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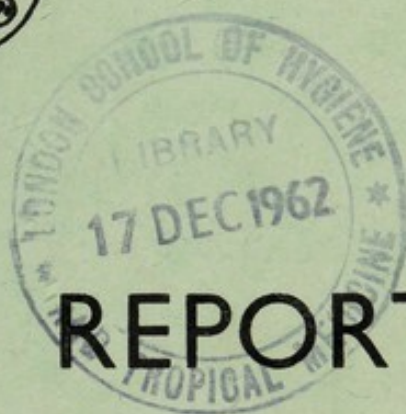


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CITY OF WAKEFIELD



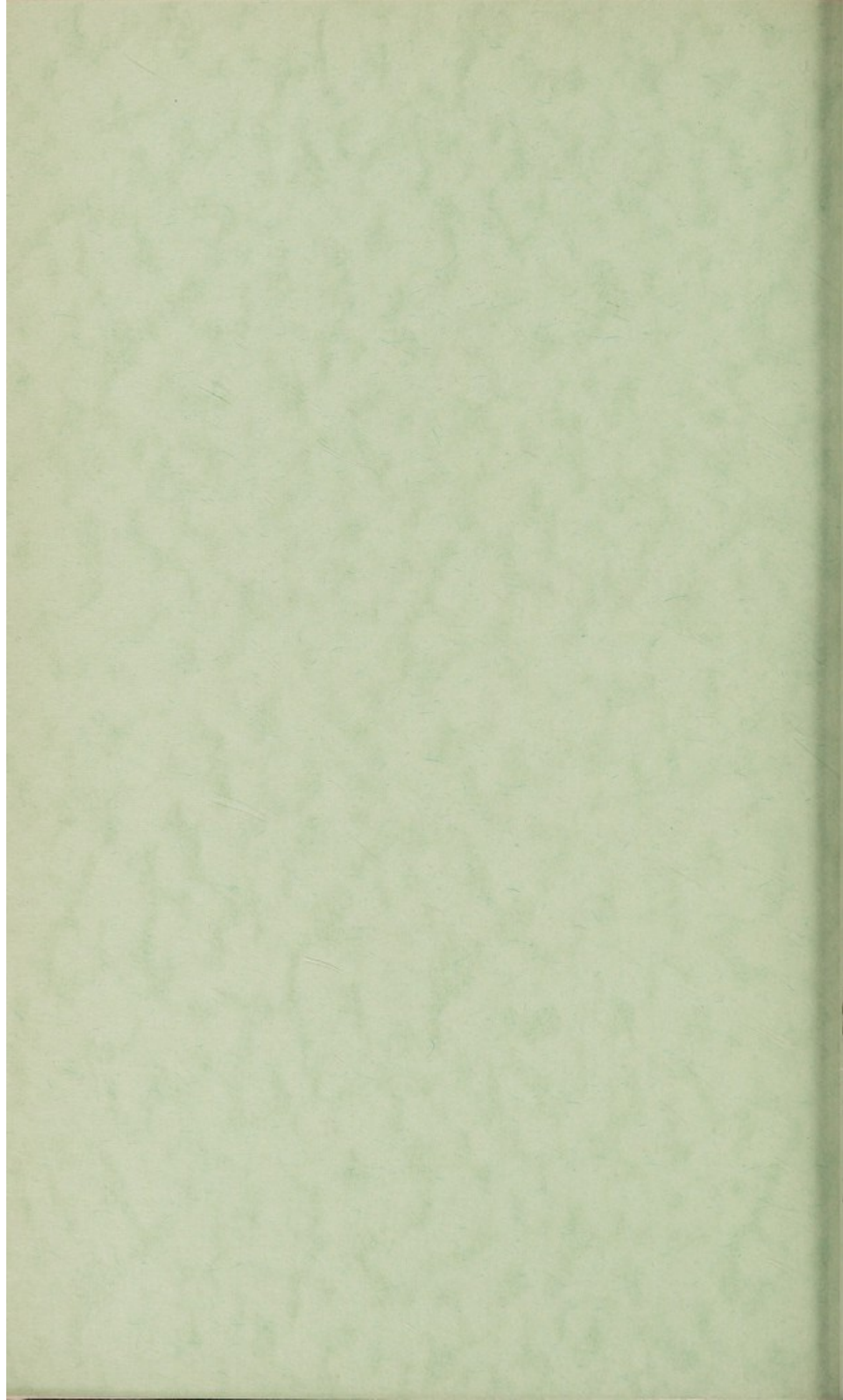
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1961



CITY OF WAKEFIELD



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS
KING STREET
WAKEFIELD

August, 1962

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for 1961. I have again closely followed the format of last year's Annual Report, and it would be repetitive simply to repeat what has been written in the body of the Report. At the risk of repeating myself I would, however, like to mention the opening of the new Boston Child Welfare Centre at the Community Centre at Kettlethorpe on the 23rd March, 1961. This is the first Child Welfare Centre to be erected in the City designed specifically for this purpose, and it meets our needs admirably.

I would like to thank all members of the Health Committee, and, in particular, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman for their assistance in the past year.

A word of thanks is also due to the excellent help and assistance which has been given to me by all the staff of the Health Department, medical, administrative and clerical, nursing and technical. It has been mainly due to their efforts that the work of the Department during the year proceeded so smoothly.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. K. THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961

Chairman: Alderman Leonard Boston, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor D. Hutchings

The Mayor, Councillor W. Prince, J.P.

