visits to premises re rat infestation	242
Van dwellings	185
Yards and courts	27
Notices Served.	
	198
Informal notices served	190
carried forward from 1951)	214
Canada and marking a constant	42
Statutory notices served	72
carried forward from 1951)	32
Notices outstanding at end of 1952	31
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation	31
Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	239
Verbal notices given and complied with for the	207
remedy of defects, etc	350
Letters sent regarding remedy of defects, etc	193
Matters referred to the City Engineer	198

Matters referred to the Waterworks Engineer Complaints received	862 671 194
ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT,	, 1936.
No proceedings were taken on default of action un Public Health Act during the year.	nder the
NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFE REMEDIED.	CTS
Dwellinghouses.	
Water supply improved	5
Cleansed	29
Vermin infested (disinfested)	25
Overcrowding abated	4
Dampness remedied	120
Roofs repaired	48
Eavespouts or downspouts repaired	75
Rain water fall pipes disconnected	31
External walls, chimneys repaired or repointed	20
Internal walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	47
Windows repaired	52
New floors laid or repaired	19
Fireplaces, ovens and set pots repaired	41
Washing accommodation provided or improved Ventilation improved	7
Doors repaired	14
Yards paved	7
Yards cleansed	4
Dangerous structures removed	4
Coal stores improved	4 3 9
Floors ventilated	9
Cl. Mr. Sky	
Drains.	
Repaired	32
Drains choked	102
Drains cleansed by owners	102
Reconstructed	1
Ventileted	

Ventilated

Disconnected 1

1

Sinks.	
New sinks provided	3
Sink waste pipes trapped	4
Sink waste pipes repaired	24
Other waste pipes repaired	1
Sewers.	
Cleansed	36
Street Gullies cleansed	21
Water Closets.	
Cleansed or limewashed	44
Repaired	105
Reconstructed	3
Additional Provided	3
Urinals.	
Cleansed or improved	- Num
Repaired	2
Accumulations Removed.	
Manure	21
Other than manure	44
Animals, poultry, etc., nuisances abated	11
Ashbins and Ashplaces.	
Moveable galvanised iron ashbins renewed (at shops	
and stores)	33
Moveable galvanised iron ashbins provided in lieu	
of ashpits	3
Ashplaces repaired	6
National than only of assistant and on Saustan Committee	
Closet Accommodation.	
The total closet accommodation in the City is as fol	lows :-
Water closets	
Trough water closets	97
Privies	10
while hadra problems, and so doubt the strention	What is

A total of 364 water closets have been installed in new and existing properties during 1952.

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.

Of the 23 privy 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.

NOTES ON SMOKE ABATEMENT.

210

Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the

maintenance scheme during 1952

The observation of factory chimneys in the City has been given increased attention during the year. These observations are set out in detail in Table I which follows. It will be noted that a total of 184 observations were carried out, and in 37 instances black smoke was noted, the duration of emission ranging from half a minute to ten minutes in the half hour observation.

The examination of soot deposits collected at the two stations in the City show some improvement on the figures recorded in 1951, indeed they are the best since 1949.

The full details of the results referred to will be found in

Tables II and III.

The pollution of the atmosphere is still one of those outstanding public health problems, and no doubt the attention focused on the matter nationally at the end of the year will be the means of getting nearer the solution of this long standing menace to health.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Table I.

Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys, 1952.

No. of	No. of Observa-	De	nse	Blac	k S	mok	e	mins	s. in	the	1 hr.
Boilers	tions	Nil	1 2	34	1	11/2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	41/2	5-10
1	69	54	5			3		1	2	1	3
2	66	50	1	-	4	3	2	2	3	-	1
3	30	24	-		1	-	-	-	-		5
4	3	2	-3	1	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilns and furnaces	16	16	_	_		_	_	-	-	-	_
Totals	184	146	6	1	5	6	2	3	5	1	9

Monthly Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges, 1951 and 1952.

			Tons of	total solids per square mile					
Month			Clarenc Stat		Art Gallery Station				
			1952	1951	1952	1951			
January			No report	8.32	16.63	17.43			
February			5.64	9.79	9.50	21.63			
March			12.33	12.11	22.29	21.46			
April			8.92	34.54	17.96	19.16			
May			10.09	11.87	25.18	27.42			
June			8.74	8.62	17.82	14.80			
July			12.10	11.63	20.89	20.39			
August			6.80	10.33	12.12	18.12			
September			14.08	7.62	19.70	13.53			
October			11.85	8.75	23.32	15.26			
November			6.44	13.71	9.89	34.43			
December			8.82	13.54	18.58	10.79			
Average pe	r mo	nth	9.62	12.57	17.82	19.53			

Table III.

Annual Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges in Wakefield from 1943 to 1952.

Year	Tons of Total Solids per Square Mile					
(Monthly average)	Clarence Park Station	Art Gallery Station				
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				
1952	9.62	17.82				

RODENT CONTROL.

The destruction of rats and mice has continued to receive regular attention during the year. Much useful work has been carried out, and we can definitely say that the rat and mouse population is being gradually reduced in the City.

The maintenance and treatment of the public sewers has been executed by the City Engineer's Department.

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

Business premises treated		 78
Private dwellings treated		 30
Corporation properties treated .		 18
Properties surveyed		 1627
Baits laid		 5321
Estimated number of rats destroyed		 1348

No notices were served requiring the destruction of rats and the carrying out of proofing works under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, during the year.

CANAL BOATS.

The number of canal boats inspected during 1952 was 30, and the boats inspected were occupied by 46 persons, all adults, comprising 41 males and 5 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 19	952	Bumber o	ine	I sins of
For men only				ar a FF To	CHINO	1
Number of persons	to	occupy	the	registered	ac-	
commodation				1201 - 121	0	44

The one house on the register has been regularly inspected throughout the year, and was generally found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on register at	end of 1952.	Ench e.	ty Test.	7
Total accommodation	(adults) .	Dut min	C Lest,	213

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

The families who have to resort to this type of accommodation are those unable to obtain separate accommodation.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registrations under the Wilk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distributors with premises within the City	22
Distributors with premises outside the City	13
Distributors with shop premises at which milk is	
supplied only in the properly closed and un-	122
opened vessels in which it is delivered to the shop	122

A total of 48 new registrations were effected during the year, two being ordinary distributors within the City and four distributors with premises outside the City. 42 of the additional were in connection with distributors who supply milk in scaled bottles from shops.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 123 samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist at the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Of these samples 112 were of milk to which a special designation was applied, and 111 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 102 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 10 samples of designated milk, which were of the special designation "Sterilised" were not submitted to the test, as in the case of this designation the Methylene Blue Test is not required by the appropriate Regulations to be applied.

Sixty-two samples of Pasteurised Milk and 13 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk were subjected to the Phosphatase Test, and ten samples of Sterilised Milk to the Turbidity Test. Each sample was reported to have satisfied the respective test, thus indicating that the milk had been correctly processed.

A total of 11 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 3 samples decolourised methylene blue in periods ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Table I.

Bacteriological examination of milk to which a special designation was applied.

		51		
1	2	Регсептаве	[] I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	111
1	TURBIDITY	Unsatisfactory	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	11
TS	TO	.oN	1-10111-01010	10
TES	LASE	Percentage		11
OF	PHOSPHATASE	Unsatisfactory	11111111111	
ULT	РНО	.oN	1201442044840	74
RESULT OF TESTS	ENE	Percentage		%6.0
	METHYLENE BLUE TEST	Unsatisfactory	1111111111	-
-	M	No.	117 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	102
	STERILISED	Out	1 2 1 - 2 2 2	10
	STER	In	11111111111	i
	PASTEUR- ISED	Out	8 8 1 1 - 1 2 1	10
NS	PAST	ī.	N44N44NW4N4N	52
SAMPLES TAKEN	TUBERCULIN ESTED (PAS- TEURISED)	Out	0 4 - -	=
MPLES	TUBER TESTED TEUR	II.	1-11111-1111	2
SAI	TUBERCULIN	Out	0 -	10
	TUBER	In	- - -	2
	DITED	Produced outside City	111111121	4
	ACCREDITED	Produced inside City	2 - 2 -	∞
		Total Samples	27 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	112
		Month	Jan. Feb. Mar. April May July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	Totals

Table II.

