

[Report 1957] / Medical Officer of Health, Wakefield City.

Contributors

Wakefield (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1957

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CITY OF WAKEFIELD




ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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,

Statistics

As will be seen from the information on page 17 the infantile death rate, which I have always spoken of as being the index of the health of a city, is down further than ever, to 22.2. Last year it was 27.2.

An interesting feature, although the reason is not apparent, in the rise in the birth rate. It does, however, seem to be part of a rise throughout the country, and is to be welcomed.

I think that we must connect the reduction in the infantile death rate with the increased interest which is being shown by mothers in attending clinics.

We are now anxious to establish a Clinic in the Kettlethorpe area, which has a young population with a high birth rate. The Health Committee considered using the Kettlethorpe Farm House as a clinic, but it was found that the building was not good enough for this purpose. It was then decided to include a clinic in the Community Centre, which the Education Committee are sponsoring on the Kettlethorpe Estate, and I am happy to say that the plans for this Centre, which also includes a Library, are well in hand.

It must be appreciated that the credit squeeze has operated very fully in connection with capital building projects, but I have to say, with some pride, that when this Centre is built it will be the first new building that has been primarily constructed for Public Health since the war and, even though it be part of a building to be used for other purposes, the Health Committee and myself are very proud of the achievement.

Until this clinic is ready arrangements have been made for mothers and young children to attend the Crigglestone Child Welfare centre which belongs to the West Riding County Council.

Maternity cases—Hospital and Home Confinements

I have spoken in past reports about the importance of home confinements, and how much better it is that a mother should have her child at home, if circumstances are suitable, than that

she should be delivered in hospital. I know that I have disagreed with many people over this. Not all my colleagues agree with me, but my knowledge of the effects of hospital confinements on infants from my experience and from what I have read, shows that home confinements produce the more stable type of infant.

The Regional Board, as will be known, has set a bed figure to allow 50% of confinements to take place in hospital. There is still a great clamour for hospital beds. There appear, however, to have been some anomalies in connection with admissions. I am frequently asked by the hospital authorities to investigate the home circumstances of mothers who have applied for hospital beds and, as time has gone on, these investigations have revealed that more homes than ever before are now suitable for home confinement. Suitable home circumstances are bound up with privacy, convenience, room and cleanliness, and many other factors which go to determine whether or not the mother can safely have her baby at home.

Rumours go around that some mothers, whose circumstances seem identical, manage to get a hospital bed, whilst other mothers are denied one, inferring preferential treatment in some cases.

I have investigated these rumours and find them to be groundless, and I can give an assurance that great care is taken to be absolutely fair and just when allotting hospital beds.

The passing of the Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act came into operation last year, and straight away I advised the Health Committee to consider the possibility of creating a smoke control area. The area has been mapped out and is partially surveyed. The surveying, as you will see from the Chief Public Health Inspector's statement, is considerably curtailed owing to lack of staff. The announcement of the establishment of a smoke control area, caused some anxiety to persons living in the City, but it did make the public think about what smoke meant, and what the new Regulations envisaged.

With the education of the public in mind Sir Hugh Beaver, the Chairman of the Committee on Air Pollution whose report was presented to Parliament and upon which the Clean Air Act was built, was invited to address a public meeting in Wakefield Town Hall, on Monday, the 14th October, 1957. The meeting which was well attended, was a great success, and we are very grateful to Sir Hugh for his address.

The surveying of an area for the purposes of smoke control, entailing as it does the examination of the fireplaces in every house in order to estimate the amount of compensation the local

authority might be asked to pay if a change-over to smokeless fuel-burning apparatus is necessary, takes a good deal of time, and the survey has not yet been completed.

The area already decided on is one of four to be established in the City. It was at first considered that one of the large Corporation Housing Estates would be the most suitable place for such an Area, but it was decided against this because not many council houses are at the moment fitted with smokeless fuel burning appliances, and there is also the added difficulty of miners' concessionary coal to be overcome. The centre of the City was therefore chosen (though not without opposition), because there are less private houses and less industry to control.

Thus the Council will in the advancement of Public Health make history in Wakefield by attempting to clean up the atmosphere over the centre of the city, and eventually over the whole of the city, just as the privy middens and ash pits and waste water closets have been cleaned up.

Mental Health

The report of the Royal Commission on Mental Illness gives an added spurt to re-orientating one's knowledge today from the experience of the past, of legislation dealing with mental illness and mental deficiency.

The Report is excellent and the members of the Commission are to be congratulated on taking such a realistic view of changes required to codify and bring up to date the mass of legislation contained in the existing Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Acts.

Let us imagine a broad canvas on which is shown the various aspects of mental health work—preventive work, remedial work, curative treatment—symbolised by social workers, out-patient departments and mental hospitals—and keep in the forefront of this picture, and very sharply in focus, the family unit.

The organisations and institutions in the background have one function—to keep intact this family unit. It is here, in the family, that personality damage and maladjustment could and does most easily occur, although it could and does occur in society—in the school, in the factory, and in the workshop.

I believe that mental ill-health is preventable, and that such prevention will loom large in the public health field. I endorse fully what the Royal Commission said in para. 709—that the vitality and efficiency of the local Health Authority mental health services would depend to a large extent upon whether the Medical Officer of Health took an active personal interest in it. I, for one, have taken an active, personal interest in it for many years.

I agree with the majority of the recommendations of the

Royal Commission, although I feel that there is some emotionalism behind the fact that they are trying to get rid of terms which are very necessary for legal purposes—particularly in the case of the mentally defective.

I agree with the classification of patients as suggested by the Royal Commission, and agree that high grade mental defectives and moral defectives should be called psychopathic patients—that is, classification 3b. The presenting defect in a psychopath is an inability to enter into a deeply felt relationship with another person or persons. There is a shallowness of feeling. The psychopath may have an inadequate personality or an aggressive one. The origin of the defect, I understand, begins in early infancy, through deep feelings of insecurity. The infant rebels against the parents before it has time to assimilate a moral code. The infant then becomes a rebel and if insecurity continues, he has a stormy adolescence, and possibly criminal tendencies in adult years. He sometimes has ability, and then he becomes a creative psychopath. If he has a neurosis he becomes an inadequate psychopath. The condition may be aggravated by dullness of intellect.

As a Medical Officer of Health I am concerned with the prevention of this psychopathy, and great strides are being made in the child welfare clinics to guide mothers and fathers in the bringing up of their children. It can be imagined, how difficult the problem of prevention is. In the realm of child psychiatry there will be great rewards for energy in the preventive and curative fields.

The legal term "moral defective" should fall into disuse. A mental defective feels and reacts the same way as normal persons. There are immoral normal people, or sexually precocious people, and uninhibited people who are not legally classed as moral defectives but could be described as such.

Loneliness has a profound effect on the mental defective. Heterosexual aberrations are a desire for comfort, and symbolic of the attempt to flee into the safety of the womb once more. Homosexual and autosexual behaviour is a symbol of past environmental damage, both mental and physical. The pent-up resentments, fears, hates and loves are released for the nonce in sexual pleasure.

All mentally ill patients, of whatsoever degree, are the result of an inability to cope with the buffeting and racketings of so many clumsy people who, in the pursuit of their own interests, care not how they hurt or displace others from that tiny raft of safety, so that many plunge headlong, into the dark green hazy sea of mental disorder.

Lastly I believe that great strides are being made in the

prevention of mental ill-health in pregnancy. The terrain, of course, is the newly-weds. The pregnant woman—her thoughts. His thoughts. Her fears, his fears. And in guiding, by education and explanation, pregnancy can cease to have the accidents that it did have, and which were brought on by fears, e.g. the premenstrual tension and hyperemesis gravidarum, the abortion and the premature infant—and the wretched troubles of lactation. Excessive fear, operating for a long time, with its constant output of adrenaline and the resultant toxic end product (which is said may produce schizophrenia) was an emotion which was the most terrible of all emotions, and which had to be rendered inoperative in future years.

Problem Families

We continue to make progress with our attack on the problem families.

A number of names have been crossed off the list because they have made improvement, although they are still visited to see that they do not backslide.

I am grateful to the Health Committee for their attitude towards this, and to the Corporation as a whole, through its Welfare and Children's Committees, and the Housing Committee.

The Health Visitors are doing yeoman work. Work which shows very little at the time, but which is having its reward now after several years of hard slogging. Reports on each family with a problem are made to me, and conferences are held with the health visitors to see how these families are going on. The Committee—Children Neglected in their own Homes—meets regularly, and a great deal of good has been derived from its deliberations.

I would like to mention two other bodies who have helped in this connection. Firstly, the Electricity Board. My contacts with the Electricity Board have been very close indeed, and the ways in which they have helped has been by installing shilling-in-the-slot meters in the homes of improvident families, whose inability to lay money aside to pay quarterly electricity bills has resulted in the electricity being cut off. When the meter is installed, it is adjusted so as to charge extra for the electricity used, until the arrears of payment (which were the reason for the electricity being cut off) are made up. In this particular connection I would like to thank very much Mr. Cyril Priestley, of the Yorkshire Electricity Board, for his co-operation.

I would also thank the local office of the Ministry of Labour for their persistence in finding work for persons who are indigent,

and the W.V.S. for their splendid help in providing clothing and other amenities. I would also like to thank all those other people who have shown warmth and interest in these families. Given continued good will and continued understanding, I think we shall see the way clear to do something about reducing the number of families with a problem. The City Council last year approved my recommendation that they should buy some houses for the purpose of re-housing those persons who have not reached the standard and habit of living to make them suitable Corporation tenants. I feel that this is not a retrograde step, but an advance. Not only would the possession of such accommodation help the Health Department to offer service, and help the Children's Department—it would help the Housing Department to re-house the tenants of Slum Clearance Houses, and enable unfit houses to be razed to the ground.

This past year has seen much property demolished in a short time, and I must thank the City Engineer for the dispatch with which he has carried out the demolition of such houses. Great sores appear in this City, but they are rapidly being healed, and the sites levelled off.

Thus this year has been a year of standstill in the building of new houses, and it has been difficult for myself and for the Housing Department to deal with all the multifarious and really distressing cases of persons requiring accommodation.

THE VACCINATION PROGRAMME POLIOMYELITIS AND B.C.G.

Poliomyelitis Vaccine

In the body of the report are given the figures for the volunteers for the poliomyelitis vaccine. The City Council decided, in their wisdom, to extend the scheme as requested by the Ministry, and against my advice, to take in all children aged 6 months to 15 years, expectant mothers and persons in contact with acute poliomyelitis. My advice was, owing to a report received by the Medical Research Council concerning the immunity state of children who had been immunised with two doses of vaccine gradually diminishing after 8 months, to press for a third dose instead of extending the scheme. The City Council decided otherwise, and since that time we have accepted registrations without pressing for them. The response has been very mediocre indeed. It has, however, caused an extra burden on the medical and clerical staff in the Department. A burden which has been shouldered cheerfully, but what has necessarily meant a good deal of neglect in other work—mainly in inspections and clinics in the Maternity

and School Welfare field. However, the Health Visitors have helped nobly, and we have been able to keep up to date with our programme.

Throughout the whole of last year we were co-operating with the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield to try and find out the carrier rate of children under five, within the city. Dr. Little, the Director of the Laboratory, has now given me the figures for last year, and they indicate that three per cent. of children under five years of age carry a type III poliovirus. This I am told, is higher than the rest of the country. It has been found so interesting that we are going on again this year, even though it puts an extra burden on the Health Visitors, as it entails collecting specimens for testing. We hope to get some real evidence of the epidemiology of this most peculiar and at times distressing condition. We know now, of course, that it is a bowel disease, and it is spread by the fingers and by flies, and that almost invariably, in every family where there is a polio case the rest of the family are also infected, and have been proved to have poliovirus in their stools. So far we are unable to say which is the cause, which the effect. Last year we had only three cases of poliomyelitis, and yet as I have said, in the homes where there were children under five there were three per cent. of the children carrying the virus.

Next year I hope to be able to present a more comprehensive report, and make some deductions from what I am telling you now. But I cannot leave this subject without saying that I must press for the third injection if we want to keep immunity going, and I will continue to press for it. I can foresee, however, a state of affairs where, unless we keep immunity up, or improve the potency of the vaccine, we shall be faced with a very big vaccination programme to keep the whole of the city immune.

B.C.G.

In the field of B.C.G. we have had a great success. This is a worth-while inoculation, particularly for school-leavers. The Wakefield City Council took my advice—advice I gave after the field trials extending over five years had showed that it was worth while. We rest fairly and squarely on success in this field, and ever-increasing numbers are being inoculated.

I have set out at length the results of our B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme (page 39), and they show that we have been able to convert children who were not immune to tuberculosis to those who would put up a considerable resistance were they so exposed. In other words, we have a conversion rate, with B.C.G. vaccine, of 99% which is a very successful figure.

Old Age

In my lifetime we have seen a great accent placed on the welfare of the very young. I can look back and see visions of what I saw in my boyhood days—ill-cared for children, children without love, without clothes, without shoes—and we have come all this distance with the accent on the very young to enable them to grow and reach man's estate in the company of physical health and mental aggrandisement. We have come full circle. Now comes our greatest problem. It has always been a problem, but it is a problem of ever-increasing importance. It is the problem of old age. Why should old age be a problem? To grow old—everybody grows old. People have been growing old for thousands upon thousands of years. And yet today the problem of growing old is becoming very acute.

When Macbeth is ready to go out to fight against the English hosts he becomes very melancholy, and he says, "I have lived long enough. My way of life is fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, and that which should accompany old age as honour, love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not look to have. But in their stead curses, not loud, but deep, mouth honour, breath, which the poor heart would fain deny and dare not".

But Macbeth was not speaking of his span of years. He was speaking of what he had done.

Macbeth was an honourable man, and he was persuaded to do dishonourable things against his better judgment. In other words he was influenced to go seeking along the path of ambition. And it demonstrates the appalling power of suggestion, and how much a person can be influenced. Today we have people who are growing old, and who have no outlook for the future but a pension and loneliness. The Americans have got out of the rut which we are in of calling people "old persons" and call them "senior citizens". This new name spells hope and should give them what they ought to have—"honour, love, obedience, troops of friends." Such wonderful consolations must, of course, be earned, and as each one of us lives his life, one lays down a store for the latter years, and by the way one lives and by what one gives and what one does, one collects friends, and honour, and obedience.

The biggest part of the problem of this growing company of "senior citizens" is that they have not laid up store for their old age in the manner I have suggested, but have just kept on working and letting time ride itself by, thinking that when old age comes and they have to retire there will be a pension at the end. Lives which have been full and which have been lived in company with others and which have been full of service to others always bring, in the end, the honour, obedience, and troops of

friends. So many people go through life not serving, but getting all they can. One hears frequently too of persons who have worked hard all their lives and at the end of it all they become lonely old persons because they have no other interest but that which was in their work. Work should be a part of one's life. One's family should be one's hobby, and there should be recreation in the shape of service to others in one's spare time.

I have given much thought as to how we could keep the "senior citizens" in their own homes. This of course, is a costly business for a local authority. One has to distinguish for administrative reasons the difference between an aged and infirm person and an aged sick person. The Regional Board and Local Authority have a fixed dividing line and there can be no half-way house, at least, so far as can be foreseen at the moment. It is a great pity because there are many who are also sick at the same time as aged and infirm. An aged person is never well for long, as a rule, and can be sick one day and in a couple of days feel better, so that there is no real sharp dividing line between health and sickness in old age. It seems therefore that the only way out of this difficulty is for us to keep the old persons at home as much as possible, whether they are sick or whether they are only infirm. The only way to do this is to increase the Home Help service and to increase the District Nursing Service, and perhaps as has been suggested to me many times by Miss Robson, the Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service, that we should introduce a laundry service for these old people. This latter would be an inestimable boon to them, because many of these old folks suffer from incontinence and are a great difficulty to themselves and a great burden to others for this reason. I am hoping next year to report to you, Mr. Mayor, and the Health Committee, that a scheme will have been formulated whereby we can increase this service to old people.

I know that the old folks' homes run by the Welfare Services are excellent, but they are not nearly adequate for the number of persons who require care. Nor do I agree that everybody requires to go into an institution. Most old persons would much prefer to stay at home and when the time comes die amongst their surroundings which they have known so long and loved so dearly. At times I have been sore put to it to force myself to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, which gives me power to go to a magistrate and ask for an order to remove an old person because he is unable to devote proper care and attention to himself and is aged and infirm or is suffering from grave chronic disease when they refuse to go away. Fortunately such cases are few and only two were so dealt with in the year

under review. The shock to these old persons is great, and I realise this and do not use it except as a last resort.

I must record my thanks to the Director of Welfare Services for his great assistance and co-operation. We share this burden of the old in many ways. Through my District Nurses, and through the Health Visitors who pay follow up visits after they have come out of hospital, and I acknowledge very sincerely the help given by his Department, and the Committee who are behind him.

Staff

Finally I must, Mr. Mayor, pay tribute to the staff of the Department, and to my brother Chief Officers—the Town Clerk, the Director of Education, the Director of Welfare Services and the Children's Officer and the Housing Manager and many others for their really close co-operation, and for the willing help they have given me throughout the year.

My own staff, the doctors, particularly my Deputy, the Health Visitors, Home Nurses, Midwives, have all been overworked owing to the extra burden placed upon them by the vaccination schemes, and the research scheme and the old folks "follow-up" scheme. It must necessarily follow that, as the Health Services expand, as they must do in prevention, so must the amount of work falling on the Health Department expand, and when I look back and consider that the staff now is not much bigger than when I came, it is evident that the volume of work coming from them is very much greater. They have been extremely hard-working throughout the year, and I thank them very sincerely for the support they have given me, and for the willing way in which they have carried out every duty which I have asked them to do.

The Sanitary Section, under Mr. Twyford's able guidance, has done a magnificent job. Since coming here, Mr. Twyford has re-organised the Sanitary Section in order to use with greater efficiency the limited staff at his disposal. I thank him very sincerely for the very sound advice he has given me, for the considerable assistance he has given me in the affairs of the Department, and his very close co-operation in everything which concerns public health.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. K. THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1957

Chairman: Councillor Leonard Boston

Deputy Chairman: Councillor D. Hutchings.