Alderman R. Wheeler, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillors Mrs. W. Alexander, H. Clark, J. Deen, H. S. Grainger,
T. E. Hirst, J. W. F. Howarth, F. H. Kilburn, R. K. McKim,
Mrs. I. E. Senior, N. A. Smith, J. H. Taylor.

Non-Council Members:

Mrs. M. A. Howarth, Mr. G. A. S. Pickard

Appointed upon nomination from other bodies:

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

Dr. J. D. Bottomley and Dr. A. M. R. Heron, representing
Wakefield Local Medical Committee.

Alderman Mrs. E. H. Crowe, J.P., representing Hospital
Management Committee No. 9, Wakefield "A" Group.

Miss H. Staniforth, representing Hospital Management Com-
mittee No. 10, Wakefield "B" Group.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1961

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:—

CYRIL GEORGE KAY THOMPSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Public Health Department, Town Hall Chambers,
King Street, Wakefield
Telephone No.: Office, Wakefield 2731
Telephone No.: Home, Wakefield 4691

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:—

JOHN MATHER MORFITT, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.,
D.(OBST.)R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officer:—

D. MORTIMER, M.B., CH.B.

Principal School Dental Officer:—

R. E. WHITTAM, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

Dental Officer to Ante-Natal Clinics (part-time):

A. V. D. BUTLER, L.D.S.

Public Analyst (part-time):

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.

Chest Physicians (part-time):—

J. K. SCOTT, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
J. VINER, M.B., CH.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. B. TWYFORD, (a), (b), (c)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:—

R. SHARP, (a), (b), (c)

District Public Health Inspectors:—

J. G. BOWER (a), (b), (Resigned 23.7.61)
G. HEPWORTH (a), (b)
R. MURGATROYD (a), (b)
S. S. SPURR (a), (b)
J. A. WINTERBURN (a), (b)

Trainee Public Health Inspectors:

J. R. GRACE

D. NEWTON

- (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 the Royal Society of Health for Smoke Inspectors.

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Superintendent Midwife:

Miss M. P. BRAMLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., Queen's Nurse

Health Visiting Staff:

Senior Health Visitor: Miss S. R. PEARSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Miss S. ELLIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Commenced 10.7.61)

Mrs. E. M. EVANS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Commenced 23.10.61)

Mrs. F. KEARNEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Commenced 20.2.61)

Mrs. A. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Resigned 28.2.61)

Miss M. PRESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (Retired 30.9.61)

Mrs. N. REDFEARN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. M. TOPLIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Mrs. A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Assistant Health Visitors:

Miss M. COCKELL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 1.2.61)

Mrs. E. GOTHORP, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse (Commenced 8.5.61)

Mrs. B. M. PRASHER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 11.9.61)

Miss E. G. STABLES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 13.2.61)

Home Nurses:

Senior: Mrs. E. WILBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse

Full Time:

Miss L. G. BATTAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse

Mrs. M. E. DARLINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. DUNNILL, S.R.N. (Resigned 10.8.61)

Mrs. D. HARPIN, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse

Miss M. HEALEY, S.E.A.N. (Resigned 26.10.61)

Mrs. I. F. LESLIE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss S. R. LEVERTON, O.N.C., S.R.N. (Commenced 11.9.61)

Mrs. M. PAYNE, S.R.N.

Mrs. J. E. SOWERBY, S.R.N.

Miss J. TAYLOR, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse (Commenced 1.11.61)

Part-time:

Mrs. H. HARROP, S.E.A.N.
 Mrs. E. HOLLAND, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse
 Mrs. M. WARD, S.R.N. (Retired 31.1.61)

Municipal Midwives:

Miss I. M. AKESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. M. COYLE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 15.12.61)
 Mrs. B. CROWTHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. V. HALL, S.C.M.
 Mrs. B. HARRISON, S.C.M.
 Miss I. LESSONS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. L. MITCHELL, S.C.M.

School Clinic Nurse:

Mrs. N. V. PARKINSON, S.R.N.

Matron, Burneytops Day Nursery: Miss E. MOSLEY, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Physiotherapist: Mrs. R. JONES, M.CH.SOC.PH.

Dental Attendant: Mrs. B. WARD

Domestic Help Organiser: Miss S. H. COX (Retired 31.12.61)

Venereal Diseases Social Worker (part-time):

Mrs. E. W. COHEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., Queen's Nurse

Supervisor, Junior Training Centre:

Mrs. P. M. VOGLER

Ambulance Officer: R. HUNT

Assistant Ambulance Officer: A. E. COLLINS

Mental Welfare Officers:

J. B. GRACEY, R.M.N., R.M.D.N.—Senior
 Mrs. C. F. BUTLER, R.M.N. (Resigned 30.9.61)
 T. PERRINS, R.M.N.D., R.M.P.A. (Commenced 1.11.61)

Trainee Mental Welfare Officer:

Miss P. A. GOULDING (Commenced 12.6.61)

*Clerical Staff:—**Chief Clerk and Relief Mental Welfare Officer:*

G. F. BAUME

*Assistant Chief Clerk: E. MORTON**School Health Service Clerk:*

Miss D. BLANSHARD

*Senior Female Clerk: Mrs. P. WOOD, A.S.T.C.**Clerks:*

Miss A. ARMITAGE

H. A. BENTON (Resigned 15.7.61)

Miss P. A. CLIFFORD

A. L. CURTIS

Mrs. J. CUNNINGHAM

Mrs. J. CURRY (Resigned 30.11.61)