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

Pasteurised Wilk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
62		

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
13		

Accredited Wilk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
12	1	2 hours

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk.

Samples taken	Samples Unsatisfactory	Decolourised Methylene Blue in
15		

- Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950.
- Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised)
 Nilk Regulations, 1949 and 1950.

A total of 190 licences issued under these Regulations were in operation during 1952, and comprised the following:—

- 32 Dealer's licences authorising the use of the special designation Tuberculin Tested, 11 of which were supplementary licences.
- 33 Dealer's licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised, 13 of which were supplementary licences.
- 124 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.

It is pleasing to find that the milk supply of the City has continued to maintain a high standard of purity. Of the 123 samples of the various grades of milk submitted to the Medical Research Laboratory for bacteriological examination 4 were returned as failing to satisfy the prescribed tests. This is equal to 3.2 of the total samples examined and shows a very satisfactory improvement. The comparative figures for 1951 and 1950 were 6 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively.

The total milk consumed in the City was ascertained at the middle of the year to be a daily consumption from all sources at 5,177 gallons and of this 348 gallons was produced within the City boundary. The total daily consumption per head of the population was 0.69 of a pint, and is slightly higher than the figure for 1951, 0.66.

The daily quantity of milk distributed in the City is classified under the following grades:—

Tuberculin	Tested	(Farm	Bottled)		 207 gallons
Accredited			The state of		 246 gallons
Tuberculin	Tested	Pasteu	rised		 1,188 gallons
Pasteurised				16.00	 2,373 gallons
Sterilised					 299 gallons

All this milk is supplied in properly capped bottles.

A total of 52 gallons of ungraded milk is distributed, and 31 gallons of this is purveyed in capped bottles.

In addition to the foregoing 813 gallons of Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milk is supplied in bulk to hospitals and canteens in the City. The total amount of milk distributed in bottles is 4,502 gallons. Of the total consumed 4,751 gallons is subjected to some form of heat treatment.

ICE CREAM.

During 1952, 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 146 as against 112 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 114 samples was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year. All the samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health and were provisionally graded as follows:—

missl Number		Provisiona	l Grades	
Total Number of samples	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
114	90 (79%)	104 (91%)	7 (6%)	3 (2%)

The storage and distribution of ice cream has received careful attention during the year, and it is pleasing to find that the greater number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination were placed in the Category Grades 1 and 2. Much useful work and improvement has taken place in the storage ,manufacture and distribution of Ice Cream, and the results of the samples examined during the year show that the efforts made in that behalf are proving worth while.

It is hoped that in the near future some stricter control will be forthcoming in the manufacture and distribution of the iced "lolly".

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

A total of 276 samples (189 formal and 87 informal) of food and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year. This number is equal to 4.5 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.

	TOT	AL SAM	PLES	MI	LK SAM	PLES
Year	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
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
1952	276	17	5.07	180	12	6.70

Proceedings instituted in respect of Adulterated Samples.

Proceedings were instituted in the case of two samples of milk Nos. 228 and 231 against the vendor owing to the milk in each sample showing 8.0 per cent. and 3.5 per cent. of added water respectively. The summons in respect of No. 228, was withdrawn and in the case of sample No. 231 a conviction was recorded. The vendor was fined £10 and had £5 13s. 0d. costs to pay.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

A total of thirteen samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1952. Nine of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition. Three of the remaining samples were reported to be at variance with the information given in the respective statutory statements, and in the other case no statutory statement was given as required by the First Schedule of the Act. In all these cases the Vendor's attention was drawn to the contraventions 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.

Three samples of fertilisers were also obtained, one informally and the other two in the manner prescribed by the Act. Two samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition and in the case of the remaining sample no statutory statement was supplied, the Vendor's attention was drawn to this contravention.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Licences were renewed in respect of 4 private slaughter-

houses during 1952.

A total of 28 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 38 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during 1952. All 38 were renewals of existing licences.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1952.

The control of slaughtering is still under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food as required by the Licensing (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1940.

Anim	als		Ministry of Food, Borough Slaughterhouse
Cows			 1,209
Heifers			 1,706
Bulls			 43
Bullocks			 2,493
Calves			 1,165
Pigs			 3,721
Sheep			 18,800
Goats			 13
		Total	 29,150

A total of 29,150 animals was slaughtered in 1952 compared with 22,411 in the previous year, an increase of 6,739.

The	number	of	cows slaughtered has decreased by	228
The	number	of	heifers slaughtered has decreased by	184
The	number	of	bulls slaughtered has decreased by	17
The	number	of	bullocks slaughtered has decreased by	82
The	number	of	calves slaughtered has increased by	410
The	number	of	pigs slaughtered has increased by	1,187
			sheep slaughtered has increased by	5 656

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Condemnation of Unsound Food.

Condemnation of Chaodina Food.		
Food	Number of Condemna- tions	Weight Stones
Bacon	2	1
Candied Peel	1	2
Carroway Seeds	1	6
Cheese	6	13
Cheese (Processed)	14	31
Cheese Spread	13	15
Chitterlings	1	48
Fish (Cured)	1	5
Fish (Fresh)	3	12
Fruit (Dried)	14	82
Fondant	1 19	11
Ham (Cooked)	16	46
Jam	2666	7740
Most (Imported)	8	41
Most (Lunchean)	10	2
Meat Pies	4	3
Marmalade	4	1
Mincemeat	11	28
Pickles and Sauces	26	12
Prawns	1	2
Sausages	11	4
Sweets Confectionery	2	3
Small quantities of various other Foods	22	4
and and prugs Auty 1998	2857	8118
Drugs Act. 1938, for the exposure of		2 10 11 hote
C 1 F 1 · K	a being it	
Canned Foodstuffs.	a stens bens	
Meat 3654	889	862
Milk	166	67
Vegetables	813	237
Fish 5146	710	615
Fruit 956	93	20
s kas been submitted in the Prescribed		
13678	2671	1801
Axer I gold and to starme tupe real time		
Totals 13678	5528	9919

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

Number of Western Construction	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,242	1,209	1,165	18,800	3,721
All diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole Carcases	1	7	8 2	18	17
Part Carcase or Organ Percentage of the number inspected	641	244 20.76	0.85	0.78	110 3.41
Tuberculosis only— Whole Carcases Part Carcase or Organ	461	48 471	1 1	7/2	13 134
Percentage of the number inspected	11.36	42.92	0.17	Chair	3.95

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

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

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

The total weight of these condemnations was 323 stones, 8 lbs.

Prosecution Under Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Proceedings were instituted against a butcher under Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the exposure of diseased and unsound meat. A conviction was recorded and a fine of £10 and costs amounting to £5 was imposed.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

A total of 10 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1952. The Analyst reports that all the samples complied with the requirements of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951.

The following registrations etc., were effected during	1952:-	_
Number of licences issued to manufacture Rag Flock		1
Number of premises registered where Rag Flock is used	in	
connection with the business carried on		1

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1952.

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

The premises are subject to regular inspection and have been maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition throughout the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year, four notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting contraventions of the Act, and the defects in each of the cases referred to were remedied before the end of the year.

Outworkers (Section 110).

Notification was received of 1 person employed as an outworker. The person concerned resided outside the City and the Medical Officer of Health of the area of residence was notified accordingly.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

		N	Number of	
Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	76	4	2	1
by the Local Authority.	332	206	1	+
Totals	429	250	2	1

II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

			100		Number	of cases in whi	Number of cases in which defects were found.	found.	Number of
Particulars					Found	Remedied	to H.M. Inspector	Referred 1. by H.M. or Inspector	prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness					4	3		2	
Overcrowding					1	1	1	1	1
Unreasonable temperature					1	1	1	1	1
Inadequate ventilation	:		****		1	1	1	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors			-		1	1	1	1	1
Sanitary conveniences									in the same
(a) insuitable or defective			100		13	10	11 99 90	2	
(c) not separate for sexes					:	1	1 16	1	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences	not incl	uding	offer	ses		-	ofi		THE REAL PROPERTY.
relating to Outwork)				-	1	1	1000		I de
DOMESTIC STATE OF THE STATE OF	Just	Totals	als		18	14	- 1000	4	, L
And the same wind wind the Administration of the Same winds will be same to the same to th	1	-	-	-	The same of the last of the la		-		-

WAKFEIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

The Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, 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 1952, was 68 (an increase of 2).