The Mayor: Councillor Michael Fitzpatrick, J.P.

Aldermen R. Firth, B. Johnson (deceased), R. Wheeler and C. Whitaker.

Councillors Mrs. W. Alexander, H. Chilton, F. Ellis, H. S. Grainger, R. K. McKim, G. Pilmer, G. H. Stead, E. Stott, J. H. Taylor, S. Tiffany, O. F. O. Widdrington.

Co-opted Members—

Mr. C. R. Duffin and Mr. J. H. Howarth, representing Wakefield Executive Council.

Dr. A. M. R. Heron and Dr. J. Skirrow, representing Local Medical Committee.

Alderman Mrs. E. H. Crowe, J.P., representing Hospital Management Committee No. 9.

Mr. F. West, representing Hospital Management Committee No. 10.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1957

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:—
CYRIL GEORGE KAY THOMPSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer: GILBERT TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:

J. K. BUTTERFIELD, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.)

Principal 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. (resigned 31.10.57).

A. V. D. BUTLER (appointed 1.11.57).

Public Analyst (part-time):

C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.R.I.C. (resigned 1.2.57).

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C. (appointed 1.3.57).

Chest Physician (part-time): J. K. SCOTT, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Chest Physician (part-time): J. A. DICK, M.B., CH.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. P. WHITEHEAD, (a), (b), (resigned 31.3.57).

W. B. TWYFORD, (a), (b), (e) (appointed 1.5.57).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: KEITH W. WILLANS, (a), (b), (c), (d), (e).*District Public Health Inspectors:*

NORMAN BUCKLE, (a), (b) (resigned 4.3.57)

ROLAND MURGATROYD, (a), (b).

GEORGE HEPWORTH, (a), (b) JOHN A. WINTERBURN, (a), (b).

(a) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

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

(c) Certificate of R.S.H. for Sanitary Science as applied to Public Works and Buildings.

(d) Diploma of Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

(e) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Smoke Inspectors.

Health Visiting Staff:

Senior Health Visitor: Miss S. R. PEARSON, (a), (b), (c).

Miss G. BROCKLESBY, (a), (b), (c), (appointed 14.1.57)..

Mrs. E. INMAN, (a), (b), (c).

Mrs. M. TOPLIS, (a), (b), (c). (appointed 1.2.57).

Miss R. DAWSON, (a), (b), (c), (resigned 5.8.57).

Mrs. A. MARSHALL, (a), (b), (c).

Mrs. A. WARD, (a), (b), (c).

Trainee Health Visitors-

Miss M. D. CLARKE, (a), (b), (appointed 16.7.57).

Mrs. N. REDFEARN, (a), (b), (appointed 16.1.57).

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent Home Nurses:

Miss M. ROBSON, (a), (b), (e).

Home Nurses:

Senior: Mrs. E. WILBY, (a), (b), (e).

Full Time:

Miss M. HEALEY, (d).

Mrs. I. F. LESLIE, (a), (b).

Mrs. G. PROCTOR, (a), (e). (resigned 29.6.57).

Mrs. J. I. ROBERTS, (a), (b). (resigned 30.9.57).

Mrs. L. G. BATTAMS, (a), (b).

Part-time:

Mrs. H. HARROP, (d).

Mrs. M. MARSDEN, (d), (appointed 1.1.57).

Mrs. A. WHITE, (a), (b), (appointed 15.7.57).

Mrs. M. WARD, (a). Mrs. E. HOLLAND, (a) (e).

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. E. OLIVER, (b) Miss I. LESSONS, (a), (b),
 Mrs. B. CROWTHER, (a), (b) Miss E. M. MARSHALL, (b).
 Miss P. M. HAW, (a), (b). Mrs. M. L. MITCHELL, (b).

School Clinic Nurse: Mrs. M. DOWNING, (d).

Matron, Burneytops Day Nursery: Mrs. E. MOSLEY, (a), (f).

(a) State Registered Nurse (b) State Certified Midwife.
 (c) Health Visitors Certificate. (d) State Enrolled Assistant
 (e) Queen's Nurse. Nurse.
 (f) Registered Fever Nurse.

Physiotherapist: Miss N. McMANUS.

Dental Attendant: Mrs. B. WARD.

Domestic Help Organiser: Miss H. COX.

Venereal Diseases Social Worker (part-time):

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

Mental Health Officer: J. B. GRACEY.

Duly Authorised Officers: J. B. GRACEY, A. HUDSON and L. BLY.

Supervisor, Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives:

Mrs. P. M. VOGELER.

Ambulance Officer: R. HOPWOOD.

Clerical Staff at 31st December, 1957.

Chief Clerk: L. BLY, A.C.C.S., D.M.A.

Assistant Chief Clerk: E. MORTON.

School Health Services Clerk: W. TATE.

Senior Female Clerk: Miss P. WADDINGTON, A.S.T.C.

Clerical Staff:

Miss V. ALLEN (resigned 31.7.57).

H. A. BENTON

Miss D. BLANSHARD

A. L. CURTIS

Mrs. J. CUNNINGHAM (appointed 12.6.57).

Mrs. J. CURRY

Miss M. DRIVER

Miss J. DOWNING

Mrs. B. EWER (resigned 8.5.57).

Miss B. HARVEY

Miss M. KAYE (appointed 12.8.57).

G. MOUNTAIN

Mrs. V. SATTERSFITT

Miss A. SHAW

S. S. SPURR.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE CITY

The vital statistics for the year 1957 are as under:—
Area: 5,801 acres.

<i>Population:</i>	<i>Estimated by Registrar General</i>	
<i>At 1951 Census</i>	<i>Mid-year 1956</i>	<i>Mid-year 1957</i>
60,380	59,650	59,590

Housing:

Number of inhabited houses at 31st March, 1957: 18,869

Rateable value and sum represented by a Penny Rate:

Rateable Value, 1st April, 1957: £647,459.

Product of a penny rate, 1957/58: gross £2,739; net £2,700.

Live Births:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	483	426	909
Illegitimate	19	17	36

Birth rate per 1,000 population:

	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>
Crude	14.8	14.2	15.8
Comparable	15.1	14.4	16.4

(England and Wales, 1957: 16.1)

Still Births:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	15	8	23
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Still Birth Rate per 1000 (live and still) births..			25.8

(England and Wales, 1957: 22.4)

Deaths:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
	382	354	736

<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.6	13.6	12.3
Comparable Death Rate ..	13.2	12.9	11.6

(England and Wales, 1957: 11.5)

Table II summarises all deaths in the City under diagnosis, age and ward.

Deaths from Disease and Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth.

Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .. Nil

Infantile Deaths (under one year of age):

Legitimate infants	20	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.0
Illegitimate infants	1	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27.8
All infants	.. 21	Rate per 1,000 live births ..	22.2
		1955	1956
Infantile Death Rate	.. ..	39.5	27.2
(England and Wales, 1957:	23.0)		22.2

Comparability Factor

Mention has been made in talking about Birth and Death Rates of the "Crude Rate" and the "Comparable Rate". The "Crude Rate" is obtained after calculating by a set formula the figures of Births and Deaths actually attributed to the population of Wakefield. Because populations of various local authorities' areas throughout England and Wales differ (e.g. it is often found that in some residential towns the population is older than what one may expect to find in Wakefield, because so many of its inhabitants have gone to live there in their retirement), the Registrar General having regard to the last census has worked out a figure (known as the "Comparability Factor") for each area, which is to be applied to Crude Birth and Death Rates to arrive at a rate equivalent to that for the whole of England and Wales. This is known as the "Comparable Rate".

Births

There were 945 live births attributed to residents of the City during 1957 (155 were born not within the City Boundary) which is 100 more than 1956; the birth rate was correspondingly higher being 15.8 (crude) and 16.4 comparable). The rate for England and Wales was 16.1, which shows that the Wakefield Birth Rate was 0.3 per 1,000 population higher than the average for England and Wales.

Of the 945 live births, 36 were illegitimate, which shows an increase of 5 on 1956.

The still-birth rate was 25.8 per 1,000 (live and still) births, which was an increase on the figure for 1956 (22) and higher than the rate for England and Wales (22.4).

Deaths

The number of deaths of residents (occurring in some cases out of the City) was 736 (382 males and 354 females), which is a decrease of 78 on 1956; the death rate being 12.3 (crude) and 11.6 (comparable). The rate for England and Wales was 11.5 which shows that the Wakefield death rate was .1 per 1,000 population more than the average for England and Wales.

The causes of death are shown below and you will see from this table that the biggest causes were heart disease, cancer and vascular lesions of the nervous system.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	
	1956	1957
Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	2
Syphilitic disease	3	2
Other infective and parasitic disease	1	1
Cancer	121	120
Leukaemia	2	4
Diabetes	5	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	106	115
Heart disease	315	241
Other circulatory disease	16	24
Influenza	2	9
Pneumonia	40	28
Bronchitis	57	66
Other disease of respiratory system	4	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	8	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	1
Congenital malformations	3	6
Other defined and ill defined diseases	70	51
Motor vehicle accidents	8	6
All other accidents	19	26
Suicide	12	8
Meningococcal Infections	—	2
Totals	814	736

Deaths from heart disease (241) showed a marked reduction on last year (315); the cancer deaths (120) were slightly lower than last year (121) but deaths from vascular lesions of the nervous system (115) were higher.

Table II gives details of all deaths by causes, age groups and wards. Deaths of persons over the age of 65 amounted to

65% of the total deaths during 1956; the percentage of deaths of persons aged 65 plus during 1957 is 67% which is a slightly higher proportion of the total deaths than last year.

Infant Mortality.

Of the 945 live births during the year, 21 infants died before their first birthday, and of these 12 died within 28 days*. The infant mortality rate for 1957 was 22.2 which is much lower than the rate of 27.2 for the previous year.

Quite large chance yearly fluctuations in infant mortality rates is expected in small populations.

The neo-natal mortality rate (deaths of children within 28 days of birth) was 12.7 which compares favourably with the rate of 16.6 for 1956.

Infant deaths were attributed to the following causes:

Meningococcal infections	1	Gastritis, enteritis and	
Pneumonia	4	diarrhoea	1
Congenital Malformations	5	Asphyxia	1
Accidents	2	Prematurity	5
		Cerebral Haemorrhage..	2

*Of the 12 neo-natal deaths 5 were premature births.

Statistics.

Table I gives the vital statistics for the years 1948-1957.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

PART III

Section 21 Health Centres.

- „ 22 Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- „ 23 Midwives Service
- „ 24 Health Visiting
- „ 25 Home Nursing
- „ 26 Vaccination and Immunisation
- „ 27 Ambulance Service
- „ 28 Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care.
- „ 29 Home Help Service.

PART V—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Section 51 Mental Health Service.

SECTION 21

Health Centres.

It was envisaged that the curative and preventive aspects of the National Health Service would be welded together by the provision of Health Centres. Such centres provided by the local authority would provide consulting rooms for general practitioners, and give facilities for auxiliary and ancillary services.

The Welfare Services of the local health authority housed under the same roof could co-operate closely with the curative services.

No health centre has been provided in Wakefield, but the Health Committee decided in 1957 that an approach should be made to the Wakefield Executive Council with a view to exploring the advantages of the provision of a health centre on the Kettlethorpe housing estate.

At the time of writing the Executive Council have appointed a special sub-committee which includes the Chairman of the Wakefield Health Committee and myself to study the matter and make a report.

SECTION 22

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Clinics and Treatment Centres

During the year the clinics at Margaret Street, Manygates, Batley Road and Snapethorpe have functioned efficiently. The plans for the conversion of the farm at Kettlethorpe as a Child Welfare Centre were abandoned in favour of the erection of a building which would house a community centre, library, and clinic. The work on this project will probably start in 1958. No progress was made on the provision of a clinic at Eastmoor but at the time of writing negotiations are taking place for the use of a newly built church hall as a Child Welfare Clinic on one half day a week.

In August the School Clinic, held in the office block at King Street was transferred to the Principal Child Welfare Centre. The premises in King Street had become most unsuitable for use as a Clinic, both to the medical and nursing staff and to the general public.

Until the Kettlethorpe Clinic is completed, this Authority is making a capitation payment to the West Riding County Council in respect of mothers and young children attending the Criggleston (West Riding) Child Welfare Centre. at the cost of 2/6 per attendance subject to an annual maximum charge of £100.

The following table gives details of all the clinics:—

Clinics and Treatment Centres

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Day and time</i>
THE CLIFFE, MARGARET STREET	
Child Welfare Clinics	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	Friday afternoon
Physiotherapy, Orthopaedic and U.V.R.	By appointment
Relaxation Classes	Monday and Friday afternoon
Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination—B.C.G., Poliomyelitis, and Smallpox	By appointment.
SCHOOL CLINICS	
Minor Ailments	Monday to Saturday, 9 to 10 a.m.
Speech Therapy	By appointment.
Ophthalmic	By appointment
In addition Minor Ailment Clinics are held at 9 a.m. daily at:—	
Snapethorpe School	Manygates Child Welfare
Heath View School	Centre.
DENTAL CLINIC	
Town Hall Chambers	Daily by appointment.
MANYGATES CHILD WELFARE CENTRE BARNSELY ROAD.	
Child Welfare Clinic	Tuesday afternoon
Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination	By appointment
Dental Clinic (expectant and nursing mothers)	Wednesday morning.
SNAPETHORPE CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, HALL ROAD.	
Child Welfare Clinic	Wednesday afternoon
Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination	By appointment
Ante Natal and Post Natal Clinics	Friday, fortnightly.
ALVERTHORPE CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, BATLEY ROAD.	
Child Welfare Clinic	Monday and Thursday afternoons
Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination	By appointment
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	Friday, fortnightly

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, CLAYTON HOSPITAL

Men	Tues., 10 a.m. to 12 noon
	Wed. 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
	Fri. 10 a.m. to 12 noon
Women and Children	Mon. 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
	Tues. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wed 10 a.m. to 12 noon
	Fri. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre Attendances

The figures for the Child Welfare Centres are as under:—

	1956	1957
Number of centres provided at end of year ..	4	4
Number of Child Welfare sessions now held per month at Centres	24	28
Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	554	645
Number of children who attended during the year and who were aged:—		
0-1 year	439	531
1-2 years	455	429
2-5 years	398	433
Total number of children who attended during the year	1292	1393
Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were:—		
Under 1 year	6952	6666
1 but under 2	1600	1459
2 but under 5	816	974
Total Attendances during the year	9368	9099

Distribution of Welfare Foods

Since taking over responsibility for the distribution of Welfare Foods from the Ministry of Food it has been the aim that no person will have very far to go to obtain dried milk and vitamins. To this end a clerk attends the clinics each week on specified days to distribute the Welfare Foods.

The following amounts were issued during 1956 and 1957:—

	1956	1957
National Dried Milk	33,864	23,321
Cod Liver Oil	6,118	5,266
Vitamin Tablets	3,606	3,691
Orange Juice	37,615	39,597

In addition 1,116 tins of Dried Milk, 48 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 1,854 bottles of orange juice were issued direct to the Hospitals and Day Nursery.

The issues of National Dried Milk during 1957 showed a marked decrease of approximately one third on the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the births in 1957 were 12% higher than in 1956. No reason can be given for this except that branded dried milk appears to receive much publicity, and the consumer may obtain fresh milk at a cheaper rate instead of National Dried Milk.

From the 1st November children over two years of age ceased to be eligible for subsidised orange juice. As will be seen from these figures issues of orange juice increased during 1957, the increase being accelerated just prior to the 1st November.

The Government's decision to discontinue the issue of orange juice to this age group is sound as there are now many alternative beverages containing the appropriate vitamin C.

Premature Births.

Arrangements exist with the Regional Hospital Board for the emergency admission of prematurely born infants to a premature baby unit at Manygates Hospital. An emergency "flying squad" based on Manygates serves Wakefield and district.

There were 58 premature live births during 1957 of which 36 were born in hospital and 22 at home. Of the 22 born at home 1 was transferred to hospital and all survived.

One of the hospital premature births died within 24 hours and three others died before the 28th day.

Of the 25 still-births shown in the vital statistics 17 were premature still-births.

	1955	1956	1957
Total live children born prematurely	53	52	58
Died within 24 hours	3	4	1
Died within 28 days	2	1	3
Survived 28 days	48	47	54

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics for domiciliary confinements are held at three centres, at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, at the Hall Road Clinic, Lupset, and at the Batley Road Clinic. At these Clinics expectant mothers are examined by the midwives who in this way become familiar with their cases. A doctor attends the Hall Road and Batley Road Clin-

ics once a month and the Principal Clinic at Margaret Street twice a month.

It is envisaged in the future that similar Clinics will be established at Eastmoor and Kettlethorpe in accordance with the Health Committee's policy of taking the services to the person.

During 1957 571 women made 2,057 attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

The expectant mothers who are booked for hospital confinements attend the Out-Patient Department of the Maternity Hospitals.

Ante-Natal Care

The Minister asks for full information about any developments consequent upon the meetings held to consider the memorandum on Ante-Natal Care relating to Toxaemia which is referred to in Circular 9/56 of the 25th May, 1956.

A meeting was arranged to cover the areas served by the Wakefield "A", Dewsbury, Batley and Mirfield, Pontefract, Castleford and Goole, Howden and Selby Hospital Management Committees, when it was suggested that the representatives should include 4 members of the Hospital Service, the Medical Officers of Health of Wakefield, Dewsbury and two Divisional Medical Officers from the West Riding County and one General Practitioner representing each of the Wakefield and Dewsbury Local Medical Committees and two General Practitioners from the West Riding Medical Committee.

Meetings were held on the 26th October, 1956, and 23rd November, 1956, when it was resolved that Dr. Anderson the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare of the West Riding County Council take the chair.

It was resolved that cases booked for hospital should attend the hospital for ante-natal care, and that, in case of failure to keep an appointment a follow-up visit should be made through the auspices of the Local Authority.