Miss M. DRIVER

Mrs. K. FEARN (Resigned 31.10.61)

Miss B. HARVEY

Miss M. HODGSON (Commenced 10.8.61)

Miss S. E. JENKINS (Commenced) 4.12.61

Mrs. S. LAWTON (Commenced 13.11.61)

Mrs. S. LYNAM (Resigned 31.5.61)

G. MOUNTAIN

Mrs. E. MOUNTREY

Mrs. V. SATTERSFITT

Miss A. SHAW

M. WALKER (Commenced 10.7.61)

PART I

SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

VITAL STATISTICS

The Births of		Legitimate		Illegitimate	
Year	Rate per 1,000 population	Year	Rate per 1,000 population	Year	Rate per 1,000 population
1901	21.5	1901	18.5	1901	3.0
1902	21.5	1902	18.5	1902	3.0
1903	21.5	1903	18.5	1903	3.0
1904	21.5	1904	18.5	1904	3.0
1905	21.5	1905	18.5	1905	3.0
1906	21.5	1906	18.5	1906	3.0
1907	21.5	1907	18.5	1907	3.0
1908	21.5	1908	18.5	1908	3.0
1909	21.5	1909	18.5	1909	3.0
1910	21.5	1910	18.5	1910	3.0
1911	21.5	1911	18.5	1911	3.0
1912	21.5	1912	18.5	1912	3.0
1913	21.5	1913	18.5	1913	3.0
1914	21.5	1914	18.5	1914	3.0
1915	21.5	1915	18.5	1915	3.0
1916	21.5	1916	18.5	1916	3.0
1917	21.5	1917	18.5	1917	3.0
1918	21.5	1918	18.5	1918	3.0
1919	21.5	1919	18.5	1919	3.0
1920	21.5	1920	18.5	1920	3.0
1921	21.5	1921	18.5	1921	3.0
1922	21.5	1922	18.5	1922	3.0
1923	21.5	1923	18.5	1923	3.0
1924	21.5	1924	18.5	1924	3.0
1925	21.5	1925	18.5	1925	3.0
1926	21.5	1926	18.5	1926	3.0
1927	21.5	1927	18.5	1927	3.0
1928	21.5	1928	18.5	1928	3.0
1929	21.5	1929	18.5	1929	3.0
1930	21.5	1930	18.5	1930	3.0
1931	21.5	1931	18.5	1931	3.0
1932	21.5	1932	18.5	1932	3.0
1933	21.5	1933	18.5	1933	3.0
1934	21.5	1934	18.5	1934	3.0
1935	21.5	1935	18.5	1935	3.0
1936	21.5	1936	18.5	1936	3.0
1937	21.5	1937	18.5	1937	3.0
1938	21.5	1938	18.5	1938	3.0
1939	21.5	1939	18.5	1939	3.0
1940	21.5	1940	18.5	1940	3.0
1941	21.5	1941	18.5	1941	3.0
1942	21.5	1942	18.5	1942	3.0
1943	21.5	1943	18.5	1943	3.0
1944	21.5	1944	18.5	1944	3.0
1945	21.5	1945	18.5	1945	3.0
1946	21.5	1946	18.5	1946	3.0
1947	21.5	1947	18.5	1947	3.0
1948	21.5	1948	18.5	1948	3.0
1949	21.5	1949	18.5	1949	3.0
1950	21.5	1950	18.5	1950	3.0
1951	21.5	1951	18.5	1951	3.0
1952	21.5	1952	18.5	1952	3.0
1953	21.5	1953	18.5	1953	3.0
1954	21.5	1954	18.5	1954	3.0
1955	21.5	1955	18.5	1955	3.0
1956	21.5	1956	18.5	1956	3.0
1957	21.5	1957	18.5	1957	3.0
1958	21.5	1958	18.5	1958	3.0
1959	21.5	1959	18.5	1959	3.0
1960	21.5	1960	18.5	1960	3.0
1961	21.5	1961	18.5	1961	3.0
1962	21.5	1962	18.5	1962	3.0
1963	21.5	1963	18.5	1963	3.0
1964	21.5	1964	18.5	1964	3.0
1965	21.5	1965	18.5	1965	3.0
1966	21.5	1966	18.5	1966	3.0
1967	21.5	1967	18.5	1967	3.0
1968	21.5	1968	18.5	1968	3.0
1969	21.5	1969	18.5	1969	3.0
1970	21.5	1970	18.5	1970	3.0
1971	21.5	1971	18.5	1971	3.0
1972	21.5	1972	18.5	1972	3.0
1973	21.5	1973	18.5	1973	3.0
1974	21.5	1974	18.5	1974	3.0
1975	21.5	1975	18.5	1975	3.0
1976	21.5	1976	18.5	1976	3.0
1977	21.5	1977	18.5	1977	3.0
1978	21.5	1978	18.5	1978	3.0
1979	21.5	1979	18.5	1979	3.0
1980	21.5	1980	18.5	1980	3.0
1981	21.5	1981	18.5	1981	3.0
1982	21.5	1982	18.5	1982	3.0
1983	21.5	1983	18.5	1983	3.0
1984	21.5	1984	18.5	1984	3.0
1985	21.5	1985	18.5	1985	3.0
1986	21.5	1986	18.5	1986	3.0
1987	21.5	1987	18.5	1987	3.0
1988	21.5	1988	18.5	1988	3.0
1989	21.5	1989	18.5	1989	3.0
1990	21.5	1990	18.5	1990	3.0
1991	21.5	1991	18.5	1991	3.0
1992	21.5	1992	18.5	1992	3.0
1993	21.5	1993	18.5	1993	3.0
1994	21.5	1994	18.5	1994	3.0
1995	21.5	1995	18.5	1995	3.0
1996	21.5	1996	18.5	1996	3.0
1997	21.5	1997	18.5	1997	3.0
1998	21.5	1998	18.5	1998	3.0
1999	21.5	1999	18.5	1999	3.0
2000	21.5	2000	18.5	2000	3.0