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 1952 is as follows:

- (a) Ice Cream 126

Section 154.

Registration of hairdresser's and barber's premises.

The Number on the Register at the end of 1952 was 77 (an increase of 3).

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 1952.

Size of House, i.e., number of habitable rooms	Total	Built by Corporation	Built by private enterprise
2 rooms	2	_	2 (Flats)
3 rooms	8		8 (Mais'n'ts)
4 rooms	136	130	6
5 rooms	156	144	12
6 rooms	3	_ 181	3
7 rooms		Date 1121	THE R. MOTH
8 rooms	10	balls similaring	- (0)
Totals	305	274	31

Movable Dwellings.

During the year sixteen licences were in operation five of which were new licences. 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.

Houses Dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936.

A total of four 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 each case a Demolition Order was made. Three of the families have been rehoused, the other family having found alternative accommodation.

Houses Demolished.

During the year one house has been demolished in Clearance Areas dealt with in 1939. The building in question had become ruinous, and in consequence unsafe.

Vermin Infestation.

During 1952 the following work in connection with the disinfestation of houses found to be infested with bed bugs was carried out:—

Number of municipal houses fumigated...
 Number of privately owned houses fumigated...

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 Disinfestation Station. After treatment the furniture is taken to the new house the same day.

During the year 40 loads of furniture from 78 houses were dealt with.

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

The prevalence of vermin still shows a marked decline, and this no doubt is due to the constant action taken to eradicate same during the past few years. The occupiers of dwelling houses are more co-operative in the work of disinfestation, but unfortunately we still have a small number of families who remain a problem.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1952.

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

The following analyses were made during 1952 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943:—

Foods 242 Drugs 31 Total .. . 276

The table on pages 69-70 details the articles submitted by the Sampling Officers for analysis.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 6.2% compared with 3.8% and 8.3% for 1951 and 1950 respectively.

FOODS.

Milk.

Of the 180 samples (all formal) analysed 12 (or 6.7%) were unsatisfactory, 6 of these containing added water, and 6 being fat deficient.

Watered.

No.	Date receibed	A	dded Water
589	10th January	 	4.7%
596	22nd January	 	2.0%
228	2nd December	 	8.0%
229	2nd December	 	2.0%
231	2nd December	 	3.5%
232	2nd December	 	2.0%

The first two of these were from separate sources and the last four from the same source.

No proceedings were taken in respect of the first two, but in the case of No. 589 a repeat sample was submitted for analysis on 14th January and this proved to be genuine.

The last four were samples taken from churns delivered to a local dairy. (A sample taken from a fifth churn was satisfactory both in respect of composition and freezing point.) Corres-

ponding samples taken two days later on Thursday, 4th December, from the complete consignment of 20 churns, following arrival at the dairy from the wholesalers' pasteurising plant, were genuine and very similar to one another in composition. The weather that week was very cold. Unfortunately, owing to circumstances outside the control of the Local Authority, it was only possible to institute proceedings in respect of the milk containing 3.5% added water, no action being therefore preferred in respect of the one with 8.0%. At the Court hearing on 13th February, 1953, the ingenious and novel theory was put forward by the Defence that this proportion of added water was due to the fact that the 10 gallons of milk concerned must have partly frozen in the churn in the course of the journey from Dewsbury to Wakefield, the original temperature after pasteurisation being 40°F., i.e. only 8° above freezing point, and that when the milk was sampled an excessive proportion of the ice, thus alleged to have separated on the coldest day of the year, had become mixed with the unfrozen part of the sample. No evidence was forthcoming that the temperature of the refrigerator in which the churn had stood overnight prior to its being sampled the next day was at freezing point, and your Analyst was of the opinion that, even had the milk been partly frozen, the unfrozen portion would have become richer rather than poorer as a result of the removal of some of the water natural to it. Moreover, as the sampling can is plunged well beneath the surface of the milk, the only ice that would be taken into it would be that trapped as the can was withdrawn. Finally, it appeared unlikely that even with 15 degrees of frost in the outside atmosphere 10 gallons of milk originally at 40°F would freeze to any extent in the comparatively short journey of 8 miles from Dewsbury to Wakefield, and it was significant that under cross-examination the Chief Sanitary Inspector was never asked if it was not a fact that he found ice in the milk when sampling it. Had he been questioned on this point either under cross-examination or by being recalled he would have been able to give a categorical denial, as not only would the ice have been seen but it would also have been heard as it came into contact with the funnel through which the milk was subsequently poured into each of the three sample bottles. Finally, when no less than 20 churns from the same source were sampled on arrival at Wakefield under somewhat similar conditions two days later, all were found to be of composition well in excess of the legal limits and the freezing points carried out on four of the samples were all normal.

The Bench found the case proved and fined the local dairy

£10 and ordered payment of £5 13s. 0d. costs.

Fat deficient.

No.	Date received	Fat Fat	deficiency
586	9th January	 2.82%	6%
592	10th January	 2.70%	10%
593	14th January	 2.61%	13%
38	17th January	 2.64%	12%
39	17th January	 2.70%	10%
83	14th May	 2.70%	10%

Of these, No. 592, a morning milk, came from the same source as No. 591, an evening milk, which contained 3.85% fat. The deficiency observed may therefore have been caused by an unduly long interval between the evening and morning milkings.

The average composition of all the samples analysed was:-

Non-fatty sol	ids	1952. 8.69%	1951. 8.69%	Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, require at least: 8.50%
Fat		3.44%	3.56%	3.00%
Total solids		12.13%	12.25%	11.50%

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

Almond Marzipan (No. 266) (Informal).

This contained less than the stated percentages of almonds and sugar, the amounts found being 37% and 55% respectively, as against the corresponding figures of 40% and 60% declared on the label. In the absence of the necessary presence of the incorporated water the percentages would have been correct. Had the label simply declared sugar and almonds as the ingredients no adverse report would have been necessary, as the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1950, would thereby have been fulfilled, so long as the sugar, which was present in the greater proportion, had been placed first.

Baking Powder.

One of the two informal samples submitted, viz. No. 6, contained only 6% available carbon dioxide instead of at least 8% as required by law, and was therefore 25 per cent. lacking in aeration value (raising properties). The sample had been sold in two small containers closed by lids with rusty edges and had doubtless lost strength through damp gaining access. On being informed the vendor undertook to withdraw the remainder of the product from stock.

Black Pudding (No. 27) (Informal).

The presence of a foreign substance was suspected in this by the purchaser, the latter's suspicions being confirmed in that part of a cigarette was identified in this particular article of food. A warning was administered to the supplier.

Mustard (No. 7) (Informal).

This yielded only 0.28% allyl isothiocyanite (mustard oil) instead of at least 0.35%, and was therefore 20 per cent. deficient in pungency. It was thought possible that the sample might have been old stock made during the period 16th April, 1947, to 30th April, 1949, when the minimum requirement was lowered to 0.28% before being restored to 0.35% on 1st May, 1949. A warning letter only was accordingly addressed to the vendor, who thereupon decided to withdraw the remainder of the product from stock.

Of the satisfactory samples the following are deemed of interest:-

Apple Crush (No. 50), a sweetened apple juice containing 25% soluble ingredients; High protein food (No. 177), intended to be eaten as a cereal or with fruit, and having a 22.3% protein content; Crab paste (No. 178), containing 84% crab meat; Fish dressing (No. 119), consisting of coloured breadcrumbs, salt and flavouring; nine samples of Ice-Cream with fat contents varying between 8.1% and 12.1% (average—10.6%), which were well in excess of the legal minimum requirement, which was 5% up to July 6th and 4% thereafter; Meat paste (No. 179), containing 70% meat as against the 55% legal minimum; Pepper flavoured compound (No. 223), containing approximately 10% pepper; and Salmon paste (No. 97), containing the required legal minimum of 70% fish.

Apart from these, two packs of canned cherries in syrup (Nos. 79 and 80) were examined as the tops had a sprung appearance, which was found, however, to be due to the formation of hydrogen gas and not to fermentation. In each case also the tinplate within was bright and free from corrosion, and the contents of good appearance, colour and flavour. The packs were accordingly certified as fit for retail sale.