If a patient who attends the General Practitioner or Local Authority for ante-natal supervision becomes toxaemic it was recommended that the patient should see a Consultant Obstetrician.

All patients booked for home confinement by a midwife should be seen by their General Practitioners. The minimum of two ante-natal examinations required to be carried out by a General Practitioner is inadequate.

Where a General Practitioner is unable or unwilling to look after an expectant mother for ante-natal purposes adequate supervision should be undertaken by the Local Authority Ante-Natal

Clinic. It was considered that whilst the arrangements for blood testing during the ante-natal period were adequate, it was also necessary that such tests be undertaken at each pregnancy.

It was recommended that where facilities do not exist in a General Practitioner's surgery, or in the Hospital Clinic for health education, patients should be referred to the Local Authority Clinic for this purpose if they wish.

The City of Wakefield has excellent facilities for liaison between the Consultant Obstetrician, the staff of the Local Maternity Hospital, the General Practitioners, and the Doctor in charge of the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic.

Burneytops Day Nursery

The day Nursery continues to provide an excellent service of caring for those children under the age of five years whose mothers go out to work and for a number of children who are admitted on medical advice.

Of the children attending the Nursery the full charge of £1 17s. 6d. per week is made in respect of approximately 70% whilst an assessed sum based on the family income is charged for the remainder.

The numbers in attendance at the Nursery have declined during the past year mainly, I think, because a number of mothers cannot gain financially by going out to work if they have to pay the maximum charge for their child's attendance at the Nursery. These are, however, the children who are best left in their mothers' care. The aim is to provide care for children whose mothers are the breadwinners; the others must be prepared to pay the full charge.

The Nursery provides a place of observation for certain pre-school children suffering from physical and mental handicaps upon whom Specialists and the medical staff of the Public Health Department require reports. The history of a child's activities and abilities as given by his parents is often not accurate, mainly because their observation is clouded with sentiment.

Dental Services

The dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers is undertaken by Mr. A. V. D. Butler, L.D.S., who is employed by the Health Committee and attends the Manygates Hospital to give free treatment. Dental treatment of children under the age of five years is carried out by Mr. G. S. Cubitt, L.D.S. (the School Dental Officer) at the School Dental Clinic.

Details of treatment given is as under:—

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE:

	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>	<i>Children under Five</i>
Examined	26	99
Needing Treatment	26	55
Treated	23	38
Made Dentally Fit	19	36

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED:

	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>	<i>Children under Five</i>
Scalings and Gum Treatment ..	23	—
Fillings	22	3
Silver Nitrate Treatment ..	—	4
Crowns or Inlays	—	—
Extractions	44	58
General Anaesthetics	—	5
Dentures Provided:—		
Full Upper or Lower ..	8	—
Partial Upper or Lower ..	1	—
Radiographs	—	—

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

The Wakefield Corporation makes an annual contribution to the Pontefract and Wakefield Deaneries Moral Welfare Association under whose auspices the Haven at Pontefract, a home for unmarried mothers and their children, is maintained. Unmarried mothers from the City of Wakefield are normally admitted to this home where they receive care and attention for a period usually of eight weeks covering the time before and after the confinement; financial responsibility for their maintenance being accepted by the Corporation less any contribution which the girl is able to make.

The following report is submitted by Miss Colley, Social Worker to the Pontefract and Wakefield Deaneries Moral Welfare Association.

“In the matter of fact terms of my Case Analyses, Moral Social Work is still a great need. Yet, it is not possible to give a full report of the work done in the City of Wakefield—results are not easily assessed, but, as the figures show the cases dealt with have all been of unmarried parenthood. To give effective

treatment, a careful study of each case, through personal history, family background and home surroundings must be made, not forgetting the "man in the case". Arrangements, often at very short notice, have to be made for confinement, admittance into an Unmarried Mother and Baby Home, or somewhere to live and work. It is not expected that every applicant we try to help responds favourably, and, unfortunately it is the failures that are heard of most frequently. However, the great majority do become useful and happy citizens passed by, almost unnoticed, and they are the real justification for Moral Social Welfare.

Several girls have been admitted into The Haven at Pontefract, usually a month or so before due date of confinement, their babies being born in Hospital. On discharge from Hospital mother and baby return to the Home, remaining for at least eight weeks, although some have, for various reasons, to stay a much longer time. During this period of "after-care" plans, in co-operation with the girls, are made for the future of mother and baby. Some of the girls ask for adoption, but, many of the girls are anxious to keep and care for their own children. These children, being absorbed into the girl's family, are well cared for, acting as an incentive, helping the girl to rehabilitate herself to a worthwhile and useful life. Most of the girls settle down quite happily into the life of the Home, taking a share in the domestic work, in the laundry and in the nursery. They are encouraged to find interest in the many handicrafts and the reading of decent literature. When the girls leave the Home, they, and us, keep "in touch" for one year. Whenever possible, the case is referred to the Court for Affiliation, and we have been successful in obtaining Maintenance Orders in a few of the cases against the alleged putative father.

I now give a few abridged cases for your interest.

Case 1.

J., a student nurse, who told a story of much unhappiness in her own home, was sent to me by the House Physician of the Hospital, as she was expecting a baby. After many investigations, arrangements were made for this young girl to be admitted into an Unmarried Mother and Baby Home, where she adjusted her thoughts and ways. Her baby was placed for adoption. It was possible to get the girl re-admitted into Nursing training, and she is, at the moment, a student nurse in a Southern Hospital, and making satisfactory progress.

Case 2.

P., aged 20 years, who came from a very unsatisfactory home. The girl was referred by the National Assistance Board

as she was not working. The alleged putative father was a married man. The girl was admitted into an Unmarried Mother and Baby Home, where she learnt to look after herself and her baby. Her home was repeatedly visited, and good, clean provision was made for the return of the girl and her baby on discharge from the Unmarried Mother and Baby Home. This case was referred to the Court, and a Maintenance Order was obtained. The girl is now working well, and baby is being cared for by the grandmother.

Case 3.

A., aged 22 years, referred by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child. This girl is an only child, her background is good with a satisfactory home. After leaving school at the age of 15 years, she worked in an office. A great deal of discussion on the girl's difficulties went on with her family, and it was finally decided that the girl should remain at home. The parents of the two young people concerned tried to get them to marry, but the alleged putative father flatly refused. Baby is now happily absorbed into the mother's family, and the father of the child is paying maintenance on a Court Order.

Case 4.

D., aged 21 years, a girl from the Barbados, who came to England to train in Nursing, at one of the local Hospitals. She was referred to me by the Matron. The girl was admitted into an Unmarried Mother and Baby Home. The alleged putative father is a West Indian, in England as a student engineer. This man is most un-co-operative. As the girl's parents are most anxious to care for the child negotiations through the Colonial Office are now in hand to transport the child to the Barbados. The girl herself remains in England, and will return to her Nursing training.

The following 34 cases in the Analysis have been referred to me by the Medical Officer of Health and his Staff, Probation Officers, Industrial Welfare Officers, Hospital Almoners, and other Statutory Bodies.

Case Analysis

First illegitimate child	17
Second illegitimate child	3
Married women with illegitimate children ..	4
Unclassified cases	10
	<hr/>
	34
	<hr/>

Child with own mother	12
Child adopted	8
Children died	1
Child's future at the moment undecided ..	3
Girls admitted into Homes	13
Girls remained at home, being confined in Hospital	7
Girls left the District	4
Cases of alleged putative fathers (1 Nigerian, 1 West Indian, 2 Hungarian)	12
Visits paid	163
Interviews given	303

(Most of the interviews have been given at my Church House Office, Wakefield.)

It is with heartfelt gratitude I would end this review. The work goes steadily on, and with much encouragement from, and co-operation of, Dr. Thompson and the Members of the City Council of Wakefield. The unflagging interest and practical support is much valued, something we cannot do without. I hope that in the year to follow I shall continue to serve with vigour the City Council of Wakefield. I am indeed most grateful."

SECTION 23

Midwives Service

During the year, 23 midwives notified their intention to practise. Of these six are employed by the Corporation as domiciliary midwives, one acts in a private capacity and the remainder practise at the Maternity Hospitals (Manygates and General Hospital).

Miss M. Robson, the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, is also Superintendent Home Nurse.

I give below details of the cases attended by the domiciliary midwives:—

Domiciliary Cases.

DOCTOR NOT BOOKED:—

Doctor present at time of delivery of child ..	—
Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	32

DOCTOR BOOKED:—

Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another	34
Doctor not present at time of delivery of child ..	386
Total	<hr/> 452 <hr/>

In addition there were 1,324 cases delivered in hospital and 9 in private nursing homes (many of these were admitted from other areas).

The proportions of domiciliary and hospital births are:—

	<i>Domiciliary</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number ..	454	491	945
Percentage	48%	52%	100%

All the Corporation's midwives are qualified to administer inhalational analgesics and each is provided with the appropriate apparatus.

Gas and air analgesics were administered in 296 cases by the domiciliary midwives; other analgesics (pethedine) was administered in 102 cases — a total of 398, which is quite a high proportion of the total domiciliary cases attended.

I am strongly opposed to the indiscriminate use of pethedine. The World Health Organisation class this drug as being as dangerous as morphia. I have therefore with great reluctance and misgiving permitted the use of pethedine by midwives only under the aegis and written prescription of the general practitioner attending.

Because of the shortage of staff at the Maternity Hospitals, the Midwifery Staff have had to take on a still larger number of domiciliary confinements during 1957. The total of 452 domiciliary births is equal to a case load of 75 per midwife which is greatly in excess of the recommended case load.

SECTION 24

Health Visiting

At the end of the year the Health Visiting staff numbered 7 full-time and 1 part-time, but of the 7 full-time Health Visitors 2 were training for the Health Visitor's Certificate and it is expected that they will qualify in July, 1958.

During the year the Health Visitors paid the following number of visits:—

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	4414
Expectant Mothers—	
First Visits	256
Total Visits	405
Children under 1 year of age—	
First visits	740
Total visits	4787
Children age 1 and under 2 years, total visits	3005
Children age 2 but under 5 years, total visits	4620
Tuberculous Households, total visits	802
Other cases, total visits	833
Total number of families or households visited by Health Visitors	4486

In addition 1,625 visits made by the Health Visitors were ineffectual in as much as no contact was made with the responsible parent. This must be a common finding and must be taken as a sign of the times.

Health Visitors made 460 attendances at the clinics during 1957.

This is by no means the extent of the Health Visiting Service. In addition to their work in visiting mothers and children in their own homes, attending school medical inspections and being at the clinics to see mothers and young children, the Health Visitors have a special responsibility to visit the homes of illegitimate children and mental defectives — a report on this and the action taken to prevent the break-up of families is given below.

A further duty of the Health Visitor is the furthering of health education — a most vital part of public health.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

In accordance with circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, special attention was given by the Health Visitors to the illegitimate children residing in the City during 1957.

During the year 15 illegitimate births occurred in the City, seven to married women and eight to single women, the total being exactly the same as the previous year.

Four children born to married women were registered in the father's name, three of these remain with both parents who are living together, the other child lives with her mother.

The remaining three children born to married women were registered in the mother's name, two have been adopted by Court Order, one child now resides with a family in Leeds, the third child is cared for by the child's grandmother whilst the mother goes out to work.

Five children born to single women were registered in the father's name and are living with both parents. The remaining three born to single women were registered in the mother's name, one child attends Burneytops Day Nursery whilst the mother goes out to work, a second child is cared for by an aunt and grandmother whilst the mother goes to work, the third child has left the City.

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

Ministry of Health Circular 78/50

Prevention of Break-up of Families. Circular 27/54.

The Co-ordinating Committee, which was inaugurated in 1951, held three meetings during 1957.

Families with a problem and families in which children are in danger of being neglected are referred to this Committee, which is attended by representatives of about twenty different organisations, both statutory and voluntary, I act as Chairman of this Committee.

A detailed case-card, showing the circumstances of each problem family, is kept up-to-date by information obtained by the Health Visitors on their regular visits to these families. This information is available to the members of the Committee at its meetings, and is of great value.

A register of all the families is maintained. As a result of the deliberations of the Committee, the following changes on the register took place during 1957:

- 8 families taken off, as they were considered to be rehabilitated.
- 3 families taken off because there were no longer children in the home.
- 8 families left the City.

2 families, although the children have been taken into care and there are no children at home, are still kept under supervision.

10 families have been re-housed.

11 families have been added to the list.

Of the 11 new families, the parents of two were prosecuted for child neglect.

In one case the parents were young, weak, and inexperienced, totally unfitted by background or training to cope with the task of bringing up their two children. The Court, on the recommendation of this Committee, decided to send the mother, with her youngest child, to the Mayflower Training Home, Plymouth, for a period of four months. When she returns we will do our best to help her to put into practice in her own home the methods she has been taught in the Training Home.

In the other case, the parents were both sent to prison for six months, and their three children were committed to the care of the Local Authority.

Because it keeps each organisation familiar with the action taken by each other organisation, this Committee is proving very helpful, and the interchange of information, ideas, policies and resources results in the maximum amount of assistance being offered to neglected children, and to families which, through default, disaster, mental suffering, or the buffetings of fate, are in danger of collapsing.

Geriatrics

In May, 1957, Dr. Rosenthal the Geriatrician asked for assistance from the Public Health Department in the assessment of the priorities of cases for admission to geriatric hospitals. Up to this time information had been given by the general practitioner, but it was thought the health visitor could give a clearer picture as her report would provide a basis on which arrangements for the patients discharge could be made as the home conditions and the attitude of relatives would be known.

All applications for beds to geriatric hospitals are referred to us by Dr. Rosenthal by telephone. If the visit is urgent the patient is visited almost immediately or within a few hours; all visits are done within 24 hours.

The health visitor completes a social report which is sent to Dr. Rosenthal. In cases of urgency reports are telephoned to the hospital so that urgent cases are admitted straight away.

The social report sent by the health visitor is considered along with the medical report of the general practitioner. The

number of beds for geriatric patients is very limited in Wakefield so that the majority of patients are sent to either the Headlands Hospital, Pontefract or Hemsworth Hospital.

Since this system was started the health visitors have paid 45 initial visits to homes and 267 after care visits.

SECTION 25

Home Nursing Service

The table below shows the number of cases attended by the Home Nurses during 1957, and the number of visits paid.

	<i>Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year</i>	<i>Number of visits paid by Home Nurses dur- ing the year</i>
(1) Medical	699	25,020
(2) Surgical	133	3,362
(3) Infectious Diseases	—	—
(4) Tuberculosis	25	651
(5) Maternal Complications	9	85
(6) Others	—	—
(7) Totals	870	29,118
(8) Patients included in (1)-(6) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	446	17,199
(9) Children included in (1)-(6) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	55	653
(10) Patients included in (1)-(6) who have had more than 24 visits during the year	24	8,198

The numbers nursed during the year fell by 52 (922 cases nursed in 1956) and the decrease occurred in patients under the age of 65 years; figures for the over 65 year age group increased slightly.

At the end of 1957 the Home Nursing Staff numbered four whole-time and five part-time nurses; there is an authorised establishment for twelve full-time nurses.

The Superintendent Home Nurse is also the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, an appointment which assists greatly in integration of these two branches of nursing.

The shortage of trained nurses remains acute and although working well below establishment all demands for nursing care have been met. I do feel, however, that given the authorised establishment a service could be provided which would include a late night nursing service and would result in the demand for hospital beds, particularly in geriatric units, being reduced.

Effect of Home Nursing Care on the Demand for Hospital Beds.

The Minister asks (Circular 1/58) for information about the effectiveness of the home nursing service in relieving the pressure on hospital beds. Whilst no actual figures are available (the difficulty would be in deciding which cases should be admitted to hospital) it is thought that of the 870 cases attended by the Home Nurses during 1957, 60% of them would have needed hospitalization had the services of the Home Nurse not been available. Of these the chronic sick constitute the great majority.

A great factor in relieving the pressure on hospital beds and on accommodation provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act (especially for the chronic sick) is the Home Help Service.

SECTION 26

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis and immunisation against diphtheria is carried out by general practitioners and by the medical staff of the Public Health Department at the clinics.

Vaccination against tuberculosis (B.C.G.) is carried out by the medical staff of the Public Health Department.

General practitioners are paid a fee of 5/- for notifying this department of every child vaccinated or immunised; this enables the keeping up of records.

In 1953 the Ministry of Health drew attention to the fact that a child who has not received a reinforcing injection within the past five years could not be regarded as completely protected from diphtheria. Accordingly we have aimed at offering parents the chance of having their children re-immunised at the age of five years and eleven years.

The following table shows the number of children vaccinated against smallpox during the past five years:—

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

		<i>By General Practitioner (Primary Vacc.)</i>	<i>By Medical Officers of Public Health Dept. (Primary Vacc.)</i>	<i>Re-vac- cinations</i>	<i>Total</i>
*1953	.. ..	494	313	780	1587
1954	.. ..	118	149	56	323
1955	.. ..	169	133	46	348
1956	.. ..	169	154	42	365
1957	.. ..	131	192	84	407

*Increased demand due to outbreak of smallpox early in 1953 in parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The numbers of children immunised against diphtheria during the year are shown on the following tables:—

		<i>By General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>By Medical Officers of the Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Immunisation against:				
(1) Diphtheria only				
Primary Immunisations	.. ..	16	244	260
"Boosting Doses"	.. ..	12	180	192
(2) Diphtheria-Whooping Cough				
Primary Immunisations	.. ..	204	460	664
"Boosting Doses"	.. ..	47	145	192
(3) Whooping Cough only				
Primary Immunisations	.. ..	2	3	5
"Boosting Doses"	.. ..	1	2	3

Diphtheria Immunisation

		<i>By General Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>By Medical Officers the Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>Booster Doses</i>	<i>Total Children</i>
1953	.. ..	210	385	292	887
1954	.. ..	209	448	251	908
1955	.. ..	216	253	231	700
1956	.. ..	210	342	294	846
1957	.. ..	220	704	384	1308

The following table gives the position with regard to the immunity (i.e. children considered fully protected by immunisation) of the child population of Wakefield as at 31st December, 1957.