PART I

SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

1. Area of County Borough	5,801 acres
2. Population (a) Census 1951	60,038
(b) Registrar General	
Mid-Year 1961	60,560
3. Number of inhabited houses at 31.3.61 ..	18,978
4. Density of Population	10.4 per acre
5. Rateable value at 1.4.61	£835,764
6. Product of a penny rate 1960/61	
(a) Gross	£3,431
(b) Net	£3,390

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Wakefield is very favourably placed as an industrial centre situated as it is in the heart of the West Riding of Yorkshire and the Yorkshire Coalfield; and is served by two main railway lines running roughly north and south and east and west. Wakefield is readily accessible to the A.1 and the London-Yorkshire Motorway will eventually touch the City boundary on its way to Leeds, and the planned new motorway west from Hull will join this between Leeds and Wakefield. In addition there is available an up-to-date waterway system by which goods may be quickly and efficiently carried to and from the Humber ports.

Some 81 different industries operate in Wakefield, which is undoubtedly unique for a town of its size, and this diversity of industry is a welcome guarantee for the future.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births				1961	1960	1959
Legitimate—	Male	..	..	462	475	449
	Female	..	..	436	412	412
Illegitimate—	Male	..	..	21	23	11
	Female	..	..	23	24	22
Total				942	934	894
Birth rate per 1,000 population				15.6	15.6	14.9
Birth rate adjusted by application of comparability factor ..				16.2	16.2	15.1
Birth rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales)				17.4	17.1	16.5
Illegitimate live births per cent. of Total live births				4.67%	5.03%	3.69%

Still Births				1961	1960	1959
Legitimate—	Male .. ..	..	..	13	10	10
	Female .. ..	..	..	9	7	12
Illegitimate—	Male .. ..	..	..	1	2	—
	Female .. ..	..	..	1	—	—
Total ..				24	19	22
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)				24.8	19.9	24.0
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) in England and Wales				18.7	19.7	20.7
Total live and still births ..				966	953	916
Infant Mortality						
Infant deaths under 1 year of age				21	28	27
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				22.3	30.0	30.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				20.0	28.2	30.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..				68.2	63.8	30.3
Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births (England and Wales) ..				21.4	21.7	22.0
Neo-Natal Mortality						
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births				18.0	20.3	16.8
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births				15.9	19.3	13.4
Perinatal Mortality						
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths				40.4	38.8	37.1
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)						
Number of Deaths				—	1	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths				—	1.0	—

Analysis of Infant Deaths (up to 1 year of age)

Of the 942 live births during 1961, 21 infants died before their first birthday, and of these 17 died within 28 days. The cause and age at death of these babies is shown in the following table:—

CAUSE OF DEATH	TIME OF DEATH									
	Up to 7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-28 days	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total under 1 year
Congenital Malformation Cerebral	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	4
Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia and Atelectasis ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Haemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	1	—	1
Accidental Suffocation ..	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ..	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Totals ..	15	1	0	1	17	2	1	1	0	21

Deaths	1961	1960	1959
Males	420	389	381
Females	363	422	362
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	12.9	13.6	12.4
Death rate adjusted by application of comparability factor ..	13.1	13.9	12.5
Death rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales)	12.0	11.5	11.6

A detailed statement of the number of deaths attributable to each of the causes is shown in Table I. The age group at death, sex, is also shown in this table.

A brief summary of these deaths according to a generalised classification is as follows:—

<i>Classification</i>	1961	1960	1959
Tuberculosis (all sites)	4	3	7
All other infectious conditions ..	3	4	5
Diseases of the respiratory system	135	87	105
Heart and circulatory system ..	398	446	373
Cancer	142	142	123
All other causes	101	129	130

Deaths	1961	1960
Males	430	389
Females	365	333
Grande death rate per 1,000 popu-	12.9	12.6
lation		
Grande rate adjusted by applica-	12.1	11.9
tion of comparability factor		
Grande rate per 1,000 population	12.0	11.2
(England and Wales)		

A detailed statement of the number of deaths attributable to each of the causes is shown in Table 1. The age group of death is also shown in this table.

A brief summary of these deaths according to a generalized classification is as follows:

Classification	1961	1960
Infectious (all sites)	173	159
Non-infectious conditions	256	230
Of the respiratory system	143	121
Of the circulatory system	101	90
Of other causes	112	119

Analysis of Infant Deaths

Of the 101 low birth weight (5.5 lb. or less) infants who died within 28 days, the male and female rates at death were 11.2 and 11.9 respectively.