Special investigations consisted of the following:-

Identification of a piece of glass found in part of a white loaf
of bread in April and brought to the Chief Sanitary Inspector by a Wakefield resident (Reference No. C.17.5).

- Examination of Ice-Cream No. 82 (fat content—10.3%) for chemicals likely to prevent the decolorisation of the methylene blue dye used in carrying out the reductase test for the presence of pathogenic organisms. (No such chemicals were discovered.)
- Examination with negative results for chemical poisons in a school meal, following a mild outbreak of diarrhoea and vomiting. (Work carried out on behalf of the Director of Education—S.257/Sp.W.1.)

DRUGS.

It was only found necessary to take exception to the manner of sale of one of the 31 samples submitted, this being Children's Honey and Horehound Cough Pastilles (No. 29). Although a formula stating the composition of the pastilles was given on the stock bottle containing them, this was insufficient to comply with the requirements of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, Section 11 of which requires that a label stating the percentages of the active ingredients in any article recommended as a medicine shall be affixed to the container in which the article is actually sold (in this case the bag).

The remaining drugs call for little or no comment.

SUMMARY.

Reference to the foregoing report and to the tabulated results will indicate the varied nature of the samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis and the close supervision that it is possible to keep upon their composition. Moreover, the making of special food standards subsequent to the year 1943 has not only proved of considerable assistance to Food and Drugs Authorities and their public analysts, but it has also undoubtedly effected a definite improvement in the quality of a number of foods, such as ice-cream, meat paste, and baking powder, in respect of which the majority of manufacturers appear keen to produce an article which is well above the minimum demanded. In the case of baking powder this may be partly due to a desire to allow for possible deterioration during keeping, but no such reason can be given in the case of the other two products.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the valuable contribution made by my Deputy, Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C., to the work carried out during the year under review, as well as of the ever ready collaboration of Mr. W. Roberts and his staff over the same period.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943. Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1952.

ARTICLE		exami			adulter		Percent- age adultera- tion
Foods (245) :		-			The state of	raigh	55
Almanda manad		1	1	-		-	hall
The same of the sa		1	1	-	1	1	100
Apple crush		1	1	-		-	173 -
m - f - f		2	2	-	1	1	50
Black pudding		1	1	-	1	. 1	100
Blanc-mange powder .		1	1	-		-	111100
Brockham High Protein	1	-			11187	444	-MASSA
Food		1	1	-	-		
Bun flour		1	1				-
Candied peel		1	1	-		-	100
Cheese		1	1	-	-		3-11
Cherries		2	2	-	-		18
Coconut, shredded .		1	1	-		-	
"Cookall" Cooking Fat	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Crab paste		1	1		-	-	11120
Custard powder		1	1	-	teration.	-	-
Dried mint		2	2	-		-	345
Fat		1	1		-		
Fish dressing		1	1	-	-		5-01
Flavouring, vanilla .	-	1	1	-		-	meat .
Flour, self-raising		1	1	-	-		1
Glucose with Vitamin D		1	1	-	-		
Ice-cream		1	9	-	-	-	
Jam, plum	. -	1	1	-	-		
Jelly	1 100	1	1	-	-		
Jelly-de-Luxe, lemon .		2	2	-			
Jelly crystals Lemon cheese		1	1			-	mio!
Tamanada sablasa	1	1	1		-		
		1	1			Table 1	Sural I
Meat paste Meringue powder .		1	1			100	
3.4.11	100	1	180	12	/53.20 N	12	6.7
Missed and and	The state of the s	1	1	12		12	0.7
Mustard		1	1		1	1	100
Nut minture		1	1		1	110	100
Olive eil		3	3	-	2016	VI.	10:00
Offive off				-			26.12
Carried forward .	. 189	39	228	12	4	16	11.15

ARTICLE	No. Formal	Exam Inf.	ined Total	No. Forma	adulte al Inf	rated Total	Percent- age adulter- ation
Brought forward	189	39	228	12	4	16	1
Peel, mixed	-	1	1	1-	1-	1-	_
Pepper	_	2	2	-	-	-	-
Pepper flavoured					1		
compound	-	1	1	-	-	1-	0.00
Pork pie	-	2	2	-	-	-	0.00
Rice, ground	-	1	1	-	-	-	The state of
Sage		1	1	-	-	-	100
Sage and onion stuffing	-	1	1	-	-	-	12
Salmon paste	-	1	1		-	-	ne ffi
Sausage roll	-	1	1		-	-	
Soft drink tablet	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Suet, shredded		1	1	-	-	1	-
Sunny Spread	-	1	1	-	-	0 mm 1	1000
Sweetsol		1	1	-	-	-	N-D
Vegetable salad in							
mayonnaise	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wine, port flavour	-	1	1	-	-	-	W
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine Bicarbonate of Soda Borax Bronchial pastilles Camphorated oil Catarrh pastilles Children's Cherry Bark Cough Linctus Children's Honey and Horehound Cough Pastilles Compound powder of Liquorice Cough pastilles Cream of Tartar Dilute Mercury Ointment Epsom salts Flowers of Sulphur Friar's Balsam	1111111 1 1 1111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11111111111111111	1	1	100
Gee's Linctus		1	1				-
Carried forward	189	72	261	12	5	17	

ARTICLE	No. Formal	Exami Inf.	ned Total	No. Forma	adulter l Inf.	rated Total	Percent- age adulter- ation
Brought forward	189	87	276	12	5	17	
Glycerine	-	1	1	-	-		
Glycerine of Thymol	-	1	1	-	-	-	_
Honey, Glycerin and	dunini	100					
Lemon Cough Linctus	-	1	1	-	_	-	_
Indian Brandee	-	1	1	-	-	-	Z
Lime water	-	1	1	-	-		_
Linseed compound	-	1	1	-	-		1848
Menthol and Eucalyptus	bb be	hinom	прицо	No 13		311	
Pastilles	-	1	1	-	-	-	10710
Olive Oil and Raspberry	10:00	laun	add)			STEEL	
Vinegar	-	1	1	-	-	-	The state of the s
Pure Cod Liver Oil	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pure Glycerin	-	1	1	-	-	-	of restrict
Saccharin tablets	-	1	1		-	-	_
Sal Volatile	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Syrup of Figs	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tincture of Iodine	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tincture of Rhubarb	-	1	1	-		-	
Total Food and Drugs	189	87	276	12	5	17	6.2

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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 853.

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

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during 1952 was 61 as compared with 27 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 125. The number of cases removed to hospital was 51. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

No cases occurred during 1952. The average for the previous five years was 4.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There was one case notified during 1952. There were no cases during the previous year.

Meningococcal Infections.

The number of cases notified and removed to hospital during 1952 was 2, both of which recovered. 2 cases were notified during the previous year.

Dysentery.

During 1952 4 cases were notified as compared with 18 in the previous year.

Measles.

The number of cases notified during the year 1952 was 513 as compared with 290 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 689.

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases notified during the year 1952 was 216 as compared with 245 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 224.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

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

During the year 1952, a total of 352 children received the full course of Immunisation against Diphtheria at the Immunisation Clinic, viz:— 329 children under the age of 5 years and 23 children in the age-group 5-14 years inclusive. In addition, 193 children were immunised by general medical practitioners, 171 of these were under the age of five, and 22 in the age group 5-14 years inclusive.

253 children (who had previously completed a full course of primary immunisation) were given a secondary or reinforcing injection ("Boosting dose") at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, and 29 children were given similar doses by general medical practitioners.

The following table summarises the figures mentioned above:—

Index of the contrect o			lete Primary nunisation	Alread	Secondary (Reinforcing) Injection			
1 year 221 108 329 — 2 2 years 25 21 46 — — — 3 years 18 3 21 32 — 33 4 years 15 11 26 94 4 96 5-9 years 21 19 40 125 23 148	Age	Child Wel-	Practi-	Totals	Child Wel-	Practi-	Totals	
4 years 15 11 26 94 4 95 5-9 years 21 19 40 125 23 146	1 year	221	108	329 46	to —oder		2	
10-14 years 2 3 5 2 —	4 years 5-9 years	15 21	11 19	26	94 125	4 23	32 98 148	
Totals 352 193 545 253 29 283				545		29	282	

The position regarding the immunisation of the child population at 31st December, 1952, -s shown by the following table:—

	Estimated Population mid-year 1952	Children	Percentage of Child Population
Age Group 0-4 years inclusive	4,500	1,917	42.6
Age Group 5-14 years inclusive	8,400	6,532	77.8
Total under 15 years	12,900	8,449	65.5

Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

Towards the end of the year a scheme for the provision of immunisation against Whooping Cough, and combined Diphtheria-Whooping Cough Immunisation, was commenced. As in the case of Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination against Smallpox, the General Practitioners of the area are participating in the scheme.