<i>Age at 31.12.57 i.e. Born in Year</i>	<i>Under 1 1957</i>	<i>1 - 4 1953-56</i>	<i>5 - 9 1948-52</i>	<i>10 - 14 1943-47</i>	<i>Under 15 Total</i>
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953-56 ..	82	1927	2109	322	4440
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1952 or earlier —	—	—	1417	3500	4917
C. Estimated mid-year child population	840	3560	9000		13400
Immunity Index 100 A/C	9.7%	54.8%	27.0%		33.1%

The immunity index at the end of 1957 showed a slight increase on that obtaining at the end of 1956 (29.5) but is still unsatisfactory. This slight increase is due to the efforts of the Health Visitors in persuading mothers to submit their children for immunisation, but the aim remains to see this figure more than doubled.

Vaccination Against Poliomyelitis

Towards the end of 1956 the City Council decided that vaccination against Poliomyelitis should be offered to those children born within the years 1947-54. During 1957 the eligible group was extended to include all children between the age of six months and fifteen years, to general practitioners and to certain other groups coming into contact with cases of infectious Poliomyelitis.

It was envisaged that only vaccine manufactured in the United Kingdom would be used, but as a result of the slow-down

in supplies it was decided to import Salk vaccine from the U.S.A. and Canada. This vaccine was to be subjected to testing in this country even though it had been tested and licensed for use in the country of origin. To speed the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme it was subsequently decided to accept Salk vaccine tested and licensed for use in the U.S.A. and Canada for immediate use in this country.

The table below gives details of the numbers registered and vaccinated during 1957.

Children vaccinated during 1957 were injected with British vaccine; the Salk vaccine was not made available until 1958.

	<i>Numbers Vaccinated</i>
Children born 1947-56	207
	<i>Waiting List</i>
Children aged 6 months-15 years ..	1,186

Vaccination Against Tuberculosis

In 1956 the City Council authorised me to offer to all school children in the 13 year age group the opportunity of being Mantoux tested and where necessary vaccinated with B.C.G. This scheme which commenced in January, 1957, has been carried out largely by Dr. J. K. Butterfield, the Assistant Medical Officer, who has provided the information on which this report is based.

For several years the Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board has been vaccinating contacts of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

The reason for selecting this age group is to give a child a degree of immunity against Tuberculosis before it leaves school to take up a more strenuous life as a working member of the population.

The co-operation between the Director of Education and the head teachers of the secondary schools in the City was sought and it is largely due to their energy that the response to B.C.G. vaccination has been so great. Of the children in the appropriate age group eligible for B.C.G. vaccination nearly half took advantage of the scheme.

Skin tests (which consists of an injection under the skin of the forearm) were actually completed on 455 children which represents 42% of the 13 year age group. As will be seen from the table below 21% of these children gave a positive reaction which showed that they had at some time been exposed to tuberculous infection. Negative readings were obtained from 356 (78%)

children who were then given B.C.G. vaccination. Those given B.C.G. vaccination were subsequently re-tested, when it was found that in all cases the vaccine had provided them with an immunity to Tuberculosis.

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of Wakefield School Children born during 1944

Children born in the year 1944 who were offered B.C.G.	No.	%
Children whose parents accepted	1,071	100
	456	42
Of those accepted:		
Children given the Mantoux (skin) Test	455	100
Children who had a positive reaction . .	99	22
Children who had a negative reaction and were given B.C.G. Vaccination . .	356	78
Of the children given B.C.G. Vaccination:	356	100
Children given a further Mantoux (skin) Test:		
who had a positive reaction . .	352	99
absentees	4	1

Influenza Vaccination

Vaccination against Asian type influenza was offered in October, 1957, to certain groups of doctors, nurses and others who were specially exposed to infection and upon whom an epidemic would place an exceptional heavy burden. This measure was taken because it was felt that the outbreak of influenza in the far east might spread to this country.

In all about 75 persons were vaccinated against Asian type influenza. These consisted of doctors, nurses, ambulance staffs, and Public Health Inspectors.

SECTION 27

Ambulance and Sitting Case Car Service

No material administrative change has taken place in this service during the year.

The statistical tables which follow show the essential items—numbers of journeys, patients carried and the total mileages as affecting the two sections of the transport service (ambulance and sitting case car) for the years 1957 and 1956.

Month	No. of Patients Conveyed		Mileage				Cases of Accident and illness in the street	
			AMBULANCES		SITTING CASE VEHICLES			
	By Ambu-ances	By Cars	Town Jour-neys	Distance Jour-neys	Town Jour-neys	Distance Jour-neys	Within the City	Out-side City
Jan.	1888	922	2473	2577	2769	2901	23	—
Feb.	2104	928	2497	2773	3033	2580	15	—
March	1911	1086	2283	3266	3835	1296	25	—
April	1543	1165	1891	3417	2363	2574	15	—
May	2267	1254	2740	3259	1951	2639	26	—
June	1522	1049	2124	3057	1843	2719	21	—
July	2073	1296	2768	3666	2076	2542	26	—
August	612	1032	1227	2968	2208	3196	23	—
Sept.	1657	1019	2178	3036	1639	3644	20	—
October	1946	1025	2645	1919	1787	3235	22	—
Nov.	2245	1184	2656	2232	3098	2929	16	—
Dec.	1712	910	2259	2340	2636	2105	17	—
Totals 1957	21480*	12870	27741*	34510	29238	32360	249	—
1956	18295*	13220	23588*	29075	36203	36181	204	6

* Includes Children conveyed to & from Occupation Centre

Total Mileage — 123,849 — 1957
Total Mileage — 125,047 — 1956

Vehicle Maintenance Workshop

The work carried out throughout the year is indicated in the following table:—

Department	No. of Vehicles Serviced	Man hours spent on Vehicles		
		Mechanic	Assistant	Total
Health (Ambulance) ..	10	1543	8	1551
Home Nursing Service ..	12	107	316	423
Utility Van	1	129	15	144
Education	2	112	88	200
W.V.S... ..	1	6	32	38
Cemetery	1	6	8	14
Waterworks	2	39	8	47
Parks	3	81	92	173
Civil Defence	4	27	32	59
Sanitary	1	62	16	78
TOTALS — 1957 ..	37	2112	615	2727
— 1956 ..	34	2165	573	2738

SECTION 28

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

This section of the National Health Service Act overlaps the provisions of all the other sections previously mentioned, and also Sec. 51 — Mental Health Service.

Tuberculosis

A sub-committee of the Health Committee which meets as and when necessary deals with matters affecting tuberculous patients.

The Chest Physician attends this sub-committee when his opinion on matters affecting tuberculous patients are to be discussed.

The Health Visitors are also visitors to Tuberculosis households and attend the Chest Physician's Clinic as social workers for the Chest Physician in matters of after care.

Free milk is supplied to patients suffering from Tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

The Corporation has a number of houses reserved for the re-housing of patients suffering from Tuberculosis whose accommodation is unsatisfactory. During the year seven patients and their families were re-housed.

The Health Visiting, Nursing and Home Help staff visit and give advice and nursing and domestic help for patients being treated in their own homes. Visits paid can be seen in the tables under Sections 24, 25 and 29.

A report on the Tuberculosis (B.C.G.) vaccination is included in Section 26.

Convalescent Home Treatment

The Corporation provides convalescent home treatment, usually for a period of two weeks, for those persons who are considered to be in need of a rest and are unable to meet the cost themselves. Convalescent Home treatment is provided only on a doctor's recommendation and the family income is taken into consideration in arriving at the charge to be borne

by the recipient. During 1957 six persons benefited from the scheme.

Loan Equipment

A number of articles of nursing equipment which consists of such things as wheel-chairs, bed-pans, urinals, air rings, dunlopillo mattresses, rubber sheeting, etc., are available for issue from the Public Health Department to persons being nursed in their own homes. These items are lent free of charge to necessitous cases.

As mentioned under the respective sections care and after care of the sick is a duty performed by the Home Nursing and Domestic Help Services. The calls made by general practitioners for the services of a home nurse remains constantly high.

The prevention of illness, care and after-care extends to the sick in mind as well as the bodily sick and I feel sure that the nursing and health visiting staff are doing much by example, advice and care in alleviating the suffering of the aged and sick in their homes.

Health Education

Health Education in the City of Wakefield is a part of the normal duties of the Medical and Health Visiting staff of the Public Health Department. The sanitary staff play an important part by disseminating knowledge of clean food handling and hygiene, and by their contact with householders. Posters and pamphlets are displayed in the Child Welfare Centres. Discussion with the parents is undertaken in the homes and clinics by the Health Visitors.

Prevention of Accidents in the Home

An advisory panel on prevention of accidents in the home was set up in 1957. The members of this panel consists of prominent citizens of Wakefield and representatives of business interests, and social activities in the City as well as officials of the Wakefield Corporation. The panel is under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Health Committee.

A Home Safety Week was held during the first week in November, 1957. Booklets, leaflets and pamphlets were distributed. Posters were displayed in retail premises and on the bus services. A shop window display on the subject of Home Safety

was set up in Little Westgate, in which the Public Health and Fire Services of the City participated. Talks were given to school children by Health Visitors and by representatives of the Fire Service.

Excellent posters and leaflets are obtained from the National Society for Prevention of Accidents. These posters are displayed all year round in the Mothers and Child Welfare Clinics, and leaflets are distributed from here too.

Home Safety is a subject that is continually broached by the personal approach of the health visitors during their visits to the homes. For those parents unable to pay for a fireguard outright a stock of fireguards is kept in the Welfare Clinics for purchase at sixpence a week.

Smoking and Cancer of the Lung

The Minister asks for information (Circular 7/57) on the Authority's arrangements for publicising the connection between tobacco smoking and cancer of the lung.

The Health Committee asked that each member of the Committee be provided with a copy of the report of the Medical Research Council. The policy to be followed was subsequently discussed when it was decided that no edict should be recommended to the Council but that posters should be displayed in the Authority's clinics and waiting rooms, etc., publicising the campaign and that the Medical and Nursing staff should include the subject in their talks on Health Education to mothers and children in school. It was pointed out that the publicity given nationally to the findings of the Medical Research Council had been extensive.

SECTION 29

Home Help Service

This service continues to work smoothly and efficiently. The demand for the service during 1957 decreased slightly a home help being provided in 542 homes.

Analysis of cases helped

Confinement cases.. ..	24
Sickness in the home	109
Cases discharged from hospital	91
Aged and chronic sick	292
Blind persons	15
Tuberculosis cases	6
Problem families	2
Sitter-up service	3
	<hr/>
	542
	<hr/>

The Home Help Organiser paid 832 visits to householders.

The number of home helps employed during the year was 70 (6 full-time and 64 part-time) and they worked an aggregate of 77,000 hours which was an average of 143 hours approximately per household.

Charges for the service to the householder are levied on an income basis, and of the 542 households which benefited from the services of a home help, 100 paid the full rate, 58 paid an assessed charge, which was less than the full cost, and 384 paid the minimum charge of 6/6 per week.

It must, however, be pointed out that the charge for the service bears no relation to the amount of work done; need is the criterion.

SECTION 51

Mental Health Service

There is a Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee which meets as and when required.

In accordance with the request of the Ministry the staff employed in the Mental Health Service are set out below:—

Certifying Officers (Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38)	Dr. C. G. K. Thompson, M.O.H. Dr. G. Tattersall, D.M.O.H.
Approved Medical Officers (School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regu- lations, 1953)	Dr. C. G. K. Thompson, M.O.H. Dr. G. Tattersall, D.M.O.H.
Mental Health Officer	J. B. Gracey
Psychiatrist	Dr. A. Fenton-Russell Attends Child Guidance Clinic.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	Mrs. P. M. Vogeler
Duly Authorised Officers	Messrs. J. B. Gracey, L. Bly and A. Hudson.

“After-Care” Mental Defectives and Patients suffering from Mental Illness

The domiciliary visiting of persons suffering from mental illness and mental defectiveness is done by the Mental Health Officer and the Health Visiting Staff.

During 1957 in addition to the after-care visits paid by the Health Visitors the Mental Health Officer paid 520 visits to mental defectives and persons suffering from mental illness.

Mental Deficiency

The mental defectives visited are under statutory or friendly supervision. The latter category includes mental defectives discharged from institutions. The majority of mental defectives of school age attend the Occupation Centre and there are several others in attendance whose ages range from 15 to 30. Certain cases who do not attend the Occupation Centre and are considered suitable for employment were found employment during 1957, mainly as labourers. With regard to those unsuitable for employment, advice and help was given to the relatives in the management of their affairs.

Occupation Centre

At the end of the year there were 74 names on the register, 41 males and 33 females. Of these 31 were residents of the West Riding. Seven of the high-grade defectives were found employ-

ment on leaving the Occupation Centre at the age of 16 or 17 years.

The staff employed at the Centre consists of:—

One Supervisor, one Assistant Supervisor,
and 3 unqualified Assistant Supervisors.

The Occupation Centre now in its sixth year is housed at Wesley Hall. The premises are very good but perhaps the biggest drawback is the fact that there is insufficient space in which to include an industrial wing for the older mental defectives.

Those in attendance at the Centre are subject to medical inspection annually and the Health Visitor carries out cleanliness inspections at regular intervals. The speech therapist also attends to give therapy to those in need. Subjects taught include, handicrafts, sense training, speech training, habit training and general hygiene—percussion band— physical education, etc., etc.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment

The following tables show the number of cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers during 1957:—

<i>Admissions to hospital</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Voluntary	26	38	64
Admissions under Sec. 20 and 21 ..	11	13	24

Of the latter admissions 5 (4 female and 1 male) were subsequently certified because it was considered by the hospital Authorities in the patient's own interest that treatment should be continued.

In addition, 6 males and 36 female patients of other Authorities admitted to Stanley Royd Hospital on a voluntary basis or on the volition of the local Duly Authorised Officer elected to take their discharge against medical advice. It was, therefore, considered necessary in these cases that treatment should be continued. A Justice of the Peace and a medical practitioner were requested to consider each case and in the patient's own interest, certification was considered necessary under Section 16 of the Lunacy and Mental Treatments Acts to ensure that treatment was continued.

Other cases reported and investigated

There were 30 other cases (14 males and 16 females) investigated in which no action with regard to admission was considered necessary, some of whom were not subject to be dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatments Acts, whilst others did not require urgent admission. These were referred to the Psychiatrist Out-Patients Clinic at the County General Hospital. A few elderly senile cases were admitted into welfare homes or geriatric units.

After-Care

The Duly Authorised Officer/Mental Health Worker has established a close working liaison between the general practitioners and the doctors and staff of the Stanley Royd Hospital.

At present he attends the Psychiatric Out-Patients clinic held at the County General Hospital and co-operates with the Psychiatrists in the running of the clinic.

In this way he is able to assist the Psychiatrist by obtaining "case histories" visiting the mentally ill in their own homes, and furnishing domiciliary reports for the benefit of the Psychiatrist in charge of the case.

Perhaps the biggest problem arises in treating aged persons who are suffering from mental illness, especially those who are living with relatives.

In these cases it is often found that the family are not able to exercise the necessary care and the need for admission to hospital is often more readily sought. Efforts are made to seek the co-operation of the Welfare Services and Geriatric Units to see whether such cases are suitable for admission to a Home or Geriatric Unit but this is not always possible due to the great demand already put on these services.

The tables below are copies of the return submitted to the Ministry of Health each year with regard to ascertainment and disposal of mental defectives.

National Health Service Act, 1946.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938.

Local Health Services.

	Under age 16		16 and over	
	M	F	M	F
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1957.				
(a) Cases at 31st December, 1957, ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" ..				
Number in which action taken on reports by:				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school	6	3	—	—
(ii) On leaving special schools	—	—	1	—
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools	—	1	—	—
(2) Police or by Courts	—	—	—	—
(3) Other sources	2	—	—	1
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not, at 31st December, 1957, regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives or in which action was incomplete at 31st December, 1957, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	4	1	1
2. Disposal of cases reported during 1957.				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1 (a)) Number:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	7	4	1	—
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals	1	—	—	1
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1 (b)) number				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..	—	—	—	—
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	4	1	1

		Under age 16		16 and over	
		M	F	M	F
3. Number of mental defectives for whom care was arranged by the local health authority under Circular 5/52 during 1957 and admitted to:					
(a) National Health Service Hospitals ..	..	4	—	—	—
(b) Elsewhere .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		4	—	—	—
4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31/12/57:					
(i) Under Statutory Supervision .. ..	..	12	10	36	27
(ii) Under Guardianship .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
(iii) In "Places of Safety" .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
(iv) In Hospitals .. .. .	..	2	2	33	32
(v) Under Voluntary Supervision .. ..	..	—	—	26	32
TOTAL		14	12	95	91
5. Number of defectives under Guardianship on 31st December, 1957, who were dealt with under the provisions of Section 8 or 9, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 (including in 4 (ii))					
		—	—	—	—
6. Classification of defectives in the Community on 31/12/57 (according to need at that date):					
(a) Cases included in 4 (i)-(iii) in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority					
(1) In urgent need of hospital care: ..					
(i) "cot and chair" cases .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases .. ..	..	1	—	—	—
(iii) medium grade cases .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases .. .. .	..	—	—	—	1
TOTAL URGENT CASES ..		1	—	—	1
(2) Not in urgent need of hospital care:					
(i) "cot and chair" cases .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases .. ..	..	—	—	—	—
(iii) medium grade cases .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL NON-URGENT CASES ..		—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1	—	—	1
(b) Of the cases included in items 4 (i), (ii) and (v), number considered suitable for:					
(i) occupation centre .. .. .	..	11	7	1	5
(ii) industrial centre .. .. .	..	1	—	4	—
(iii) home training .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		12	7	5	5
(c) Of the cases included in 6 (b), number receiving training on 31/12/57:					
(i) in occupation centre .. .. .	..	12	7	5	5
(ii) In industrial centre .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home .. .. .	..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		12	7	5	5

REPORTS ON INDIVIDUAL SERVICES AND OTHER MATTERS

Physiotherapy.