Cause of death	Up to 1 day	2-7 days	8-14 days	15-28 days	29-36 days	Total
Constitutional						
Malformations						
Cardiac						
Renal						
Gastrointestinal						
Respiratory						
Neurological						
Infectious						
Other						

TABLE I
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1961.

Causes of Death	Totals	Age Distribution.															
		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	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	5	3	2	7	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	12	2	2	—	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	12	8	9	13	13	7	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	9	16	12	14	35	—	—
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	40	8	25	20	29	25	—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	3	7	—	—
20. Other Heart Disease	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	7	10	10	28	44	—
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	5	8	—
22. Influenza	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	5	—
23. Pneumonia	45	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	4	4	4	8	16	—
24. Bronchitis	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	4	18	5	19	12	—
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	44	9	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	4	3	10	2	5	—
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
34. All Other Accidents	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	3	8	—
35. Suicide	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	783	15	6	—	1	1	1	3	2	20	5	124	68	118	94	139	186

PART II

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 21 Health Centres

- „ 22 Care of Mothers and Young Children
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PART II**PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES****National Health Service Act, 1946****HEALTH CENTRES (Section 21)**

No progress was made during 1961 in the provision of Health Centres.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)**Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care**

Ante-Natal Clinics for the care of domiciliary patients are held at four Child Welfare Centres:—

The Principal Child Welfare Centre: Each Friday Afternoon.
The Clinic, 68 Batley Road: Alternate Friday afternoons.
Hall Road Clinic, Lupset Estate: Alternate Friday afternoons.
Kettlethorpe Community Centre, Standbridge Lane: Alternate Wednesday afternoons.

At these Centres expectant mothers are examined by the Domiciliary Midwives who become familiar with their cases. A doctor attends a special Ante-Natal Clinic at The Cliffe, on Wednesday mornings to take blood specimens for pathological examinations. Although this arrangement involves mothers having to journey from all parts of the City to a central point, there has been no complaint. The scheme has resulted in a considerable saving of the time of the medical staff who previously attended each clinic for this purpose.

The number of expectant mothers who attended the Midwives' sessions during 1961 was 546, of whom 364 were new cases, and they made a total number of attendances of 2,123.

Expectant mothers who booked for a hospital confinement attend the Out-Patients Department of the Maternity Hospitals. There has been no demand for post-natal examinations at our clinics for the past two years, and I can only assume that these examinations are now being carried out by the general practitioners undertaking obstetric work.

Child Welfare

A summary of the attendances at the various clinics is shown in the following table:—
*This Clinic opened in March, 1961.

	Batley Road	*Boston	The Cliffe	East- moor	Many- gates	Snap- thorpe	Total
1. Day of Clinic (Afternoons weekly)	Thurs.	Thurs.	Mon. & Thurs.	Tues.	Tues.	Wed.	7
2. No. of children who first attended a centre during the year, and who, at their first attendance were under 1 year of age ..	114	106	238	72	155	94	779
3. No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in:—							
1961	109	71	184	62	130	65	622
1960	133	53	175	45	110	84	600
1959-56	183	63	86	58	150	91	631
4. Total No. of children who attended during the year	425	187	445	165	390	240	1853
5. No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attend- ance were:—							
0 - 1 year	1696	836	3206	921	1664	984	9307
1 - 2 years	446	189	329	133	398	212	1707
2 - 5 years	372	158	312	223	637	229	1931
6. Total attendances during the year	2514	1183	3847	1277	2699	1425	12945

Relaxation Classes

Following the practice commenced in 1960 of providing facilities at branch Clinics instead of concentrating most of the activities at the principal clinic, arrangements were made in 1961 for Mrs. R. Jones, Physiotherapist, to attend all four centres where ante-natal clinics were held. This arrangement seems to have proved very popular, and there has been a gradual extension of this very important work through the year with 111, as compared with 77 in 1960, expectant mothers made 598 attendances, and a further 33 attendances were made by others. Ante-Natal Clinics and Relaxation Classes take place at Centres as follows:—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	
The Cliffe,	Ante-Natal	Friday	Fortnightly	2-4
Margaret Street	Relaxation	Friday	Weekly	2-4
Hall Road,	Ante-Natal	Friday	Fortnightly	2-4
Snapethorpe	Relaxation	Tuesday	Weekly	2-4
68 Batley Road	Ante-Natal	Friday	Fortnightly	2-4
Kettlethorpe	Ante-Natal	Wednesday	Fortnightly	2-4
Community Centre	Relaxation	Monday	Weekly	2-4

Child Welfare

It is very pleasing for me to mention the opening of the new Boston Child Welfare Centre at the Community Centre, Kettlethorpe, on the 23rd March, 1961, although the official opening of the Kettlethorpe Community Centre by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Wakefield, Alderman L. Boston, J.P., did not take place until the 6th May, 1961.

This Centre is the first to be erected in the City designed specifically for the purpose, and whilst the accommodation may be somewhat limited, it meets our needs admirably. Apart from lavatory accommodation, etc., there is a waiting room 19 ft 7 in. by 15 ft. 10 in., a registration room/kitchen 11 ft. 7 in. by 9 ft. 4 in., a nurses' room 15 ft. 10 in. by 12 ft. 6 in., and a doctors' room which is 9 ft. 5 in. square.

Early Detection of Deafness

Every child has to learn to speak, to communicate with other people. The child learns by imitating sounds that he hears — for example, his mother's voice. If he is deaf, he has no chance of learning to speak in this way — he can only hope to acquire speech by having special training in a deaf school. This training has to start early to have the best chance — the results are much poorer if training is delayed much beyond the child's third birthday.