At the end of the year 20 children had been immunised against Whooping Cough only, and 33 children had received the Combined Diphtheria-Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the number of Primary Vaccinations carried out during the year 1952, (a) by General Medical Practitioners and (b) by the Local Authority's Medical Officers.

Age at 31st December, 1952	by	General Medical	Vaccinated by Medical Officers at Child Welfare Centres	Total
Under 1 year		40	55	95
1 4- 2		57	54	111
2 to 4 years		11	2	13
E to 11 wooms		3		3
15 1		26	2	28
Totals .		137	113	250

In addition, 61 persons were re-vaccinated during the year, 60 by General Medical Practitioners, and 1 by the Local Authority's Medical Officers.

DISINFECTION.

During 1952, the following disinfection work was carried out:—

No. of	Houses					52
,,	Rooms					. 73
,,	Beds					24
,,	Blankets					47.
,,	Sheets					37
,,	Counterpanes					11
,,	Pillows					44
,,	Curtains (Pairs)					24
,,	Carpets, etc					23
,,	Boots (Pairs)					12
"	Men's Clothing	1	19.90	рия	anan'i	9
	Women's Clothing					4
"	Children's Clothing			-		54
"	Sundries	1914				7
"		-		0.00		

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1952, including cases notified after death and cases transferred from other areas.

(The figures in parentheses are the corresponding numbers in 1951).

(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	(22)	
Females	 14		14	(19)	
Totals	 37	1	36	(41)	

(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex	sow a	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases		
				G. VC7V0. 01 210		
Males		2	-	2 ()		
Females	• • •	3	- 81925 - 879	3 (1)		
Totals		5	TOWN TO SHIRE	5 (1)		

New Cases and Mortality, 1952.

				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
AGE PERIOD		Pulmonary		Non- pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary			
				М	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 y	ear							100	100		1
1-5 y				2		-	1	-	-	-	-
5-15	,,			1	-	-	-	-			-
15—25	,,			3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
25—35	"			3	5	-			-	TO .	-
35—45	,,			6	1	-			1	-	-
45—55	,,			3	1	1	-	-	77500	1	
55—65	,,			4	-		-	3	1000		
65 years	and ov	er			3		1	2	1		-
Tot	als			22	14	1	3	5	2	1	

Notes on Pulmonary Tuberculosis :-

At the beginning of 1952 there were 211 notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Register. During the year 36 new cases were added, 21 cases became Quiescent, 5 reached the Arrested state and 36 were taken off the notification register as cured cases. 8 patients came into Wakefield from other areas and 3 left the City. At the end of the year 196 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:—

Syphilis	Total 16	Males 10	Females 6
Gonorrhoea	 22	10	12
Non-Venereal Conditions	 117	49	68
	155	69	86
		go med om ke	attida /2-

2. Total number of attendances for attention by the Medical

OHICCI.			
Deline, Str. and	Total	Males	Females
Syphilis	 1491	962	529
Gonorrhoea	 151	72	79
Non-Venereal			No. of Perso
Conditions	 507	275	232
	2149	1309	840
		1309	070

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment:-

	Total	Males	Females
Syphilis	 1013	720	293
Gonorrhoea	 69	10	59
Non-Venereal Conditions	 272	121	151
	1354	851	503
	-		- Committee of the Comm

- 4. Number of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.. .. 441

As compared with 1951, the number of male patients has increased by 14, and the number of female patients by 25. The total attendances have increased from 2,825 in 1951 to 3,503 in 1952.

Nine new patients from Wakefield attended the Leeds General Infirmary Clinic during the year.

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 1952:—

Contact Tracing.

No. of Persons who attended for examination by persuasion of Original Patient:—

Syphilis of less than one year Syphilis of more than one year Gonorrhoea	Males 3 1 10	Females - 1 22	Total
	14	23	37

No. of Persons who attended for examination by persuasion of Social Worker:—

Syphilis of less than one year Syphilis of more than one year Gonorrhoea	Males112	Females 1 1 1 11	Total 2 2 13
	4	13	17

Defaulters.

18 Patients defaulted, some of them two or three times during the year.

14 returned after one or more visits.

4 did not return.

Visiting.

No. of Visits and Re-Visits to Contacts	oppring		diddy	9
No. of Ineffective Visits to Contacts	1.7	bayer	100.24	14
No. of first visits to Defaulters			to page	35
No. of Re-Visits to Defaulters			-	62
No. of Ineffective Visits to Defaulters				55
No. of Miscellaneous Visits			ini. Jen	107

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Supervision of Midwives.

Notice of Intention to Practise.

During 1952, 28 Midwives gave notice of intention to practise. Of these 12 were on the staff of the Manygates Maternity Hospital, and 6 on the staff of the Wakefield General Hospital, 7 were Municipal Midwives (including one temporary relief midwife), one in a private nursing home, and two private domiciliary midwives.

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 14 Notices were received.

Cases attended during 1952.

(1) All Midwives.: District Cases attended by M District Cases attended by M Nurses		
	Total	398
		284
Name	As Mida	
Miss E. A. Halls	, 1952)	95 — 22 16 20 42 23 45 65 8 17 — 24 1
	2	84 112

(3) Private Midwives.

District Cases attended by Private Midwives

(a) As midwives (b) As Maternity Nurses

1

Grand Total

398

Medical Help.

During the year, 99 notifications of sending for medical help were received from the District Midwives (36.8% of Midwives Cases). Of these, 76 were for the Mother, 22 for the Baby, and one for both Mother and Baby.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1952, 17 cases were notified, 11 from Manygates Maternity Hospital, 3 from the Wakefield General Hospital, and 3 from the patients' homes. One of the cases was revised to Puerperal Sepsis.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases were notified during 1952, one from the Wakefield General Hospital, and one at home. Both recovered.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

During 1952, 4 cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified. 3 of these occurred in the Wakefield General Hospital, and one at Manygates Maternity Hospital.

CHILD WELFARE.

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

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

Primary visits 1-5 years Revisits 1-5 years	- (c)	nogelu Cleros) Meda	ules .	4453 89 4444
	No. of the last		otal	en.or	9876

		W CA
Visits to Expectant Mothers:-		A BUILT
Primary Visits		368
Revisits		166
Visits re Stillbirths and Infant Deaths		22
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres		302
Ante-Natal Clinic Sessions		101
Visits to Tuberculosis Patients—Primary Visits		25
Revisits		756
		このできることのことをあると
Visits re Mental Defectives—Primary Visits		4
Re-visits		531
Visits to Schools		621
Examinations at Schools re Cleanliness, conditi	on	2-216
of clothing and footwear, and treatment		23919
Home visits re contagious diseases		1127
Home visits re verminous and neglected children		11
Home visits for other purposes		1186
Total Home visits re school children		2324
Total number of home visits for all purposes		14072
	N. S.	0394236
Id Malfana Cantinas		
Id Welfare Centres.		1.213710.00
During the year 1952, 7388 attendances were	m	ade by

Chil

During the year 1952, 7388 attendances were made by children under the age of one year, and 3,073 attendances by children aged 1 to 5 years.

At the end of the year there were 507 children under the age of 1 year, and 1,021 children aged 1 to 5 years in attendance at the Centres.

Issue of National Dried Wilk.

Sold at Cost Price				4936 tir	ozs.)
Issued Free	divid 'go	11.52	0.00		amob
		Т	otal	4938	original or P had

Lactagol Supplied.

Issued Free		 	1288
TOOLEGE TICO	 	 	

Ante-Natal Clinic.

During the year 1952, 497 women attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Margaret Street, including 441 new cases, and 1,737 attendances were made. 20 Post-natal attendances were made.

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2,866, special attention is 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 1952:—

Forty illegitimate births occurred in the City, nineteen to married women and twenty-one to single women.