Laboratory Facilities.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

National Assistance Act—Incidence of Blindness.

Staff—Medical Examinations.

Wakefield Water.

Annual Report of City Analyst.

Infectious Diseases.

Disinfection.

Tuberculosis.

Venereal Disease.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

*Special Reports:***Physiotherapy**

Physiotherapy classes are held regularly for the benefit of mothers and children at the Cliffe, Margaret Street. Children of pre-school age are referred for remedial exercises or massage and passive movements, or for ultra-violet light, from the Welfare Clinics and by general practitioners. In addition the physiotherapist undertakes each week a swimming class for physically handicapped children.

Physiotherapy is also extended to school children under the auspices of the Education Authority.

Relaxation and ante-natal exercises are becoming increasingly popular. A class for expectant mothers is held every Friday Afternoon, to which general practitioners and local health authority doctors and midwives refer cases. A further class is held every Monday afternoon for mothers who are not pregnant but wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to learn to relax. This class is of benefit to many mothers who have become tense because of their home and marital duties. Voluntary workers attend to look after the children whilst the mothers benefit from the regimen. Post-natal exercises are also available to help the mothers regain muscle tone after their confinement.

Attendances at these classes during 1957 were as follows:—

Relaxation—

Ante-natal cases	..	..	..	..	561
Post-natal cases	..	..	..	..	81
Others—general relaxation	..	..	..	..	232

Laboratory Facilities.

The bacteriological examination of water, milk and pathological specimens is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street, Wakefield.

Messrs. Lee and Mallinder of Halifax carry out the chemical analysis of the water supplied by the Wakefield Corporation.

Chemical analyses of food, drugs and fertilisers are carried

out by Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C., who is employed as the City Analyst for Leeds and also acts for the City of Wakefield.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

It was found necessary on 3 occasions to institute proceedings under this Section of the Act during the year 1957. This Section is only used in extreme circumstances where it is found that aged or infirm persons are unable to look after themselves and refuse to be admitted to hospital. It is often found that by persuasion these people voluntarily avail themselves of either a hospital bed or a place in one of the aged persons homes.

In the 3 cases mentioned the persons removed to hospital were so ill that they died within a few weeks of admission.

National Assistance Act — Incidence of Blindness

The Director of Welfare Services informs me that 11 persons were admitted to the Blind Register and 12 persons were admitted to the Partially Sighted Register during 1957. The following table shows follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons.

A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons. Year ending 31st December, 1957

	Cause of Disability			
	Cata-ract	Glau-coma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	1	—	—	—
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	14	—	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	—	—	—

Staff Medical Examinations

During 1957, 239 persons were examined for the purposes of the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937-53.

WAKEFIELD WATER, 1957

The year 1957 has been particularly important to this Undertaking, in so far as the completion of new works is concerned.

Many works, of varying magnitude, have been completed and brought into use during the year, and the more important of these are briefly described below, being mentioned in chronological order.

On January 30th, 1957, a new 18-inch diameter main, laid through the Barkisland Tunnel, was brought into use, permitting the surplus winter waters from the Ringstone Catchment Area to be fed into the almost completed Baitings Reservoir.

The Ardsley to Stanley Ferry Trunk Main of 24-inch and 21-inch diameter pipes, authorised by the Wakefield Water (Trunk Mains) Order, 1954, was fully opened to Rothwell U.D.C. on February 4th and to the remaining Outdistricts on February 7th, 1957, bringing about a substantial improvement to the pressures throughout the Undertaking, and also enabling a gravity supply to be afforded to the Red Hill Service Reservoir of the Castleford Corporation.

In the City, the new 12-inch diameter ring main, finally connecting Batley Road to Denby Dale Road, via George-a-Green Road, was sterilized and brought into commission on 27th February, 1957, materially assisting in the supply to the rapidly developing housing programmes, south of the river.

An improved system of lime feeding was introduced at Ardsley Reservoir on 2nd May, 1957, enabling a much stricter control over this treatment to be effected. Careful and accurate dosing of the incoming waters with lime, in addition to correcting the natural plumbo-solvency of the acid moorland waters, produces an excellent floc, essential to good filtration, at the same time removing all traces of manganese, common to these waters.

On May 3rd, 1957, the Baitings Dam was brought into use by the opening of an electrically operated valve, by the Right Hon. Henry Brook, M.P., Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister of Welsh Affairs. The additional capacity brought about by the completion of this Dam, authorised under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, and increased in

height under the provisions of the Wakefield Water Order, 1952, has substantially improved the storage position and brought the reliable yield of the whole works, for supply to the Undertaking, to some 6.0 m.g.d.

An Opening Ceremony on December 2nd, at Red Hill Service Reservoir, marked the completion of Castleford's new 21-inch diameter link with the existing Wakefield trunk mains system at Waindyke, and also officially represented the commencement of supply to the whole of the Castleford area, parts of which were previously supplied by Pontefract and Leeds. The valve was opened by the Mayor of Castleford.

In connection with the further development of resources, a favourable report on the geological aspects associated with the driving of a tunnel from Baitings Reservoir, into the next valley of Turvin Clough, under Manshead, has been received from the Consultant Geologist. Preliminary details have been also received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and Sheffield Corporation, of a scheme to abstract water on a large scale from the River Derwent, at a point near Stamford Bridge, for the possible benefit of various authorities, including Wakefield and district.

On the treatment side, some trouble has been experienced, particularly during the late summer, due to persistent clogging of the filters. Samples have been periodically analysed by our Consultant Chemist, Mr. Mallinder, and the matter was also referred to the Public Health Laboratories, and the Freshwater Biological Association. The trouble appeared to be associated with a change of regime at Ardsley Reservoir, due to the introduction of new waters, rich in nutrients, which brought about a profusion of diatoms, the predominating organism being *Nitzschia Sigmoidia* and *Synedra*.

In the City Distribution Section, a considerable amount of mainlaying has been completed this year on municipal and private housing schemes — at Kettlethorpe (Area No. 4) and Woolgreaves respectively.

Many more of the old distribution mains in the City, dating back to 1838, have been relaid or abandoned, particularly in the City centre, where demolition and redevelopment has proceeded fairly rapidly.

Hydrants known to have no effective flow for fire fighting

purposes, due to encrustation of the old mains on which they were fixed, have been sealed up by mutual agreement with the Fire Authority. Unfortunately, however, the programme for ball hydrant replacement is still in abeyance, and the presence of this type of hydrant still constitutes a possible source of pollution.

The recently adopted Byelaws relating to Water Fittings, have been amended to include a section dealing with frost precaution, as suggested in a recent Ministry circular on the subject.

A start has been made on the new Central Depot Workshops at Denby Dale Road Depot, where it is hoped to combine the latest workshop and meter testing equipment with improved accommodation, messing facilities, etc., particularly for the mainlaying gangs, who are required to carry out emergency repairs under all conditions of weather.

Results of Chemical Analysis of Water.

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

	Date of Examination			
	26 Feb.	17 May	21 June	12 Nov.
Total Solids	86	94	79	69
Mineral Matter	55	64	51	49
Chlorides as NaCl	23	25	25	26
Free Ammonia	0.320	0.356	0.720	0.384
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.080	0.108	0.128	0.128
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	1.02	0.35	0.22	1.55
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.16	0.21	0.62	0.52
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃ to M.O.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity in terms of CaO	15	13	10	5
pH Value	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.6
Colour—Hazen Units	20	15	5	15
Turbidity—Silica Scale	6	5	3	6
Manganese as Mn.	0.27	0.27	0.41	0.14
Iron as Fe	0.80	0.99	0.59	0.79
Total Hardness	39	39	37	31
Permanent Hardness	39	39	37	31

(Results expressed in parts per million)

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

	Date of Examination	
	17 May	
Total Solids	111	
Mineral Matter.. ..	73	
Chlorides as NaCl	28	
Free Ammonia	0.264	
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.108	
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.52	
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	
Nitric Nitrogen.. ..	0.17	
Temporary Hardness	Nil	
Total Hardness.. ..	30	
Permanent Hardness	30	
pH Value	4.2	
Colour—Hazen Units	15	
Turbidity—Silica Scale	5	
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	Nil	
Iron as Fe	0.53	
Manganese as Mn.	0.41	
Acidity in terms of CaO	3	

(Results expressed in parts per million)

(3) Water collected from Tap in Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street. 3 samples taken during year.

	Date of Examination		
	26 Feb.	21 June	13 Nov.
Total Solids	115	99	109
Mineral Matter	94	72	74
Chlorides as NaCl	25	28	25
Free Ammonia	0.040	0.032	0.040
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.260	0.040	0.040
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.23	0.07	0.20
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Slt. Tr'ce
Nitric Nitrogen	0.46	0.31	0.41
Temporary Hardness	20	10	15
Total Hardness	64	56	52
Permanent Hardness	44	46	37
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	20	10	15
Acidity in terms of CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	7.3	7.3	7.3
Colour—Hazen Units	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turbidity—Silica Scale	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron as Fe	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil
Free Chlorine—Actual Free	0.02	0.02	0.04
Total including chloramines	0.04	0.05	0.07

(Results expressed in parts per million)

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

(a) *Raw Water from Ryburn Main*—1 sample taken during the year.

1 test (17.7.57) showed

Coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 90 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli type I 90 per 100 ml.

(b) *Raw Water from Ringstone Main*—3 samples taken during the year.

1 test (13.2.57) showed

Coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 0 per 100 ml.
Faecal coli 0 per 100 ml.

1 test (17.7.57) showed

Coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 3 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli type I 3 per 100 ml.

1 test (30.10.57) showed

Coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 35 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli type I 35 per 100 ml.

Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Water going into Supply.

99 samples were taken in various parts of the city and meter houses of Outdistricts, including samples taken at Lindale Hill Service Reservoir and Jaw Hill Filtration Works.

The results of the samples were as follows:—

Coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C Nil
Faecal coli. Bact. coli type I Nil

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The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1957:—

Food and Drug samples	214
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	10
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.. .. .	1
Submitted by Chief Fire Officer	5
Submitted by City Engineer	5
Total	235

The table on pages 64-65 summarises the articles submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples was 5.6 per cent. compared with 4.2 per cent. in 1956, and 4.7 per cent. in 1955.

Milk

The average composition of the 135 samples analysed is shown in the table below, which for comparison purposes, also shows the corresponding figures for 1956, together with the figures for Leeds and the minimum figures required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

	<i>Wakefield</i>		<i>Leeds</i>	<i>Minimum Legal Require- ment</i>
	1957	1956	1957	
Number of Samples	135	171	2922	—
Non-fatty solids ..	8.64%	8.69%	8.71%	8.50%
Fat	3.64%	3.55%	3.71%	3.00%
Total solids ..	12.28%	12.24%	12.42%	11.50%

Five samples (3.7 per cent.) were adulterated, but as the details below show, none of the cases was very serious:—

<i>Sample Number</i>	<i>Nature of adulteration</i>
590	5 per cent. fat deficient
91	1 per cent. added water
92	1.5 per cent. added water.
93	0.7 per cent. added water
94	1.0 per cent. added water.

A further 17 samples (or 12.6 per cent.) had non-fatty solids below 8.5 per cent., but in each case it was shown by the freezing point determination that the deficiency was due to natural causes and not to added water. The corresponding figure for 1956 was 9.7 per cent.

Foods other than Milk

Seven samples other than milk were found to be unsatisfactory, details being as follows:—

Steak and Kidney Pie (No. 35)

Despite the most careful search no trace of Kidney could be found in this article. The manufacturers maintained that the kidney had been added, but in such a finely divided state that it had disintegrated in the gravy. They agreed that it was desirable the presence of kidney should be apparent to the purchaser and gave instructions to their factory that the kidney was to be cut more coarsely. A repeat sample taken several weeks later was found to be much more satisfactory and contained 5 per cent kidney and 34 per cent beef.

Custard Tart (No. 64).

A customer's suspicion that the tart contained a rodent dropping was confirmed by laboratory examination. Evidence to this effect was given in the subsequent Court proceedings when the baker concerned was fined £10 with £3 10s. 0d. costs.

Meat Pie (Non 140).

Contained a house-fly, but it was not possible to state with certainty whether the fly had been cooked with the pie, or had gained access to it afterwards.

Pork Sausage (No. 149).

Contained only 53.5 per cent. of meat, as compared with the recognised standard of 65 per cent.

Bun Flour (No. 170) and Parkin Mixture (No. 178).

Bore labels which did not comply with the Code of Practice agreed between the Food Manufacturers Federation and the Association of Public Analysts. Neither offence was very serious, but in the consumers' interest it is desirable that articles of food should bear unambiguous and fully informative labels. Both manufacturers agreed to amend their labels when their attention was drawn to their misleading nature.

Ginger Marmalade (No. 199).

The Food Standards (Preserves) Order 1953 requires Ginger Marmalade to contain not less than 15 per cent. drained ginger. This sample contained no drained (lump) ginger, but 5 per cent. powdered ginger, and therefore failed to comply with the legal standard. It had the appearance of a home-made product.

The remaining samples were all satisfactory and call for no particular comment. In the case of the foodstuffs they complied with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the appropriate Food Standards Orders, Preservative Regulations, etc., whilst the drugs complied with the standards laid down by the official Pharmacopias.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Four Fertilisers and six Feeding Stuffs were analysed.

One sample of National Growmore contained an excess of both soluble and insoluble phosphoric acid. The variation was in excess of the limit permitted by the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, but was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The remaining samples were all found to conform to the warranties given by the manufacturers.

The samples comprised the following:—

Fertilisers

Lawn fertiliser, National Growmore (2), Superphosphate.

Feeding Stuffs

Calfwena pencils, Cooked Flaked Maize (2), Dried Grass, Layers Mash, Miller's Offals.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

One sample of disinfectant submitted by the Shops Act Inspector was analysed, and legal proceedings were subsequently

instituted against the retailer for an offence under the above Act.

Chief Fire Officer

Five samples taken from the drain at 4 Peterson Road, Wakefield, were analysed. As with previous samples from this source they were found to be petroleum residues having dangerously low flash points of less than 45 degrees F. The investigation was carried a little further forward than hitherto, in that the presence of lead tetraethyl was proved, as a result of which it can be stated with some certainty that the liquid originated as petroleum spirit.

City Engineer

In connection with the above investigation two further samples from the drain at 4 Peterson Road, and three from Trial Holes dug in the vicinity were analysed. The presence of about 5 per cent. of black oil in one sample suggested that the petrol might have been used for cleaning an engine or similar machinery.

Conclusion

I wish to express my gratitude to my Deputy, Mr. L. A. Perkin, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., for his assistance in the various analyses and problems involved in the above work, and to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. B. Twyford and his staff for their helpful co-operation throughout the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1957.

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adultera- tion
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Foods (209)							
Almonds, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Baking powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cakes and cake mixtures ..	—	6	6	—	2	2	33
Chocolate	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cooking fat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Crab, dressed (canned) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream (canned)	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Custard Tarts	—	2	2	—	1	1	50
Dripping	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Fish sticks	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flour	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ginger, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ice-cream	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Icing sugar	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jellies and jelly crystals ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Lard	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Luncheon meat, chicken ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Marzipan	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Meat paste	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Meat pies	—	6	6	—	2	2	33
Milk	129	6	135	5	—	5	3.7
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Peel	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Preserves	—	2	2	—	1	1	50
Puff pastry	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rice and rice pudding ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Salmon, potted and spread	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Sausage rolls	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage (1 canned) ..	2	3	5	1	—	1	20
Soft drinks	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	131	70	201	6	6	12	

ARTICLE	No. Examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	131	70	201	6	6	12	
Soups (canned)	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Suet, shredded	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweets	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Veev	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Drugs (5)							
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerin B.P.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Iodine, Tincture of	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Seidlitz powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Food and Drugs ..	131	83	214	6	6	12	5.6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious diseases notified during 1957 are shown on Table III, together with numbers for preceding two years.

The notifications were less than half those in 1956.

Dysentery.

There was a marked decrease in notifications in 1957.

Measles.

The incidence of measles declined in 1957 compared with 1956, but still remained fairly high.

Whooping Cough.

There was a considerable decline in notification of Whooping Cough compared with 1956.

Diphtheria.

No cases of diphtheria were notified in 1957.

DISINFECTION.

During 1957, the following disinfection work was carried out:—

No. of Houses	..	..	..	..	..	57
„ Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	83
„ Beds	..	..	..	..	..	48
„ Blankets	..	..	..	..	..	108
„ Sheets	..	..	..	..	..	37
„ Counterpanes	..	..	..	..	..	43
„ Pillows	..	..	..	..	..	76
„ Curtains (pairs)	..	..	..	..	..	83
„ Carpets, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	14
„ Men's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	18
„ Women's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	23
„ Children's Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	134
„ Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	8

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives details of primary notifications of confirmed cases of tuberculosis and the numbers of deaths attributed to this disease during 1957:—

AGE PERIOD			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 "	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 "	..	..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 "	..	..	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 "	..	..	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 "	..	..	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—65 "	..	..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	..	..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1957		13	6	3	2	1	1	—	—
	1956		33	18	4	5	6	3	—	—
	1955		22	9	4	6	7	5	—	—

VENEREAL DISEASES

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

	Total	Males	Females
Syphilis	17	14	3
Gonorrhoea	20	12	8
Non-Venereal conditions	127	81	46
	<u>164</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>57</u>

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

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis	958	501	457
Gonorrhoea	88	50	38
Non-Venereal conditions	760	404	356
	<hr/> 1806 <hr/>	<hr/> 955 <hr/>	<hr/> 851 <hr/>

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis	656	362	294
Gonorrhoea	32	8	24
Non-Venereal Conditions	778	460	318
	<hr/> 1466 <hr/>	<hr/> 830 <hr/>	<hr/> 636 <hr/>

4. Number of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre 634

5. Number of specimens sent for examination to an Approved Laboratory 969

As compared with 1956, the number of male patients has increased by 29, and the number of female patients by 11. The total attendances have increased from 2,704 in 1956 to 3,272 in 1957.