This means that the severely deaf child should be detected before he reaches school age, and this is an important job for the Child Welfare Clinic. The Medical Officers and Health Visitors who attend the Clinics have all received special training in testing the hearing of young children.

This year a scheme has been started where appointments are sent out to the mothers of some nine-month-old babies to attend the Clinic so that the child can have a full medical examination, including a hearing test.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to arrange this for every child, and the children sent for are specially selected on medical grounds.

As has always been the case, any mother who has any doubts about her baby's hearing may take him to the Clinic for a hearing test.

Babies with Chest Conditions

A valuable service has been performed in relieving the anxieties of mothers who have been worried about the chest conditions of their infants. The Health Visitor or even an experienced friend may comfort a mother's fears in the fields of infant feeding and general management, but when mother is worried about baby's chest, then a clinical examination seems to be essential before reassurance can result.

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 specific days to distribute the Welfare Foods.

The following amounts were issued during 1961 and 1960:—

			1961	1960
National Dried Milk	..	..	9,566	12,475
Cod Liver Oil	..	..	2,210	3,449
Vitamin Tablets	..	..	2,614	4,116
Orange Juice	..	..	15,166	24,760

In addition, 740 tins of Dried Milk, 18 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 480 bottles of orange juice were issued direct to the Hospitals and Day Nursery.

The reduction in demand for Cod Liver Oil, tablets and Orange Juice became most marked in the last six months of the year owing to the Ministry removing the subsidy. This could cause concern if expectant mothers were to reduce their demand.

Care of Premature Babies

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 64 premature live births during 1961 of which 38 were born in hospital and 26 at home. Of the 26 born at home 24 survived. The other 2 died within 24 hours of birth.

Seven of the hospital premature births died within 24 hours and 1 other died before the 28th day.

Of the 24 still-births shown in the vital statistics, 13 were premature still-births.

	1961	1960	1959
Total live children born prematurely	64	67	48
Died within 24 hours	9	11	4
Died within 28 days	1	4	1
Survived 28 days	54	52	43

A report on "The Prevention of Prematurity and the Care of Premature Infants" published by a Joint Sub-Committee set up by the Ministry of Health's Standing Medical Advisory Committee and the Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee, was received during June and presented to the Health Committee.

The report made many suggestions about the care of the premature baby by the medical and nursing staffs of the hospital, general practitioner and local health authority services, and dealt at length with the means to prevent prematurity, the domiciliary care of the premature infant, the transport of premature infants and the schemes which might be introduced for the after-care and follow-up of premature infants.

The report suggested that a special nurse or health visitor should concern herself with the care of the premature infant. In an authority the size of Wakefield I do not consider this either practicable or necessary as health visitors and midwives are already specially trained for this purpose.

I made two recommendations on this report to the Health Committee which were accepted. These were:—

(1) That I keep in close touch with paediatricians, obstetricians and general practitioners and to convene a meeting to discuss how best their co-operation could be secured.

(2) Authority was given for the purchase of an "Oxygenaire" portable incubator which should be kept at the Ambulance Depot and used for the transportation from home to hospital of any premature baby.

With regard to (1) above, a special meeting was convened of the Pontefract and Castleford and Wakefield Maternity Liaison Committees at the Manygates Hospital, Wakefield, on the 3rd October, 1961, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. M. McKiddie, and present at this meeting were paediatricians, obstetricians, local authority nursing officers, matrons of maternity hospitals and medical officers from the surrounding areas of the West Riding County Council. The report was fully considered.

Burneytops Day Nursery

The Day Nursery continues to provide an excellent service, caring for those children under the age of 5 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, a full charge of 7s. 6d. a day is made in respect of approximately 75 per cent., whilst an assessed sum based on family income is charged for the remainder.

The average daily attendance varies from 25 to 35 children. The parents can leave their children knowing that they will soon settle down, be comfortable and happy under the expert care of the staff.

Children have the benefit of regular meals and rest, and have plenty of space for playing both inside the Nursery and outside in the private gardens. Many of them improve physically and their parents often remark on the improvement in their general behaviour.

Whilst most of the children attending the Nursery have a normal home background, in quite a number of cases the mother is the sole supporter of her child.

In one or two instances, by admitting a child, we have helped parents who were on the point of separating to come together again.

Seven o'clock on a cold, dark winter morning seems very early to bring out small children, especially babies of a few months, but they are apparently no worse for it. They are happy and well fed, and receive training in habit formation and later in the smaller courtesies.

Orthopaedic Clinic and Ultra-Violet Light Treatment

Work carried out by Mrs. Jones, Physiotherapist, at the Orthopaedic Clinic and Ultra Violet Light Clinic for children under school age during the year was as follows:—

	<i>Orthopaedic</i>	<i>U.V.L.</i>
Number of attendances	18	35

Summary of Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age during 1961

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 on a sessional basis, whilst dental treatment of pre-school children is carried out by Mr. R. E. Whittam, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.), Principal School Dental Officer, at the Dental Clinic, The Cliffe, Margaret Street, Wakefield.