Of the 19 born to married women, 11 were registered in the father's name, 9 are living with father and mother together, and 2 are absorbed into the mother's family. One mother will marry, when divorce proceedings are completed. Of the remaining 8 born to married women and taking the mother's name, 6 were absorbed into their own families, one is living with father and mother together, and onelives alone with mother who is separated from husband.

Of the 21 born to single women, 10 are registered in the father's name. Two mothers have since married the fathers of their babies, five babies are living with father and mother together, and three are absorbed into the mother's family. One of the above women will marry the baby's father when divorce proceedings are completed.

Of the 11 born to single women and registered in the mother's name, nine are absorbed into the mother's family, one was admitted to a Home following the mother's admission to a Mental Hospital.

Apart from the two babies admitted to Children's Homes, all the above children are living with one or both parents with care favourably comparable with that of the legitimate child.

Distribution of Vitamins.

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 1	952 v	vere as	follows	:		
Cod Li	ver Oil a	nd Ca	psules	dieda y		160.00	14,914
Orange	Juice	1	V21.2 3	11 00		2017. 30	45,193

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 1952 was 29 (0-2 years 10 and 2-5 years 19).

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.

Medical Examinations.

During the year 1952, the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department carried out 119 medical examinations in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, including four on behalf of other Authorities.

MORAL SOCIAL WORK.

It is not really possible to give a full, true and adequate review of work done in the City of Wakefield during the last year. Moral delinquency presents greater difficulties of definition in terms of results, than any of the other social problems.

The final results are hard to assess, but we do know something of the causes of immorality which are very complex. There is no one cause, but a whole range of human possibilities, such as unsatisfactory homes, with no love or care—no home training which is so needed in the formative years—living with parents whose moral character and life are so bad as to influence the youth within the home—physical and mental defects—uncongenial work—craving for luxury, dress or thrills. The increasing complexity of modern social and industrial life within a world of materialism and indifference to religion. All these things lead to a laxity of morals in the search for something different from life.

Several cases dealt with during the year, which, at the beginning, may have had every indication of being a failure, have ultimately shown very satisfactory results, as the girl who was heading for a life of prostitution was so responsive to training and guidance that she is now happily settled in a good domestic post, giving of her best to the satisfaction of her employer.

Every assistance possible has been given to all cases of unmarried mothers, whether of a first, second or third pregnancy. In many of these cases the alleged putative father has been interviewed, and he has accepted his full responsibilities—in two cases the young people married, making a happy home for the child.

I now give a few illustrations, from my Files, from the City of Wakefield.

Case 1.

C.A. 20 years, reported to me by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child, an only daughter from a good class home. After several interviews with parents and C.A., arrangements were made for C.A. to be confined in Hospital. The alleged putative father was a young man of 20 years who wished to marry, but her parents were very much against this taking place. Consequently, before the child arrived, adoption was being asked for. The child was born, and C.A. felt she could not part with her baby, so, after several visits and interviews with both parties, it was decided the case should go to the Court, as the girl's mother would still not give her consent to marriage. At the Court Hearing an Affiliation Order was obtained respecting the child. Girl found employment, and Baby being well looked after by the grandparents.

Case 2.

M.R. 18 years, reported to me by Hospital Almoner. M.R. third eldest of a family of eight children, whose mother had died a little time before the girl came to my notice. The father of the girl was doing his best to cope with his family, his work, and his house. M.R. worked in a factory. According to M.R. the alleged putative father was unknown. This girl also asked for adoption, but on discharge from Hospital, she returned home with her baby and settled down quite happily within her own family.

Case 3.

J.H. 20 years, reported to me by another Social Worker. J.H. was the eldest of three children—her parents were greatly distressed, and felt they could do very little to help J.H. Arrangements made for Hospital confinement. The man in the case was married, separated from his wife, who denied all responsibility regarding the girl's condition. When the child was born, I persuaded the girl's parents to allow her to return home, taking baby with her on discharge from Hospital. Later employment found for J.H. Grandparents taking care of baby, and the case was dropped against the alleged putative father of baby. Visited recently, and found everyone happy and satisfactory.

Case 4.

B.W. Aged 27 years, reported to me by Hospital Almoner. Both parents of this girl were dead, and she was living in a squalid little house with a widower, whom she definitely stated was not the father of her expected baby—she could not remember the man's name. Arrangements were made, and she was admitted into Girl's Home. Here she did extremely well, improving from a slovenly, untidy girl, to a person taking great pride in herself, and wishing to make amends for her "sin" as she called her difficulty. After five months in the Home, a domestic post was found for her with her baby. The folks knew the girl's "story"

and have done all they could to help her, and to-day, she is caring for her child, and working happily and worthily in the job of work found for her—the future holds bright for B.W.

Case 5.

G.F. Aged 40 years, reported to me by the Doctor. woman was in a good position and of independent means. The alleged putative father of her child was a married man, and these two agreed that he should drop completely out of the picture, because of his family. When I visited I found a distressed and distraught woman, whose one idea was to get rid of the baby either by adoption or into a nursery or home. I had great difficulty in getting her to face up to the small matters concerning the baby, such as a cot, fresh air, and registering baby. After some time I managed to give her sufficient confidence to readjust her thoughts and ideas on this question. She would say very little about the baby's father, but did eventually acknowledge that she was "the mother of this wee baby." As time passed, she began to accommodate herself to baby. Today, baby is being well cared for by the woman's sister, and G.F. is doing all she can for the welfare of her child in providing fully the wants of the child. At my last visit G.F. was most enthusiastic about her "lovely baby".

Case 6.

S.R. 26 years, reported to me by another Social Worker. The expected baby was S.R.'s second illegitimate child. The first child was living with Grandparents. This girl was an only child, and had been a great trouble to her parents. As a child she had been the centre around which the parents had revolved, consequently, as the girl grew up, she claimed everything as her right. When the first child was born, her parents took the attitude that there was nothing wrong about this behaviour, and allowed the girl to leave home, acting as a dance hostess up and down the country. Then this second child came along, the parents realising they had been too lenient with their daughter and they refused to help. Arrangements made for the girl to stay in lodgings, and for the confinement to take place in Hospital -after confinement girl and baby to be admitted into a Girl's Hostel. In the meantime, I persuaded the parents to see the daughter, and baby. Consequently, when the time came for the girl to be discharged from Hospital, S.R.'s parents requested that their daughter with baby should return to them. The alleged putative father of this second child had been in the American Forces, but the girl had lost contact with him. Through the

American Embassy contact was made with the man, who had re-joined the Forces, and he was willing to accept his responsibility. He is now fully supporting the child. S.R. found employment as a Clerk, and appears to have settled down at home with her parents, taking good care of both her children.

During the year 1952 I have had 37 cases from the City

of Wakefield.

Analysis.

1st illegitimate ch	ild				17	cases
2nd illegitimate c	hild				4	,,
3rd illegitimate cl	hild				2	,,
Alleged putative	father	s			10	"
With proposed ac			****	****	3 -	,,
Supervision (pre-	ventiv	e)			1	"
					-	
					37	,,
					-	
Visits made						114
Interviews given						181
Letters written						163

Of the above 37 cases, seven were cases of married women expecting illegitimate children—ten cases of girls under 21 years of age, and twenty cases of girls and women between the ages of 22 years and 40 years. Seven of the alleged putative fathers were married men.

From Wakefield.

Girls admitted	into	"The	Haven",	Pontefract	3
Girls admitted	into	other	Homes		5.

On looking back over the past year, with its problems and difficulties, I know, the full and pleasant co-operation which has existed between the City Council of Wakefield and myself has been most helpful in all its phases. Through this co-operation many an unfortunate girl has been helped on the road to a decent way of life. No report or review of this work, therefore, would be complete without expressing my deepest appreciation and sincerest thanks to Dr. Thompson and to the Members of the City Council of Wakefield. I am truly grateful to you all.

Signed,

DOROTHY M. COLLEY,

Moral Social Welfare Worker, The Pontefract Centre for Moral Welfare. REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE AT BROOK STREET WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MANNER IN WHICH ANIMALS ARE PREPARED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

PART I.