Social Work, 1957

The following report is prepared by Miss H. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., V.D. Social Worker who is employed jointly by the Regional Hospital Board, the West Riding County Council and the City of Wakefield:—

Contact Tracing

Contacts found to be suffering from:—

	<i>Referred by Patients</i>	<i>Referred by Social Worker</i>
Syphilis	8	1
Gonorrhoea	8	3
N.G.U.	6	—
Other conditions	11	15
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 19

Defaulters.

17 Patients defaulted from treatment or observation, some of them many times.

4 failed to return. 1 left the District.

Home Visiting.

No. of visits—re-visits to contacts	15
No. of visits—re-visits to defaulters	97
No. of visits to others, including Doctors, Hospitals, etc.	54

Four female sessions per week are held at Clayton Hospital (one morning, two afternoon and one evening).

There is no male Social Worker. Home visits for default and contact tracing are undertaken by the writer and no difficulty has ever been experienced in visiting male patients.

All patients are seen by the Social Worker for registration purposes before seeing the Consultant Venereologist, an opportunity is thus afforded to obtain information concerning living conditions and social background.

Details of housing problems, financial worries, and difficult family relationships usually emerge without obvious questioning, and the discussion of them at this time, while serving to relieve emotional strain, may give an indication of the possible cause of default, should this occur later. A short explanation of the medical tests which may be needed will help to allay fear and relax tension, and an assurance that all may be well will give

confidence to the patient and so help doctor and sister in their more important clinical tests.

Contacts

All known contacts of patients who are infected are urged to attend for tests. Many patients will, at the request of the medical officer, arrange for their own contacts to attend, by giving them an appointment card showing day and time of session. Most contacts will attend for tests when invited to do so this way. In a small number of cases the patient does not wish to do this, however; then it is necessary for the Social Worker to visit the contact.

Defaulters

The patient who ceases to attend before treatment is completed is, if disease is allowed to go unchecked, in danger of jeopardising not only his own health but, in the case of young people, that of any future children he or she may have.

He can become a victim of chronic disability, with a shortened working life. Activities are curtailed, enjoyment of life is lessened, and he becomes a burden to his family and himself, and a liability to the community.

No effort is, therefore, spared to ensure that the patient continues attendance until treatment is completed and observation period is ended.

The majority of patients attend regularly and default only for some very good reason. About 40 per cent. of patients default occasionally, but a simple reminder by post is sufficient to ensure return.

If there is no response after two reminders it is necessary to visit the patient at home.

There are many reasons for default, the most common being late or odd working hours, changing shift work, illness of patient or other members of the family, removal to another district or town, mother expecting another baby, and in most of these cases some help can be given.

A small number, about 5 per cent., of all patients default frequently, most of them belong to the "Problem Family" class

known to all Public Health workers. Continuous and persistent effort is required in dealing with these cases and many home visits are paid before the patient will re-attend.

Experience has shown, however, that once having returned to clinic, the chronic defaulter will nearly always continue attending until a further course of treatment is completed, and this I feel is due entirely to the friendly understanding, persistence and kindly persuasiveness of this Department's medical and nursing staff.

Congenital Syphilis

Again there was no case reported of Congenital Syphilis in an infant under one year of age.

Routine Blood tests for wasserman reaction are taken on all expectant mothers attending ante-natal clinics in Wakefield, and if the result shows a positive reaction, the patient is referred with as little delay as possible to Dr. Burgess, the Consultant Venereologist for further investigation and treatment.

Early Syphilis

There was no case reported in Wakefield.

Gonorrhoea

There were twelve male patients treated and eight females out of which five were contacts of the male patients.

N.G.U. (Non-Gonococcal Urethritis)

Twenty-six male patients were treated and ten female contacts were injected. Other contacts examined did not require treatment. N.G.U. is considered non-venereal.

It is possible that not all patients are referred to hospital for treatment, and in that case it is not known how many contacts are formed or examined.

It remains now to record my appreciation of the continued help and support given by the medical and nursing staff of the Special Clinic at Clayton Hospital.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to Dr. C. G. K. Thompson and members of the staff of the City Health Department for their co-operation during the past year.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Births	Crude Birth rate +	Deaths	Crude Death rate +	Infant- ile Deaths	Infant Morta- lity rate	Number of Cases			Diphtheria
								Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	
1948	57,910	1028	17.8	706	12.2	34	33	—	—	307	1
1949	60,170	1012	16.8	700	11.6	36	35	—	1	107	3
1950	60,580	976	16.1	648	10.7	41	42	—	—	54	—
1951	59,230	914	15.4	740	12.5	30	32	—	—	27	—
1952	59,270	896	15.1	664	11.2	27	30	—	—	61	—
1953	59,700	935	15.7	748	12.5	33	35	—	—	142	2
1954	59,750	924	15.5	746	12.5	22	23	—	—	80	—
1955	59,630	885	14.8	754	12.6	35	39.5	—	—	65	1
1956	59,650	845	14.2	814	13.6	23	27.2	—	—	32	4
1957	59,590	945	15.8	736	12.3	21	22.2	—	—	40	—

+All the birth-rates and death-rates shown in this table are "crude" rates, as the "comparability factor" was not available for the years 1947—1948 inclusive. The "comparable" death-rate for the year 1957 is 11.6 and the "comparable" birth-rate 16.4.

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1957.

Causes of Death		Totals	Age Distribution.																West Alverthorpe	East Alverthorpe	St. John's	Northgate	Eastmoor	Lupton	Westgate	Belle Vue	Calder	Sandal	Kirkgate	
			Under 1 year		1—4		5—14		15—24		25—44		45—64		65—74		75—up													
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	6	3	5	4	2	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	1	3	-	1	-	1	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	5	-	2	3	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasm	57	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	8	6	9	10	8	13	8	6	6	3	4	7	4	5	11	3	1	1	1
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	11	19	17	21	38	10	7	7	15	14	7	10	18	5	14	7	9	9	9
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	29	8	19	18	19	13	12	5	12	18	11	6	6	13	7	9	8	8	8
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	6	3	3	-	2	2	4	1	2	1	6	-	1	2	5	5
20.	Other Heart Disease	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8	13	13	26	44	6	5	9	49	6	7	8	8	7	3	5	5	5
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	5	4	7	2	1	2	7	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
22.	Influenza	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	28	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	6	1	5	4	1	1	1	3	7	3	1	3	3	1	1	4	4
24.	Bronchitis	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	18	2	17	7	7	11	6	8	7	13	7	5	6	6	5	3	-	-	-
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	51	4	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	1	6	7	4	5	4	10	3	2	3	11	5	4	2	4	4	11	2	2
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents....	26	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	5	2	2	7	1	2	2	5	1	4	1	3	2	4	1	1	1
34.	All Other Accidents	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
35.	Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		736	14	7	1	1	5	-	4	1	18	12	111	71	118	99	111	163	59	46	67	161	62	53	52	79	44	71	42	42

Age		Cause of Death												Total	

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Address	Remarks
Mr. J. M. Taylor	45	M	Farmer	123 Main St.	
Mr. W. H. Smith	38	M	Teacher	456 Oak St.	
Mr. R. L. Jones	52	M	Blacksmith	789 Elm St.	
Mr. T. A. White	41	M	Merchant	101 Pine St.	
Mr. C. D. Brown	35	M	Physician	234 Cedar St.	
Mr. E. F. Green	28	M	Engineer	567 Birch St.	
Mr. G. H. Black	55	M	Lawyer	890 Maple St.	
Mr. I. J. Gray	48	M	Minister	112 Willow St.	
Mr. K. L. Hall	32	M	Student	145 Spruce St.	
Mr. M. N. King	60	M	Retired	178 Ash St.	
Mr. O. P. Lee	25	M	Farmer	210 Poplar St.	
Mr. Q. R. Scott	40	M	Teacher	243 Hickory St.	
Mr. S. T. Adams	50	M	Blacksmith	276 Chestnut St.	
Mr. U. V. Baker	30	M	Merchant	309 Walnut St.	
Mr. W. X. Carter	45	M	Physician	342 Elm St.	
Mr. Y. Z. Evans	20	M	Engineer	375 Birch St.	
Mr. A. B. Foster	58	M	Lawyer	408 Maple St.	
Mr. C. G. Harris	42	M	Minister	441 Willow St.	
Mr. D. H. King	35	M	Student	474 Spruce St.	
Mr. E. I. Lee	65	M	Retired	507 Ash St.	
Mr. F. J. Scott	22	M	Farmer	540 Poplar St.	
Mr. G. K. Adams	38	M	Teacher	573 Hickory St.	
Mr. H. L. Baker	48	M	Blacksmith	606 Chestnut St.	
Mr. I. M. Carter	32	M	Merchant	639 Walnut St.	
Mr. J. N. Evans	55	M	Physician	672 Elm St.	
Mr. K. O. Foster	25	M	Engineer	705 Birch St.	
Mr. L. P. Harris	60	M	Lawyer	738 Maple St.	
Mr. M. Q. King	45	M	Minister	771 Willow St.	
Mr. N. R. Lee	30	M	Student	804 Spruce St.	
Mr. O. S. Scott	52	M	Retired	837 Ash St.	
Mr. P. T. Adams	28	M	Farmer	870 Poplar St.	
Mr. Q. U. Baker	40	M	Teacher	903 Hickory St.	
Mr. R. V. Carter	50	M	Blacksmith	936 Chestnut St.	
Mr. S. W. Evans	35	M	Merchant	969 Walnut St.	
Mr. T. X. Foster	58	M	Physician	1002 Elm St.	
Mr. U. Y. Harris	20	M	Engineer	1035 Birch St.	
Mr. V. Z. King	62	M	Lawyer	1068 Maple St.	
Mr. W. A. Lee	42	M	Minister	1101 Willow St.	
Mr. X. B. Scott	32	M	Student	1134 Spruce St.	
Mr. Y. C. Adams	55	M	Retired	1167 Ash St.	
Mr. Z. D. Baker	25	M	Farmer	1200 Poplar St.	
Mr. A. E. Carter	38	M	Teacher	1233 Hickory St.	
Mr. B. F. Evans	48	M	Blacksmith	1266 Chestnut St.	
Mr. C. G. Foster	32	M	Merchant	1299 Walnut St.	
Mr. D. H. Harris	55	M	Physician	1332 Elm St.	
Mr. E. I. King	25	M	Engineer	1365 Birch St.	
Mr. F. J. Lee	60	M	Lawyer	1398 Maple St.	
Mr. G. K. Scott	45	M	Minister	1431 Willow St.	
Mr. H. L. Adams	30	M	Student	1464 Spruce St.	
Mr. I. M. Baker	52	M	Retired	1497 Ash St.	
Mr. J. N. Carter	28	M	Farmer	1530 Poplar St.	
Mr. K. O. Evans	40	M	Teacher	1563 Hickory St.	
Mr. L. P. Foster	50	M	Blacksmith	1596 Chestnut St.	
Mr. M. Q. Harris	35	M	Merchant	1629 Walnut St.	
Mr. N. R. King	58	M	Physician	1662 Elm St.	
Mr. O. S. Lee	20	M	Engineer	1695 Birch St.	
Mr. P. T. Scott	62	M	Lawyer	1728 Maple St.	
Mr. Q. U. Adams	42	M	Minister	1761 Willow St.	
Mr. R. V. Baker	32	M	Student	1794 Spruce St.	
Mr. S. W. Carter	55	M	Retired	1827 Ash St.	
Mr. T. X. Evans	25	M	Farmer	1860 Poplar St.	
Mr. U. Y. Foster	38	M	Teacher	1893 Hickory St.	
Mr. V. Z. Harris	48	M	Blacksmith	1926 Chestnut St.	
Mr. W. A. King	32	M	Merchant	1959 Walnut St.	
Mr. X. B. Lee	55	M	Physician	1992 Elm St.	
Mr. Y. C. Scott	25	M	Engineer	2025 Birch St.	
Mr. Z. D. Adams	60	M	Lawyer	2058 Maple St.	
Mr. A. E. Baker	45	M	Minister	2091 Willow St.	
Mr. B. F. Carter	35	M	Student	2124 Spruce St.	
Mr. C. G. Evans	52	M	Retired	2157 Ash St.	
Mr. D. H. Foster	28	M	Farmer	2190 Poplar St.	
Mr. E. I. Harris	40	M	Teacher	2223 Hickory St.	
Mr. F. J. King	50	M	Blacksmith	2256 Chestnut St.	
Mr. G. K. Lee	35	M	Merchant	2289 Walnut St.	
Mr. H. L. Scott	58	M	Physician	2322 Elm St.	
Mr. I. M. Adams	20	M	Engineer	2355 Birch St.	
Mr. J. N. Baker	62	M	Lawyer	2388 Maple St.	
Mr. K. O. Carter	42	M	Minister	2421 Willow St.	
Mr. L. P. Evans	32	M	Student	2454 Spruce St.	
Mr. M. Q. Foster	55	M	Retired	2487 Ash St.	
Mr. N. R. Harris	28	M	Farmer	2520 Poplar St.	
Mr. O. S. King	40	M	Teacher	2553 Hickory St.	
Mr. P. T. Lee	50	M	Blacksmith	2586 Chestnut St.	
Mr. Q. U. Scott	35	M	Merchant	2619 Walnut St.	
Mr. R. V. Adams	58	M	Physician	2652 Elm St.	
Mr. S. W. Baker	20	M	Engineer	2685 Birch St.	
Mr. T. X. Carter	62	M	Lawyer	2718 Maple St.	
Mr. U. Y. Evans	42	M	Minister	2751 Willow St.	
Mr. V. Z. Foster	32	M	Student	2784 Spruce St.	
Mr. W. A. Harris	55	M	Retired	2817 Ash St.	
Mr. X. B. King	25	M	Farmer	2850 Poplar St.	
Mr. Y. C. Lee	38	M	Teacher	2883 Hickory St.	
Mr. Z. D. Scott	48	M	Blacksmith	2916 Chestnut St.	
Mr. A. E. Adams	32	M	Merchant	2949 Walnut St.	
Mr. B. F. Baker	55	M	Physician	2982 Elm St.	
Mr. C. G. Carter	25	M	Engineer	3015 Birch St.	
Mr. D. H. Evans	60	M	Lawyer	3048 Maple St.	
Mr. E. I. Foster	45	M	Minister	3081 Willow St.	
Mr. F. J. Harris	35	M	Student	3114 Spruce St.	
Mr. G. K. King	52	M	Retired	3147 Ash St.	
Mr. H. L. Lee	28	M	Farmer	3180 Poplar St.	
Mr. I. M. Scott	40	M	Teacher	3213 Hickory St.	
Mr. J. N. Adams	50	M	Blacksmith	3246 Chestnut St.	
Mr. K. O. Baker	35	M	Merchant	3279 Walnut St.	
Mr. L. P. Carter	58	M	Physician	3312 Elm St.	
Mr. M. Q. Evans	20	M	Engineer	3345 Birch St.	
Mr. N. R. Foster	62	M	Lawyer	3378 Maple St.	
Mr. O. S. Harris	42	M	Minister	3411 Willow St.	
Mr. P. T. King	32	M	Student	3444 Spruce St.	
Mr. Q. U. Lee	55	M	Retired	3477 Ash St.	
Mr. R. V. Scott	28	M	Farmer	3510 Poplar St.	
Mr. S. W. Adams	40	M	Teacher	3543 Hickory St.	
Mr. T. X. Baker	50	M	Blacksmith	3576 Chestnut St.	
Mr. U. Y. Carter	35	M	Merchant	3609 Walnut St.	
Mr. V. Z. Evans	58	M	Physician	3642 Elm St.	
Mr. W. A. Foster	20	M	Engineer	3675 Birch St.	
Mr. X. B. Harris	62	M	Lawyer	3708 Maple St.	
Mr. Y. C. King	42	M	Minister	3741 Willow St.	
Mr. Z. D. Lee	32	M	Student	3774 Spruce St.	
Mr. A. E. Scott	55	M	Retired	3807 Ash St.	
Mr. B. F. Adams	28	M	Farmer	3840 Poplar St.	
Mr. C. G. Baker	40	M	Teacher	3873 Hickory St.	
Mr. D. H. Carter	50	M	Blacksmith	3906 Chestnut St.	
Mr. E. I. Evans	35	M	Merchant	3939 Walnut St.	
Mr. F. J. Foster	58	M	Physician	3972 Elm St.	
Mr. G. K. Harris	20	M	Engineer	4005 Birch St.	
Mr. H. L. King	62	M	Lawyer	4038 Maple St.	
Mr. I. M. Lee	42	M	Minister	4071 Willow St.	
Mr. J. N. Scott	32	M	Student	4104 Spruce St.	
Mr. K. O. Adams	55	M	Retired	4137 Ash St.	
Mr. L. P. Baker	28	M	Farmer	4170 Poplar St.	
Mr. M. Q. Carter	40	M	Teacher	4203 Hickory St.	
Mr. N. R. Evans	50	M	Blacksmith	4236 Chestnut St.	
Mr. O. S. Foster	35	M	Merchant	4269 Walnut St.	
Mr. P. T. Harris	58	M	Physician	4302 Elm St.	
Mr. Q. U. King	20	M	Engineer	4335 Birch St.	
Mr. R. V. Lee	62	M	Lawyer	4368 Maple St.	
Mr. S. W. Scott	42	M	Minister	4401 Willow St.	
Mr. T. X. Adams	32	M	Student	4434 Spruce St.	
Mr. U. Y. Baker	55	M	Retired	4467 Ash St.	
Mr. V. Z. Carter	28	M	Farmer	4500 Poplar St.	
Mr. W. A. Evans	40	M	Teacher	4533 Hickory St.	
Mr. X. B. Foster	50	M	Blacksmith	4566 Chestnut St.	
Mr. Y. C. Harris	35	M	Merchant	4599 Walnut St.	
Mr. Z. D. King	58	M	Physician	4632 Elm St.	
Mr. A. E. Lee	20	M	Engineer	4665 Birch St.	
Mr. B. F. Scott	62	M	Lawyer	4698 Maple St.	
Mr. C. G. Adams	42	M	Minister	4731 Willow St.	
Mr. D. H. Baker	32	M	Student	4764 Spruce St.	
Mr. E. I. Carter	55	M	Retired	4797 Ash St.	
Mr. F. J. Evans	28	M	Farmer	4830 Poplar St.	
Mr. G. K. Foster	40	M	Teacher	4863 Hickory St.	
Mr. H. L. Harris	50	M	Blacksmith	4896 Chestnut St.	
Mr. I. M. King	35	M	Merchant	4929 Walnut St.	
Mr. J. N. Lee	58	M	Physician	4962 Elm St.	
Mr. K. O. Scott	20	M	Engineer	4995 Birch St.	
Mr. L. P. Adams	62	M	Lawyer	5028 Maple St.	
Mr. M. Q. Baker	42	M	Minister	5061 Willow St.	
Mr. N. R. Carter	32	M	Student	5094 Spruce St.	
Mr. O. S. Evans	55	M	Retired	5127 Ash St.	
Mr. P. T. Foster	28	M	Farmer	5160 Poplar St.	
Mr. Q. U. Harris	40	M	Teacher	5193 Hickory St.	
Mr. R. V. King	50	M	Blacksmith	5226 Chestnut St.	
Mr. S. W. Lee	35	M	Merchant	5259 Walnut St.	
Mr. T. X. Scott	58	M	Physician	5292 Elm St.	
Mr. U. Y. Adams	20	M	Engineer	5325 Birch St.	
Mr. V. Z. Baker	62	M	Lawyer	5358 Maple St.	
Mr. W. A. Carter	42	M	Minister	5391 Willow St.	
Mr. X. B. Evans	32	M	Student	5424 Spruce St.	
Mr. Y. C. Foster	55	M	Retired	5457 Ash St.	
Mr. Z. D. Harris	28	M	Farmer	5490 Poplar St.	
Mr. A. E. King	40	M	Teacher	5523 Hickory St.	
Mr. B. F. Lee	50	M	Blacksmith	5556 Chestnut St.	
Mr. C. G. Scott	35	M	Merchant	5589 Walnut St.	
Mr. D. H. Adams	58	M	Physician	5622 Elm St.	
Mr. E. I. Baker	20	M	Engineer	5655 Birch St.	
Mr. F. J. Carter	62	M	Lawyer	5688 Maple St.	
Mr. G. K. Evans	42	M	Minister	5721 Willow St.	
Mr. H. L. Foster	32	M	Student	5754 Spruce St.	
Mr. I. M. Harris	55	M	Retired	5787 Ash St.	
Mr. J. N. King	28	M	Farmer	5820 Poplar St.	
Mr. K. O. Lee	40	M	Teacher	5853 Hickory St.	
Mr. L. P. Scott	50	M	Blacksmith	5886 Chestnut St.	
Mr. M. Q. Adams	35	M	Merchant	5919 Walnut St.	
Mr. N. R. Baker	58	M	Physician	5952 Elm St.	
Mr. O. S. Carter	20	M	Engineer	5985 Birch St.	
Mr. P. T. Evans	62	M	Lawyer	6018 Maple St.	
Mr. Q. U. Foster	42	M	Minister	6051 Willow St.	
Mr. R. V. Harris	32	M	Student	6084 Spruce St.	
Mr. S. W. King	55	M	Retired	6117 Ash St.	
Mr. T. X. Lee	28	M	Farmer	6150 Poplar St.	
Mr. U. Y. Scott	40	M	Teacher	6183 Hickory St.	
Mr. V. Z. Adams	50	M	Blacksmith	6216 Chestnut St.	
Mr. W. A. Baker	35	M	Merchant	6249 Walnut St.	
Mr. X. B. Carter	58	M	Physician	6282 Elm St.	
Mr. Y. C. Evans	20	M	Engineer	6315 Birch St.	
Mr. Z. D. Foster	62	M	Lawyer	6348 Maple St.	
Mr. A. E. Harris	42	M	Minister	6381 Willow St.	
Mr. B. F. King	32	M	Student	6414 Spruce St.	
Mr. C. G. Lee	55	M	Retired	6447 Ash St.	
Mr. D. H. Scott	28	M	Farmer	6480 Poplar St.	
Mr. E. I. Adams	40	M	Teacher	6513 Hickory St.	
Mr. F. J. Baker	50	M	Blacksmith	6546 Chestnut St.	
Mr. G. K. Carter	35	M	Merchant	6579 Walnut St.	
Mr. H. L. Evans	58	M	Physician	6612 Elm St.	
Mr. I. M. Foster	20	M	Engineer	6645 Birch St.	
Mr. J. N. Harris	62	M	Lawyer	6678 Maple St.	
Mr. K. O. King	42	M	Minister	6711 Willow St.	
Mr. L. P. Lee	32	M	Student	6744 Spruce St.	
Mr. M. Q. Scott	55	M	Retired	6777 Ash St.	
Mr. N. R. Adams	28	M	Farmer	6810 Poplar St.	
Mr. O. S. Baker	40	M	Teacher	6843 Hickory St.	
Mr. P. T. Carter	50	M	Blacksmith	6876 Chestnut St.	
Mr. Q. U. Evans	35	M	Merchant	6909 Walnut St.	
Mr. R. V. Foster	58	M	Physician	6942 Elm St.	
Mr. S. W. Harris	20	M	Engineer	6975 Birch St.	
Mr. T. X. King	62	M	Lawyer	7008 Maple St.	
Mr. U. Y. Lee	42	M	Minister	7041 Willow St.	
Mr. V. Z. Scott	32	M	Student	7074 Spruce St.	
Mr. W. A. Adams	55	M	Retired	7107 Ash St.	
Mr. X. B. Baker	28	M	Farmer	7140 Poplar St.	
Mr. Y. C. Carter	40	M	Teacher	7173 Hickory St.	
Mr. Z. D. Evans	50	M	Blacksmith	7206 Chestnut St.	
Mr. A. E. Foster	35	M	Merchant	7239 Walnut St.	
Mr. B. F. Harris	58	M	Physician	7272 Elm St.	
Mr. C. G. King	20	M	Engineer	7305 Birch St.	
Mr. D. H. Lee	62	M	Lawyer	7338 Maple St.	
Mr. E. I. Scott	42	M	Minister	7371 Willow St.	
Mr. F. J. Adams	32	M	Student	7404 Spruce St.	
Mr. G. K. Baker	55	M	Retired	7437 Ash St.	
Mr. H. L. Carter	28	M	Farmer	7470 Poplar St.	
Mr. I. M. Evans	40	M	Teacher	7503 Hickory St.	
Mr. J. N. Foster	50	M	Blacksmith	7536 Chestnut St.	
Mr. K. O. Harris	35	M	Merchant	7569 Walnut St.	