They were engaged on these duties on 17 half-day sessions during the year.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

			<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>	<i>Children under the age of five years</i>
Number examined..	..	..	22	309
Needing treatment..	..	..	21	122
Number treated ..	..	..	21	29
Number made dentally fit	..	..	14	29

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

			<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>	<i>Children under the age of five years</i>
Scaling and Gum Treatment	..	..	6	1
Fillings .. ..	..	..	40	26
Silver Nitrate Treatment ..	..	..	2	—
Crowns or Inlays .. ..	..	..	—	—
Extractions .. ..	..	..	137	25
General Anaesthetics ..	..	..	16	12
Dentures provided:				
Full Upper or Lower ..	..	..	11	—
Partial Upper or Lower	..	..	4	—
Radiographs .. ..	..	..	6	—

Nursing Homes

One maternity home is registered under the Public Health Act, 1936. This home was inspected during the year, and the premises and staffing were found to be satisfactory.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and Their Children

The Wakefield Corporation make 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 M. G. Westwood, B.A., Organising Secretary to the Pontefract and Wakefield Deaneries Moral Welfare Association:—

During 1961 eighty-nine people were referred to the Association. Eighty-two were girls expecting or had had illegitimate children. The majority of the mothers were single but some were married women living apart from their husbands. Their ages ranged from the older schoolgirl to a woman of forty. The greatest numbers appeared to be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two. There is an increase in the number of younger unmarried mothers throughout the country as there is a corresponding increase in the numbers of young people under the age of twenty-one now getting married. Some of the girls had a grammar school education and a further professional training, but the majority had attended secondary modern schools.

In some of the families the daughter being pregnant and not married has caused great concern and upset, the parents doing all they can to help the girl. In others the great pressure is to keep the girl's condition secret and subsequently to have baby adopted but the family still referring to the fact that the girl has been 'unlucky'—an attitude of mind which is indicative of many people's standards of behaviour. Many parents have felt a strong sense of responsibility for the child born to their daughter and often at considerable sacrifice are helping to bring him up in their own home.

Persons in the situations in which they come for advice and help to us are often very apprehensive of the future, full of conflicting ideas as to what they should do about the expected child and sometimes very resentful of the baby's father who seems to have rejected them when they most need help. They need help and advice in practical matters such as enabling them to make use of the excellent medical services which are available to them and of the insurance benefits, etc., provided; help in establishing a better relationship with their parents and other members of their

family; knowledge of the facilities existing for the child's care if they are going to undertake to bring him up, or if they think adoption would provide a more stable and secure home than they can give him on their own, how they can do this.

In some cases a more intensive help is needed, particularly in the case of a very young girl or where the home is not able to provide a stable and understanding background or where the girl herself feels she is causing more trouble for her family by remaining at home. In these instances the girl may need the care of a mother and baby home as the Haven. During this year thirty girls were admitted to the Haven. The house has been very fully used. Many improvements have been made and the Committee are working hard to provide adequate equipment.

If support can be given to an unmarried mother at the time of her need more responsible plans can be made for the future and some safeguards made for the life of the child about whose ultimate future we and society are very much concerned.

MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

For an efficient domiciliary midwifery service a close working relationship is essential between the general practitioner and midwife. This co-operation I feel is particularly harmonious in the City, and is being further fostered by several of the midwives attending three general practitioners' ante-natal clinics as well as those run by the Local Authority. This practice I hope will continue to develop as opportunities arise.

During the year there have been eight pupil midwives taking the last three months of their training with the domiciliary midwives. For the greater part of the year we were fortunate in having our full establishment of seven midwives, but then Mrs. Coyle decided to return to Glasgow in mid-December.

The Relaxation Classes for expectant mothers held at the Principal Child Welfare Clinic and three branch clinics have been much appreciated and well patronised. Our Physiotherapist, Mrs. Jones, has put much time and energy into the running of these.

Refresher Courses in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board were arranged in April at Hull, and at Hastings in November; and a further midwife attended a short course at Grantley Hall, near Ripon, the theme of the course being "Ante-Natal Exercises and Ante-Natal Teaching".

During the year 23 midwives notified their intention to practise. Of these 7 were employed by the Corporation as domiciliary midwives, one acts in a private capacity and the remainder practise at the maternity hospitals (Manygates and the General Hospital).

Confinements

Details of cases attended by the domiciliary midwives during 1961 were as follows:—

(a) Doctor Not Booked:—

Doctor present at the time of delivery of the child ..	—
Doctor not present at the time of delivery of the child ..	2

Doctor Booked:—

Doctor present at the time of delivery of the child (either doctor booked or another)	81
Doctor not present at the time of delivery of the child ..	370

Total	453
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(b) Number of deliveries by midwife in private practice .. 2

(c) Number of deliveries by midwives in the City's Maternity Hospitals 1666

Grand Total	2121
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The proportion of domiciliary and hospital births of residents were:—

	<i>Domiciliary</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number	440	505	945
Percentage	47%	53%	100%

Medical Aid

Medical aid was summoned by the domiciliary midwives in accordance with the provisions of Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, as follows:—

(i) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	8
(ii) Others	7

Inhalation Analgesics

All the domiciliary midwives are qualified to administer inhalational analgesics and each is provided with the appropriate apparatus. Gas and air analgesics were administered in 374 cases by the domiciliary midwives and pethidine was administered in 250 cases — a very high proportion of the domiciliary cases attended.