Before entering into detail regarding the unsatisfactory features at present existing, it should be stated that the slaughter-house falls short in many respects of the requirements of a reasonable hygienic standard. The methods at present carried out leave much to be desired in the preparation of animals for human consumption, and the existing building is not capable of being made suitable for the purpose. The buildings have to deal with a large number of animals during the peak killing periods, and at such times the premises are not designed or fitted to deal with such excess numbers. It is at times when large killings are taking place that difficulties in regard to the proper hygienic procedure is strikingly apparent.

The facilities at present available for personal cleanliness of those engaged at the slaughterhouse leaves much to be desired. In the same way the work of meat inspection is carried out under most difficult conditions.

The following sets out in detail the procedure in force for the slaughter of Pigs, Sheep, Calves and Beasts at the Public Slaughterhouse:—

Pigs.

The lairage for pigs is inside the slaughterhouse and consists of a row of small pens adjoining the slaughtering floor. Individual animals are driven on to the floor, shot, bled, and hauled up by hand winch, and then lowered into the scalding tub. After scraping, the carcases are again winched up into runners, and eviscerated. The stomach and intestines are washed, the large intestines run off, emptied, and stored in a wooden tub, and small intestines turned and cleansed. Plucks are hung on hooks for inspection, and subsequently removed to a store room across the yard, together with the split carcases for weighing and allocation.

Sheep.

Sheep are housed in covered pens opposite the sheep dressing hall, and up one side of the yard; as required they are lifted on to wooden "cratches", shot, and bled into shallow metal containers. Feet are removed and breast bones split through and the carcases are lifted on to hooks, skinned, and eviscerated. Blood is stored in large metal cannisters, the fleeces are piled on the floor for daily collection, and the feet and horns, if any, are similarly dealt with. Stomachs are emptied, washed and piled on the floor of the sheep dressing hall to await collection for tripe or other purposes, and the small intestines are run off. emptied and cleansed, and stored in wooden tubs for collection. Large intestines are piled on the floor for collection and fat is collected in tins and removed to the adjoining store room where it is stored on clean sacking on the floor prior to collection. Fat trimmings, etc., are collected into a metal cannister, and refuse taken to the manure heap in the yard. Plucks are hung on hooks for inspection, and subsequently taken to the store room for weighing and allocation, together with the carcases.

Calves.

Are put in empty sheep pens and brought into the sheep killing hall, where they are hung by the back legs, shot, heads and feet removed, carcases "blown" and skin removed, and eviscerated. Intestines, etc., are cleaned and collected as they accumulate. After inspection, plucks and carcases are carried to the store room for weighing and allocation.

Cattle.

There is a small beast lairage at the bottom of the slaughterhouse yard near the entry gate, and facing the sheep slaughter hall; and a covered lairage at the top of the yard at the entrance to the pig slaughter hall. From these, beasts are driven into the "draw" pen adjoining the entrance to the slaughterhouse; one of the doors of this pen opens to form a passage way into the slaughterhouse and several animals are driven on to the floor, where they are secured with a rope round the neck to a ring in the floor, or on the two centre pillars of the building; manoeuvred into one of the three killing points and shot. When pithed and stuck, some blood is collected in shallow trays and put into metal churns as required. Heads are skinned, washed under the one tap in the slaughter hall, the tongues are loosened and hung on hooks along the wall in consecutive order for inspection. Feet, udders, etc., are removed, and skinning started and carcases opened, and winched up by hand on to one of three sets

of rails available to hold sides of beef. These run down both sides and the centre of the building. Feet and horns are piled on the floor for collection. Stomach and intestines are removed, the omasum cut off and piled in the yard for manure, the tripes emptied and washed. A dozen hooks are available in the pig hall for hanging them up, the remainder are put on the floor until required.

Intestines are run off at a table under the lean to roof at entrance to pig slaughterhouse, emptied, cleansed and stored in barrels, the fat is put on hooks or the floor in the store room, and fat scraps are hung on hooks in the slautherhouse with the caul fat, or dropped on the floor until collected.

The liver is hung on a wall hook, together with the other offal from the same beast as it is removed, for inspection. The weasand and fat trimmings are thrown on the floor and are taken to the store to be sorted out later. The spinal cord, adrenal and thyroid bodies are trimmed and refrigerated as required.

Hides are folded on the floor and removed daily through the doors on the public footpath; condemned offal is heaped on the floor and taken to the condemned store to be stained green.

The body of beef is split, washed and trimmed, pushed down the hall to cool, where it often obscures the light from the offal and makes access difficult for inspection purposes. After inspection of the offal it is taken out of the bottom doors across the pavement to a delivery van, or if necessary stored on a low wooden bench near the weigh scales.

Carcases are cooled, quartered, weighed, allocated and carried out of the bottom doors over the public footpath to waiting meat vans.

Manure is stored in a brick pit which is open and situated in the yard and is not provided with a cover. The manure is not removed at the daily completion of slaughtering.

PART II.

Observations.

It will be seen that the general arrangements are not satisfactory, particularly regarding the lairage accommodation, the

provision made for dealing with offals both edible and non-edible, the removal of hides and pelts from the slaughterhouse and the subsequent despatch of same from the premises. The facilities for hanging edible offal so as to allow a clearer indication of the respective animals to which the offal has been taken from is desirable. This would tend to lessen the risks of diseased organs escaping detection. At present owing to the absence of proper accommodation for cooling dead carcases congestion takes place in the main slaughtering hall, and this no doubt causes a good deal of contamination to take place.

Manure is stored in a brick pit which is open and situated in the yard. The manure is not removed daily at the completion of slaughtering. This has a tendency to produce flies, and other insects, and during the summer months becomes a menace to the meat carcases.

The facilities required under Section 1 of the Provisions of Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1951, with regard to water are not available. Other facilities are needed for slaughter men in order to provide accommodation for lockers, means for drying clothes, cleansing and personal washing and sanitary accommodation. One water closet and a two stalled urinal are at present provided and situated near the main entrance. The conveniences are situated in a convenient and suitable position.

The meat Inspector should also have better accommodation for the storage of equipment, and facilities for personal cleansing.

At present the Isolation Slaughterhouse adjoining the main building is not used, and it is felt that the time has arrived when this special section of the Public Slaughterhouse should revert to its original purpose. It is important that separate accommodation should be readily available to receive animals affected by disease and thus remove the contact with other carcases which are fit for human consumption.

In conclusion it would appear that until a national system of slaughtering procedure based on hygienic principles can be established minor improvements should be made. This includes better facilities for cooling carcases, the provision of improved accommodation for offals, adequate accommodation for dealing with hides, and better facilities for slaughtermen and meat Inspectors.

If improvements of this nature were provided much soiling and contamination would be prevented.

The following matters are in need of attention and if carried out would help to overcome some of the difficulties at present found.

1. Main Slaughtering Hall

Certain sections of the wall surface require to be repointed. Improved arrangements for hanging offals (edible) are necessary.

2. Sheep Slaughterhouse and Cooling Room

Alternative position should be found for slaughtermen's lockers so as to allow better provision for cleaning.

The door openings to the building should have suitable doors provided.

It is suggested that the compartment used for finished sheep carcases and offal should be adapted for the actual slaughter of sheep. A communicating opening with door between the two compartments should be provided. Eventually consideration might be given to the existing sheep slaughterhouse being used as a general cooling room.

3. Pig Slaughterhouse

It is desirable that the present arrangements of having the lairage in the slaughter hall should be discontinued. If this were acted on a greater number of pigs could be dealt with.

A separate cooling room should be provided adjoining the slaughter hall. Improved provision should be made for cleaning offal, intestines, etc., from pigs away from the slaughterhouse proper.

4. Manure Storage.

A better site than the existing one for manure storage is desirable, the same to be away from the point where the bulk of the slaughtering actually takes place. Consideration might be given to the use of mobile tanks.

5. Isolation Slaughterhouse in Brook Street.

Facilities should be made in this building for dealing with animals affected with contagious disease and thereby prevent contact with carcases of healthy animals.