TABLE III.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1957.
 (Corresponding figures for previous 2 years appear in columns 1 & 2)

DISEASE.	Total all ages 1955			Total all ages 1956			Total all ages 1957			AGE DISTRIBUTION 1957										WARDS 1957								Non-Resident																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(By W. B. TWYFORD, Chief Public Health Inspector.)

General Remarks

The past year has been one of transition in the Public Health Inspector's Section owing to a change in control and considerable new legislation.

The routine work of the Section has suffered because of three main factors:—

- (a) for two-thirds of the year we have been one district inspector below establishment,
- (b) the additional duties imposed by the Rent Act, 1957,
- (c) the amount of inspectorial time which has to be spent on meat inspection.

In spite of these three features, however, the total number of visits compares favourably with previous years, the chief difference with last year's total being due to the inclusion of over 6,500 visits in 1956, in connection with a dysentery outbreak.

Mention has already been made of the Rent Act, 1957, which became operative in July, and in the last quarter of the year it was found necessary to spend a very considerable amount of time advising landlords and tenants as to the procedure to be followed as well as carrying out inspections.

Wakefield is proud of the fact that all meat slaughtered within the City is inspected, but this is only achieved at the cost of considerable inconvenience and at the expense of other work. Over the past five years the number of animals slaughtered has steadily increased, especially in relation to pigs (the number of pigs slaughtered in 1950 being 1,861 compared with 16,829 in 1957). This has meant that out of three district inspectors two must spend at least a portion of each day on meat inspection. I would particularly draw attention to the large number of animals passing through the private slaughterhouses.

In March, 1957, The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1957, was made by the Ministers of Health and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Wakefield was included in the area specified and from that date no undesignated milk

has been retailed within the City. This is the culmination of a long struggle to get a pure and safe milk supply for the citizens.

In the field of cleaner air, a start was made on the initial survey of a smoke control area, and the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector attended a special course of instruction in London.

There is one other aspect of the Public Health Inspector's duties in Wakefield which is not known generally. Every holiday and week-end one inspector is on call ready to deal with any emergency that may arise.

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received	888
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This figure is comprised of:—

Ashbins	257
Rodents	204
Drains	181
Nuisances	71
Housing	105
Miscellaneous	70

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Total number of inspections made.. .. .	9809
Inspection re complaints	843
Reinspections of houses under notice	351
Housing Inspections for Slum Clearance	126
Housing Inspections prior to rehousing (relets and municipal applications)	799
Housing Inspections re certificates of disrepair	224
Housing Inspections re overcrowding	16
Inspections re tents, vans and sheds	78
Inspections of food shops under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	95
Inspections of food preparing premises	135
Inspection of fish fryers	23
Inspections of ice cream premises	37
Inspections of dairies and milk shops	118
Inspections of bakehouses	84
Inspections of hotel and restaurant kitchens	41
Inspections of public houses and licensed premises	6

Reinspections in connection with food hygiene	232
Inspections of market	107
Inspections of hawkers and open air caterers	5
Visits to abattoir and slaughterhouses for inspection ..	1262
Visits to shops for food inspection	196
Inspections of factories with mechanical power	49
Inspections of factories without mechanical power	8
Inspections of outworkers premises	9
Inspections under Shops Act, 1950	45
Inspections of common lodging houses	4
Visits in connection with infectious disease	240
Visits re disinfection of premises	4
Visits re rodent infestation	143
Visits re vermin infestation	61
Verminous persons treated under supervision	3
Visits to test drains	331
Smoke observations	101
Other visits re atmospheric pollution	176
Visits to atmospheric deposit stations	84
Inspections of cinemas and places of entertainment ..	26
Inspections of offensive trades premises	3
Inspections of domestic sanitary accommodation	236
Inspections of public sanitary accommodation	7
Inspections of school sanitary accommodation	13
Inspections of canal boats	22
Inspections of hairdressers' premises	1
Inspections of pet shops	5
Inspections re pharmacy and poisons	6
Inspections of refuse accommodation	848
Inspections re keeping of animals	28
Interviews with tradesmen	548
Miscellaneous visits	1049
Watercourses	4
Visits to clearance areas	972
Tips	5

Notices served.

Informal notices served	148
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1956)	163
Statutory notices served	29
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1956)	20
Notices outstanding at end of 1957	27
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	172

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

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

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Ashplaces converted	4
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed ..	15

Drains

Cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	124
Ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired ..	2
Gullies cleaned out	15
Gullies provided with new metal grids	2

Dwellinghouses

Roof repairs	32
External walls rebuilt, cement rendered or repointed	10
Internal walls replastered	16
Ceilings replastered	2
New damp-proof courses inserted	42
Floors re-laid or repaired	3
Doors renewed or repaired	3
Fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	8
Windows repaired or sashes re-corded	13
New eavesgutters or rain water fall pipes provided..	8
Eavesgutters or rain water fall pipes cleaned out or repaired	61
Houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested	2
Chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired ..	4
Smoky condition abated	1
New steps provided or steps repaired	3

Urinals

Stalls repaired	1
-------------------------	---

Water Closets

Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	5
Compartments re-built	5
New pedestal washdown pans provided	7

Repaired	18
New seats provided	5
Service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	5
Waterclosets and urinals cleansed	3
Lighted and ventilated	6

Water Supply

Taps repaired or new taps provided	2
Hot water cylinders and boilers repaired or renewed	1
Sinks renewed	1
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	15
Lavatory basins renewed	1
Yards and passages cleansed	1
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	2
Nuisances caused by burning of refuse abated	3
Caravans removed	16
Sewers cleansed	23

HOUSING

New Houses erected during 1957

<i>Size of house, i.e. number of habitable rooms</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Built by Corporation</i>	<i>Built by private enterprise</i>
2 rooms	—	—	—
3 rooms	125	116	9
4 rooms	193	152	41
5 rooms	141	100	41
6 rooms	19	—	19
7 rooms	—	—	—
8 rooms	1	—	1
Totals	479	368	111

Slum Clearance

During the year confirmation of the following Orders, with modifications in the cases of Kirkgate Nos. 13 and 14, Flanshaw Lane No. 3, Clearance Orders, 1956, and Doncaster Road No.4 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1956, was received from the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The Orders were made

by the City Council on the 31st July, 1956, and a Public Local Inquiry was held on the 6th February, 1957.

Compulsory Purchase Orders				Houses	Population
Doncaster Road No. 4	..	..	..	42	98
Moxon Square	..	..	..	8	18
Barnsley Road No. 1	..	..	..	2	4
Quebec Street No. 1	..	..	..	5	6
Quebec Street No. 2	..	..	..	9	22
Gills Yard No. 1	..	..	..	2	8
Gills Yard No. 2	..	..	..	9	14
				<hr/> 77	<hr/> 170

Clearance Orders

Doncaster Road No. 5 (Bridge Street)	..	..	..	7	17
Kirkgate No. 13 (Wilds Yard No. 1)	..	..	..	5	8
Kirkgate No. 13 (Wilds Yard No. 2)	..	..	..	2	6
Kirkgate No. 13 (Wilds Yard No. 3)	..	..	..	3	7
Kirkgate No. 14 (Charlotte Street No. 1)	..	..	..	4	9
Kirkgate No. 14 (Charlotte Street No. 2)	..	..	..	13	30
Barstow Square	..	..	..	4	5
Robson's Yard	..	..	..	7	14
Stubley Street	..	..	..	4	12
Blakey's Buildings	..	..	..	10	16
Holmfield Lane No. 1	..	..	..	2	4
Holmfield Lane No. 2	..	..	..	7	12
Flanshaw Lane No. 1	..	..	..	3	6
Flanshaw Lane No. 2 (Huntsman Fold)	..	..	..	14	30
Flanshaw Lane No. 3	..	..	..	2	6
Flanshaw Lane No. 4 (Spout Fold)	..	..	..	28	48
Flanshaw Lane No. 5	..	..	..	6	11
Alverthorpe Road No. 1 (Blakeley's Buildings)	..	..	..	44	116
				<hr/> 165	<hr/> 357

On the 16th December, 1957, Official Representation was made to the City Council in connection with three houses having

a population of 7 persons and known as Batley Road No. 1 Clearance Order, 1958. Confirmation of the Order by the Minister of Housing and Local Government is awaited.

Houses Demolished

During the year 140 houses were demolished, 128 being in Clearance Areas and 12 individual unfit houses.

All removals from clearance properties were carried out by the Corporation and furniture and effects were disinfested by hydrogen cyanide in transit. Bedding, soft furnishings, etc., which were not suitable for gassing, were subjected to steam disinfection.

The district inspectors carried out 800 inspections of dwelling-houses in connection with the rehousing of tenants.

RENT ACT, 1957

During the middle of the year the Rent Act, 1957, came into force. The following is a summary of work carried out.

Number of applications for certificates	124
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	1
Number of decisions to issue certificates	103
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	79
(b) in respect of all defects	24
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	40
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
Number of certificates issued	42
Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	—
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	—
Certificates cancelled by local authority	—

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

During the year 14 licences were in operation, 4 of which were new licences. The dwellings are stationed on 8 different sites.

All the sites are subjected to regular inspections, and no difficulty is experienced in maintaining the hygienic requirements forming the conditions of each licence.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Number on register at end of 1957	1
For men only	1
Number of persons to occupy the registered accommodation	44

The standard in this lodging house has fallen very considerably due to a lack of interest by the owner. At the end of the year he was advised that an improvement would have to be achieved if the registration was to be renewed.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

Number on register at end of 1957	2
Total accommodation (adults)	81

The power to register houses let in lodgings was contained in local bye-laws, and the register is now maintained merely to facilitate records.

Five houses which were registered have been demolished in 1957, and 2 remain with accommodation for a maximum of 81 adults.

There are undoubtedly many more houses which come under this heading, but until the staffing position permits the resumption of house to house inspections there is no possibility of detecting them.

FOOD AND DRUGS

(a) Milk and Dairies

The main features of the year so far as Milk and Dairies legislation is concerned has been the making of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order of 1957. By this Order it became an offence to sell, other than to a processing dairy, any undesignated milk within the City. Thus it may be said that for the first time the milk supply is as nearly 100 per cent. free from disease as is possible.

Work commenced on the building of a new processing dairy within the City which is due to come into operation next year.

Registrations under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Distributors with premises within the City	24
Distributors with premises outside the City	20
Distributors with shop premises at which milk is supplied only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered to the shop	143

A total of 16 new registrations was effected during the year, two being distributors with premises outside the City. Fourteen of the additional were in connection with distributors who supply milk in sealed bottles from shops.

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

A total of 277 licences issued under these Regulations were in operation during 1957 and comprised the following:—

- 50 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Tuberculin Tested, 22 of which were supplementary licences.
- 47 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised, 20 of which were supplementary licences.
- 179 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised, 6 of which were supplementary licences.
- 1 Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year a total of 175 samples of milk were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination, and of these three failed to satisfy the methylene blue test for non-heat treated milks.

The detailed analysis of the type of milks sampled is shown in Table on page 85.

The three unsatisfactory samples were all of tuberculin tested milk; two were from supplies outside the City and the third was

produced and bottled on a farm inside the City. In each case subsequent samples have proved to be satisfactory.