- 6. Better provision should be made for Meat Inspection.
- 7. Slaughtermen should be given separate accommodation for their personal use.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

					7.	,					
	Diphtheria	93	69	37	22	14	1	3	1	1	
Number of Cases	Scarlet Fever	412	144	65	70	133	307	107	54	27	61
Number	Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
	Smallpox		1	St.	1	100	1	1	1	1	
Infant	lity rate	56	42	09	38	39	33	35	42	32	30
Infant-	Deaths	49	43	59	45	48	34	36	41	30	27
Crude	rate +	13.1	12.7	12.7	11.5	11.6	12.2	11.6	10.7	12.5	11.2
Denths	Deaths	723	685	691	658	899	902	700	648	740	664
Crude	rate +	16.7	19.1	18.0	20.5	20.8	17.8	16.8	16.1	15.4	15.1
Birthe	Simura	906	1030	086	1170	1201	1028	1012	926	914	968
Domila	tion	54,120	53,920	54,470	57,010	57,690	57,910	60,170	085'09	59,230	59,270
Vesor		1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952

+All the birth-rates and death-rates shown in this table are "crude" rates, as the "comparability factor" was not available for the years 1943—1948 inclusive. The "comparable" death-rate for the year 1952 is 11.8 and the "comparable" birth-rate 15.7.

TABLE II.

Birth-Rates, Civilian Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1952.

for Certain Inf	ectious D	iseases in		1952.	
	England and Wales	County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	Smaller Towns (resident popula- tions 25,000— 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London	Wakefield
	Ra	ites per 1.	000 Home	Populati	on.
Live Births Still Births	15.3 0.35	16.9 0.43	15.5 0.36	17.6 0.34	15.7 0.44
All Causes Typhoid&Paratyphoid Whooping Cough	11.3 0.00 0.00	12.1 0.00 0.00	11.2 0.00 0.00	12.6 0.00 0.00	11.8 0.00 0.02
Diphtheria Influenza	0.00 0.04	0.00 0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.02
* Tuberculosis Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.17
Pneumonia Notifications:—	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.30
Typhoid Fever Paratyphoid Fever Meningococcal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Infection Scarlet Fever	0.03 1.53 2.61	0.03 1.75 2.74	0.03	0.02 1.56	0.03 1.02
Whooping Cough Diphtheria Erysipelas	0.01 0.14	0.01 0.15	2.57 0.03 0.12	1.66 0.01 0.14	3.64 0.00 0.15
Measles Pneumonia Acute Poliomyelitis	8.86 0.72	10.11 0.80	8.49 0.62	9.23 0.57	8.65 0.42
Paralytic Non-Paralytic	0.06 0.03	0.06 0.03	0.06 0.02	0.06 0.03	0.02 0.00
		Rates per	1,000 Live	Births	
Deaths under 1 year of age Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of	27.6	31.2	25.8	23.8	30.1
age	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	5.6
Maternal Mortality :	Ra	tes per 1, (Liv	000 Total ve and Sti	Births II).	
Sepsis of pregnancy, Child- birth and the puerperium Abortion with Toxaemia Other Toxaemias of Preg-	0.09 0.02				0.00
nancy and the Puerperium Haemorrhage of Pregnancy and Childbirth	0.21	}	Not availa	ible <	0.00
Abortion without mention of Sepsis or Toxaemia Abortion with Sepsis	0.04 0.07	-			0.00
Other complications of Preg- nancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	0.20				0.00

TABLE IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1952.

		95	
	Non-Resident	1111111100144116111	20
	Sandal	111113111611111	35
	Belle Vue	111111110111110814	163
	Calder	27	9
	Primrose Hill	2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10
S	Kirkgate	111111101111111111111111111111111111111	18
WARDS	Northgate	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14
8	Eastmoor	111118 14 114 178 172	130
	St. John's	18.3	75
	Sth. Westgate	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	35
	Nth. Westgate	1155	245
	Alverthorpe	112 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	163
	Deaths		1
	Cases sent to Hospital	111141111211481111	102
	65 years and up	1111101111111	3
	45-65 years	1111121111111111	14
	32-42 years	1110-1011101-011	7
'7	20-35 years	11113111011111111	21
DISTRIBUTION	12-20 years	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	4
RIBU	10-15 years	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	13
JIST	5-10 years	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 3 7 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	359
AGE I	4-5 years	21-111121111111	116
A	3-4 years	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	107
	2-3 уеага	25 42 55	88
	1-2 years	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	92
	0-1 уеат	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	45
	Total all ages	1 4 4 9 9 12 22 22 24 25 16 61 61	853 4
	Disease.	Acute Poliomyclitis Diphtheria Dysentery Encephalitis Lethargica Enteric Fever Erysipelas Food Poisoning Malaria Measles Meningococcal Infections Ophthalmia Neonatorum Pemphigus Neonatorum Penemonia Polio-Encepha'itis Puerperal Pyrexia Scarlet Fever Smallpox Whooping Cough	Totals 8

IMPECTIONS DISEVSES MOLINIED DONING LHE ARVE 1883

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1952.

											A	ge D	Distribu	ition.							-1											
Causes of Death	Totals	roner's quiries	olic	Under 1 year	1	-2	2-	-5	5—1	15	15-2	5 2	25—35	35	-45	45-	-55	55-	65 6	5—75	75	-up	rerthorp	rth	South	John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	rkgate	Primrose Hill	Calder	Belle Vue
	Tot	Enc	Pul	M. F	. M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. I	. N	4. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F. N	1. F	. M.	F.	Alv	°Z Ž	Sol	St.	Eas	°Z	Ki	HE	3	Be
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	9	-	4	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 2	-	1	-	-	3	-	2 -	-	1	1.1	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, Other Syphilitic Disease	3	1	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		1 1		1 -	1	1	-	1			-	1	_	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	2			-	-	- 1	-	-	-			-		-	-	-		- 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-		1	1 =	-	-	-	-	-		=		-	-	-	-			1 =	-	-	=	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-		-		1 =		-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-			-
Other Intective and Parasitic Diseases Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	26	1	7	2		1 =		-	-				- 1		1 =	3		3	2	3	4	4	6	4	2	4	2	2	1	-	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	13	i	8	-		1 2		-	-	-	-	-		1	-	1	-	6	2	3 -		1 -	1	3	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	10	-	1	-		1 -		-	-	-	-					-	1	-	1		- 2	5	2	1	3		-	1		1	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasm	55	4	23	-		1 -		-	-	-			1 -		2	3	i	5	4 1	4 9		10	5	7	1	4	5	2	3	6	6	9
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -		-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	- !	-	1	-	-	-
Diabetes	107	5	44			-		-	-	-	-		1 1		1 =	2	3	11	8 2	2 1	16	30	19	16	4	5	10	5	4	9	9	12
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System Coronary Disease, Angina		14	11						-			-				5	-	14	8 2	4 12	16		4	19	8	8	10	3	5	4	6	11
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	1 3	3	-		-		-	-		-	-	- :	=		-	4	1		2 14	31	37	19	35	10	6	12	5	-	-	-	10
Other Heart Disease		3	25	1		1		-	-	-	-		- 1			4	1	2	4 4	3 1		3	2	4	1	5	2	2	0	1	0	1
Other Circulatory Disease Influenza		1	-				-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	18	3	9	2	2 -	1 -		-	-	-	-	-	1 -		1 =	3	1	3	4 1	3 13	17	8	1 5	16	3	2 5	3	6	1 7	2 5	1 4	1 6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	65	2	13	1		-		-	-		2				1	1		-	- '	1 3		1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illeer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	1 -	5.	-		-		-	-	-	-	-				1	-	3	1	1 -	- 1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea		-	6	4	1 -	-		-	-	1		-		1 =	1 =	=	1	1	-	2 3		2	3	1	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	10	-	1 1	-		1 -	-	2	-		-	-				-	-	-	-	1 -	3	1 -	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
Hyperplasis of Prostate Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	7	-	-		- -	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Concenital Malformations	0	3 8	3	2	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	1 =	2	2	3	2	2 3	11	7	14	7	2	3	5	3	1	1	-	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases Motor Vehicle Accidents	51	8	30	3	- 1	1			2		-				-	-	1	-	-	2 -	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	i
All Other Accidents	12	12	6	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-		-	2 -		-	2	-	-	-	3 -		2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	-	-
Codelda	4	4	-	-		1 3	-	-		-	1		1 -		-	1	-	-	1		1	13	-		1	-	1	1		-	-	1
Homicide and Operations of War		-				-							-	-	-			-		-	1.	-	-		-							
Totals	664	60	220	15 1	2 1	1	1	-	5	1	4	-	7 9	12	5	29	19	64	43 12	1 83	113	125	91	126	48	47	65	35	35	47	47	61