In connection with these unsatisfactory samples it is difficult to get a satisfactory reply from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A formal acknowledgement is normally received followed by a letter stating that samples taken by Ministry officials have proved satisfactory. There appears to be little attention paid to the fact that a local authority sample was not satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk to which a Special Designation was Applied

Month	Tuberculin Tested			Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised			Sterilised		
	Methylene Blue			Methylene Blue			Turbidity		
	No.	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	No.	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	No.	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
January	6	5	1	8	8	—	—	—	—
February	5	5	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
March	1	1	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
June	2	2	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
July	4	4	—	17	17	—	—	—	—
August	4	2	2	17	17	—	3	—	—
September	2	2	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
October	4	4	—	13	13	—	1	—	—
November	3	3	—	14	14	—	1	—	—
December	4	4	—	10	10	—	1	—	—
Totals	35	32	3	134	134	—	6	6	—

Biological Tests for Tubercle Bacilli

A total of 36 samples was submitted for biological examination and when the guinea pigs inoculated were killed at the end of six weeks 2 of the animals showed evidence of Tuberculosis.

Details regarding the unsatisfactory samples were forwarded to the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for his attention and necessary action.

Chemical Analysis of Milk

Details of the chemical analysis of milk are shown later in the report under the heading of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Out of 135 samples analysed only five were reported as non-genuine and in each of these the discrepancy was so slight as not to warrant formal action.

Food Poisoning

There were two main outbreaks of food poisoning in Wakefield during 1957, one at H.M. Prison and the other mainly occurring outside Wakefield but apparently caused by food prepared within the City.

In each case the necessary reports have been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of persons at risk</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Food causing outbreak</i>	<i>Causative Agent</i>
H.M. Prison	650	57	Sausage	Staph. Aureus
Wakefield, Normanton and Dewsbury	Approx. 100	41	Trifle	Salmonella Typhimurium

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

A total of 214 samples (131 formal and 83 informal) of foods and drugs was submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year. This number is equal to 3.6 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.

Generally speaking the samples examined have shown that manufacturers are fully conscious of their responsibilities. Several of the unsatisfactory samples arose through genuine ignorance on the part of the manufacturer and the practices discontinued immediately the matter was brought to their attention.

There does seem, however, to be a real need for an accepted standard on the meat content of sausages and other meat products.

Details of the samples taken are as follows:—

Nature of Commodity

(a) Milk

<i>Number Examined</i>	<i>Number Adulterated</i>	<i>Percentage Adulterated</i>
135	5	3.71

Action taken on unsatisfactory samples

Sample No. 590 of Tuberculin Tested Farm Bottled milk was 5% deficient in fat. In view of the small deficiency the supply was kept under observation, and follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory.

Sample Nos. 91 and 92 being farmer's milk as received at the dairy were found to contain 1% and 1.5% added water respectively. In course of delivery samples 93 and 94 were also found to contain 0.7% and 1% added water. In view of the small quantities of water involved the Health Department of the neighbouring local authority was informed in whose area the farm was situated. Follow-up samples revealed milk of satisfactory composition.

(b) Other Foods

	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Action taken on unsatisfactory samples
Almond Marzipan ..	1	—	—	
Almond Tarts ..	1	—	—	
Baking Powder ..	1	—	—	
Beef Paste ..	1	—	—	
Bun Flour ..	1	1	100%	The term "Bun Flour" was not a true description of the article. A warning letter was sent to manufacturer.
Butter ..	2	—	—	
Butter Scotch ..	1	—	—	
Butter Sultana Cake ..	1	—	—	
Butterfil Sandwich ..	1	—	—	
Camphorated Oil ..	1	—	—	
Chicken Luncheon Meat ..	1	—	—	
Citroze ..	1	—	—	
Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract ..	1	—	—	
Coffee, pure ..	1	—	—	
Cooking Fat ..	1	—	—	
Cornflour ..	1	—	—	
Cream ..	1	—	—	
Cream Fudge ..	1	—	—	
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding ..	1	—	—	
Custard Tart ..	2	1	50%	Contained rodent dropping. Manufacturer prosecuted and fined £10 and £3 12s. 0d. costs.
Cut Mixed Peel ..	1	—	—	

	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Action taken on unsatisfactory samples
Double Devon Cream..	1	—	—	
Dressed Crab ..	1	—	—	
Dripping, Beef and Pork ..	2	—	—	
Fish Sticks ..	1	—	—	
Flour, Self-Raising ..	1	—	—	
Flour, wholewheat ..	1	—	—	
Ginger Marmalade ..	1	1	100%	The sample was deficient in drained ginger. Warning letter to manufacturer.
Gingerbread Mix ..	1	—	—	
Glycerin B.P. ..	1	—	—	
Ground Almonds ..	1	—	—	
Ground Ginger ..	1	—	—	
Ground Rice ..	1	—	—	
Ice Cream ..	2	—	—	
Icing sugar ..	1	—	—	
Jelly Crystals ..	1	—	—	
Jelly, Piping ..	1	—	—	
Jellies, Table ..	1	—	—	
Jubbly Orange Drink ..	1	—	—	
Lard, Pure Refined ..	2	—	—	
Margarine ..	1	—	—	
Marzipan ..	1	—	—	
Meat Paste ..	4	—	—	
Oatmeal, Fine ..	1	—	—	
Ox Tongue Spread ..	1	—	—	

	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Action taken on unsatisfactory samples
Parkin Mixture..	1	1	100%	The labelling did not conform to the Code of Practice agreed between the Food Manufacturers' Federation and the Association of Public Analysts for Cake Mixtures. Warning letter to manufacturer.
Pork Pie..	4	—	—	—
Potted Salmon ..	1	—	—	—
Psoriasis Ointment	1	—	—	—
Puff Pastry ..	1	—	—	—
Salmon Spread	2	—	—	—
Sausage ..	5	1	20%	The sample had a 17.7% meat deficiency. Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Sausage Rolls ..	1	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powder..	1	—	—	—
Soup ..	2	—	—	—
Sorbichoc (Chocolate Coffee)..	1	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pie ..	2	1	50%	Examination of the meat filling failed to reveal the presence of any kidney. Warning letter to manufacturer.
Strawberry Jam	1	—	—	—
Syrup, Pure ..	1	—	—	—
Tea ..	1	—	—	—
Veelv ..	1	—	—	—
	79	6	7.59%	

FOOD HYGIENE

Grocer and Provision Dealer	..	..	180
Fishmonger and Greengrocer	..	..	44
Butcher	..	..	69
Baker and Confectioner	..	..	35
Fishfryer	..	..	50
Sweets and Confectionery	..	..	65
Restaurant kitchens	..	..	11
Bakehouses	..	..	42
Licensed Houses	..	..	120

The number of food shops in the City is given above. These are inspected as regularly as the staffing position permits.

In addition there are 89 food stalls on the Market, some of which are open daily, and regular visits are made to ensure compliance with the food hygiene and merchandise marks legislation.

There is one disquieting feature which continues and that is the number of complaints received concerning foreign bodies in foodstuffs. During 1957 it was found necessary to refer 7 of these to the Health Committee; legal proceedings were instituted in 1 case and warning letters sent in 3. In addition several other complaints were received where, due to the circumstances, formal action could not be undetraken.

I am quite certain that the increase in this type of offence is due to the shortage of inspectors preventing regular and frequent inspection of food preparing premises.

The installation of washing facilities in shops and on the Corporation Market has proceeded satisfactorily during the year.

No exemption certificates were issued under the Food Hygiene Regulations during 1957.

WAKEFIELD 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 1957, was 58 (an increase of 1).

ICE CREAM.

During 1957, 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 11. Of the 189 registered premises 1 is used for the manufacture and storage of ice cream, and the others are used for storage and sale only.

A total of 71 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:—

Total Number of samples	Provisional Grades			
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
71	60 (84.5%)	10 (14.1%)		1 (1.4%)

Details of the unsatisfactory ice cream were sent to the local authority in whose area the factory was situated, and

follow-up samples taken by this Department were found to be satisfactory.

The results of the sampling give clear proof that the high standard in this branch of the food trade has been maintained. Most of the vehicles used are of modern construction, but unfortunately there are still one or two horse drawn carts in use. In this type of vehicle the danger of contamination is greatly increased, particularly where the ice cream is not completely prepacked.

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938

Section 110.

Registration of Ice Cream Premises

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 1957 is as follows:

(a) Ice cream	195
(b) Preserved Meat, etc.	43

(an increase of 6 in the case of Ice Cream Registrations).

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Licences were renewed in respect of 2 private slaughterhouses for the period of 1957.

Seventy-nine special notices of slaughter were received in respect of animals killed at private slaughterhouses and intended for sale for human consumption.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954.

A total of 26 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during 1957. Twenty-four of the licences were renewals and 2 were new licences.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1957.

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Borough Slaughterhouse</i>	<i>Private Slaughterhouses</i>
Cows	1167	42
Heifers	276	30
Bulls	8	5
Bullocks	2174	175
Calves	170	7
Pigs	8316	8513
Sheep	13759	1576
	<hr/> 25870 <hr/>	<hr/> 10348 <hr/>
TOTAL	36218	

A total of 36,218 animals was slaughtered in 1957, compared with 33,906 in the previous year, an increase of 2,312.

The following table shows the tremendous increase in the number of animals killed over the past 40 years, together with details as to the number of inspectors where this is available. The only years that come anywhere near the 1957 figures are 1940 and 1953, and in both these cases the largest group were sheep, whereas in 1957 more pigs were slaughtered than sheep.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Inspectors on staff</i>
1910	3160	446	7740	4012	15358	
1915	2939	201	7897	4869	15906	
1920	3886	841	10310	3750	18857	
1925	4026	276	5346	5422	15070	
1930	5481	489	8678	5817	20465	5
1935	6167	517	13382	7466	27532	5
1940	5256	429	25820	5082	36587	6
1945	5086	1102	13356	1151	20875	6
1950	5735	661	15640	1861	23897	6
1951	5962	755	13144	2534	22395	6
1952	5451	1165	18800	3721	29137	6
1953	5240	1094	19123	7946	33403	6
1954	4252	431	13347	12338	30368	6
1955	3982	178	9367	14441	27968	6
1956	3889	247	14387	15383	33906	6
1957	3477	177	15335	16829	36218	5

Meat inspection at both the abattoir and the private slaughter-houses is undertaken by the district inspectors on a rota, and every day at least two of the three inspectors are engaged for part of their time on meat inspection. This severely limits the time available for routine work, but it is considered essential that a 100 per cent. inspection service should be maintained.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2668	1209	177	15335	16829	—
Number inspected	2668	1209	177	15335	16829	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcases condemned ..	2	4	1	2	15	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	110	117	1	17	193	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	4.2	10.0	0.56	0.12	1.24	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned ..	5	13	—	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	113	160	—	—	199	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.42	14.3	—	—	1.21	—
Cysticerci.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Inspection of other Food

<i>Food</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>qtr.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Bacon	—	2	1	0	1
Boiling Fowls	—	—	—	1	3
Cauliflowers	—	3	2	0	8
Fish	—	4	0	0	12
Frozen Egg	—	—	2	0	8
Grapes	—	2	3	0	5
Ham	—	—	2	0	1
Horse-Radish Sauce	—	2	3	0	1
Meat	—	—	2	1	9
Pears	—	—	1	1	6
Prunes	—	—	—	1	11
Tomato Paste	—	—	—	—	10
Small amounts of other food	—	—	—	1	6
	—	18	1	0	11

<i>Canned Food</i>	<i>No. of tins</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>qtr.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Meat	920	2	4	3	0	6
Milk	289	—	3	2	0	10
Vegetables	1028	—	11	0	0	0
Fruit	648	—	9	3	1	0
Fish	186	—	—	2	1	1
	3071	3	9	3	1	3
TOTAL	3071	4	8	1	0	0

Disposal of Unsound Food

All unsound meat is sold to a contractor whose premises are situated outside the City where it is processed for animal foodstuffs.

All other unsound food is disposed of by burning in the Corporation's incinerator.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

A total of 6 samples of Feeding Stuffs was taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1957. All the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition.

Four samples of fertiliser were also obtained. The samples

were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

A total of 11 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1957. The Analyst reports that all the samples complied with the requirements of the Act.

The following registrations, etc., were effected during 1957:

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	—

NOTES ON CLEAN AIR ACT

The first portion of the Clean Air Act, 1956, became operative on the 31st December, 1956, and during the twelve months under review no applications for prior approval were received. Three notifications of intention to instal new boiler plant were received during 1957.

The Health Committee decided in May, 1957, to participate in a scheme being undertaken by the Medical Research Council, Group for Epidemiological Research on Respiratory Diseases (Air Pollution), to investigate the effect of atmospheric pollution on respiratory disease, and for this purpose five volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus were purchased and installed in different sites in the City. The operation of these instruments commenced in November, 1957, and the Sheffield University and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are being supplied with the results.

During the year the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector attended a course on atmospheric pollution organised by the College of Fuel Technology in London, and one of the District Inspectors attended the Coal Utilisation Course on correct fixing of solid fuel appliances.

From the tables which follow these remarks it will be noted that there is an increase over the last year in the total solids per square mile for the Kettlethorpe Station, but I do not think

particular importance can be attached to this since when the figures for the past five years are viewed it will be seen that the figure for 1957 represents a fair average. It is interesting to note in this connection that the figure for the Art Gallery Station shows a steady decrease which has been maintained on the average from 1947.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Table I.

Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys, 1957.

No. of Boilers	No. of Observations	Dense Black Smoke—mins. in the $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.									
		Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5-10
1	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	14	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilns and furnaces	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	85	82	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1

Table II.
Monthly Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges
1956 and 1957.

Month.	Tons of total solids per square mile					
	Clarence Park Station		Art Gallery Station		Kettlethorpe Station	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
January	13.22	9.31	21.32	13.36	*	4.80
February	14.98	9.99	22.23	13.68	8.86	5.41
March	8.81	8.25	20.06	16.98	8.40	*
April	14.02	6.63	24.22	10.84	*	4.70
May	*	10.39	13.38	30.76	8.25	9.99
June	14.05	19.02	17.85	19.10	8.19	11.52
July	20.36	15.78	17.83	17.58	8.84	9.01
August	16.86	14.61	17.26	17.32	6.60	7.81
September	8.69	10.39	16.33	15.66	6.10	4.04
October	7.89	7.28	11.57	12.88	5.88	5.73
November	7.62	9.61	10.42	7.77	4.88	6.99
December	12.31	14.65	17.99	15.06	8.47	17.96
Average per month	11.57	11.33	17.56	15.92	6.20	8.00

* Results invalid.

Table III.

**Annual Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges in Wakefield
from 1947 to 1957.**

Year (Monthly average)	Tons of total solids per square mile		
	Clarence Park Station	Art Gallery Station	Kettlethorpe Station
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	—
1953	8.83	15.07	7.52
1954	10.90	19.70	8.79
1955	10.70	17.15	8.69
1956	11.57	17.56	6.20
1957	11.33	15.92	8.00

RODENT CONTROL

The rodent control service is still carried out by one full time operator working under the control of the public health inspectors.

Regular surveys of food premises, warehouses, etc., are carried out and generally the public appear to have complete confidence in the service.

The chief difficulty that is experienced is in connection with allotments and small-holdings where the occupiers seem to resent the appearance of the rodent operator. I feel that this is due mainly to a carry over from the days when dangerous poisons were always used, often by untrained people and further education is still needed to convince these people that regular treatment is essential.

Maintenance treatment on the sewers was again undertaken by the City Engineer.

Number of properties inspected	..	..	2928
Number of inspections made	..	..	1530
Operations at business premises	..	..	78
Operations at private dwellings..	..	..	68
Operations at Corporation premises	..	..	37
Number of baits laid	..	..	6934
Estimated number of rats destroyed	..	..	2085

Vermin Infestation.

During 1957 the following work in connection with the disinfection of houses found to be infested with bed bugs was carried out:—

Number of municipal houses fumigated	..	..	2
Number of privately owned houses fumigated	..	..	2

All the houses were disinfested by the application of Hydrogen Cyanide Gas.

Spray Disinfection

Municipal houses	..	..	1
Other than Municipal houses	..	..	—

Two houses where a death had occurred and the body had remained undetected for some time were treated to remove infestations of maggots and blue-bottles.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

It has not been possible to carry out any conversion schemes in 1957. The figures below have been revised.

All the houses where conservancy systems exist are so situated that conversion to water carriage drainage is not practical.

A total of 441 water closets has been installed in new and existing properties during 1957.

Properties with sub-standard closet accommodation

79 trough closets serve 135 houses.

19 privy middens serve 22 houses.

6 pail closets serve 7 houses.

3 chemical closets serve 3 houses.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION

Wakefield Corporation operate a bin replacement scheme and levy an annual charge (1/- per bin during 1957) along with the general rate.

As and when a notice is served requiring the provision of an ashbin the property is brought within the scheme.

Total number of ashbins on maintenance at the
end of 1957 7792

Number of ashbins renewed at properties under
the maintenance scheme during 1957.. .. 485

OFFENSIVE TRADES**Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1957.**

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

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

In accordance with the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, inspections were carried out of all swill boiling plants prior to licensing.

REMOVAL OF HUMAN REMAINS

During the year the human remains were removed from the Vicarage Croft Burial Ground in preparation for redevelopment. The remains were re-interred at the Corporation cemetery.

Regular inspections were carried out to ensure that no nuisance arose and that the usual precautions were taken.

CANAL BOATS

The number of canal boats inspected during 1957 was 30, and the boats inspected were occupied by 47 persons, 47 adults (males 45, females 2). 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.

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938

Section 154.

Registration of hairdressers' and barbers' premises.

The number on the Register at the end of 1957 was 75 (a decrease of 3).

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 4 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.

One defect was also remedied in respect of a notice which had been outstanding at the end of 1956.

Outworkers (Section 110)

Notification was received of 5 persons employed as outworkers. Inspections were made at the premises in which work was executed and they were found to be clean.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of			Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices		
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	91	8	1		—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	343	49	2		—
Totals	434	57	3		—

II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

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