I am strongly opposed to the indiscriminate use of pethidine. 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 pethidine by midwives only under the aegis and written prescription of the general practitioner attending.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE (Section 24)

The establishment at the beginning of 1961 was 8 Health Visitors who are also School Nurses and Tuberculosis Visitors. During the course of the year the Council approved an increase to the establishment of two additional Health Visitors. Unfortunately, however, although posts were repeatedly advertised, it was not possible to attract a sufficient number of qualified staff to fill all the posts, and the Health Committee accepted my suggestion that three Assistant Health Visitors should be engaged so that if accepted they could take the Health Visitors Training Course commencing in October, 1961, at Leeds University. This was achieved, and after qualifying we shall be provided with their services for at least two years after qualifying. I hope that the Committee will continue to engage an Assistant Health Visitor each year so that we can be assured of a regular supply of qualified staff.

During recent years it has become increasingly recognised that the Health Visitor has a most vital contribution to make in assisting general practitioners with cases and problems dealing with health education and social advice. This was underlined by the Jameson Report on Health Visiting, published in 1956, the Circular issued by the Ministries of Health and Education in November, 1959, and again in a report of a Joint Working Party of the College of General Practitioners and the Royal College of Nursing.

For the promotion of this close liaison between the Practitioner and the Health Visitor, it is important that they are readily accessible to each other, and to the people in the community. For

this reason, during the year, where possible the Health Visitors have moved out from the central offices to the clinics on their districts. There they can be contacted directly or by telephone at certain times of the day.

In my view the attachment of a Health Visitor to work as a nurse/social worker in conjunction with a particular general medical practitioner or group of practitioners is a natural advancement in the ever-widening spheres of activity which is expected today of the Health Visitor. If general practitioners and local health authorities had accepted the concept of health centres and restrictions, monetary and otherwise, had permitted their erection, then general practitioners, dentists, public health nurses and medical officer could have met and worked together without any artificial barriers. Unfortunately this has not been the case, except in a very few areas.

The City of Wakefield is compact and the majority of general practitioners have patients on their lists living both within and outside the City. Similarly many general practitioners practising outside the city have patients within its boundaries. I consider this to be about the greatest obstacle to the introduction of a scheme of attaching a Health Visitor to one or more general practitioners, particularly in view of the current staff shortages, and the very important factor that they are not provided with cars, but have to rely on public transport.

The number of visits made by Health Visitors during 1961 as compared with those of the previous year are as follows:—

	1961	1960
Children under 5 years visited during the year	2827	3434
Children under 1 year of age:		
First Visits	905	854
Total Visits	2853	4517
Children between 1 and 2 years of age:		
Total Visits	2691	2920
Children between 2 and 5 years of age:		
Total Visits	2701	4339
Expectant Mothers:		
First Visits	254	334
Total Visits	387	503
Other cases	1451	1601
Tuberculosis Households — Total Visits	305	371
Total number of households visited ..	2325	3075
Ineffectual Visits	1842	1614
Attendances at Clinics	682	521

It will be observed that the total visits to children in each age group under five showed a marked reduction in 1961. Compared with the previous year. These visits however must be examined in conjunction with attendances of children under five years at Infant Welfare Clinics as recorded in the table on page 17. It will be seen that the total number of children attending the Clinics increased from 1,522 to 1,853 in 1961, whilst attendances increased from 8,208 to 12,945. If children regularly attend the Child Welfare Clinics, home visiting of the majority can be reduced to a minimum giving the Health Visitor the opportunity of making the best use of her time by selective visiting.

Geriatrics

During the year there was again continued co-operation with the Consultant Geriatrician, and Health Visitors paid 80 special visits to report on patients for whom a bed had been requested in Geriatric hospitals. The nature of these visits are to provide the Consultant Geriatrician with a clear picture of the patient's home environment so that he can more easily assess the urgency for admission, having been provided with the patient's needs from a medical angle by the General Practitioner.

The Consultant Geriatrician also continued to notify the Department of all discharges so that the Health Visitors could pay visits to determine the needs of the patients, for example, whether a Home Help should be provided and whether meals on wheels should be recommended.

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

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-ordinated service which is offered to problem families as a result of the discussions by the Co-ordinating Committee continues to prove beneficial to those families who for a variety of reasons, such as physical and mental ill-health, marital problems, and financial difficulties, do not seem able to attain or maintain an adequate standard of living.

The "Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their own Homes Co-ordinating Committee" met 2 times during the year and discussed approximately 12 such families. As a result of these meetings appropriate action has been taken by the people most closely connected with the cases.

The Committee has the following membership:

- The Health Department (all sections)
- The Children's Department
- Probation Department
- Welfare Department
- Police Department
- Education Department
- City Treasurer
- Ministry of Labour
- National Assistance Board
- Council of Social Service
- National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
- Psychiatric Social Worker
- Educational Psychologist
- Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association
- Women's Voluntary Service

Illegitimate Children

During 1961 there were 44 illegitimate births in the City. Special attention continues to be paid to such children by the Health Visiting Staff, to ensure that they are not neglected.

HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

At the end of the year the staff was composed of 9 full-time and 2 part-time Nurses a decrease of 1 part-time Nurse when compared with the position 12 months previously. The Health Committee continued the arrangement commenced the previous year of arranging for newly appointed staff to attend a course of training with a view to obtaining recognition as a Queen's Nurse, and a further member of the staff was successful after a 4-months' course.

The main purpose of these courses is to teach hospital trained nurses to adapt their techniques to the needs and conditions in the homes of patients, and also to enable the Home Nurse to take her place as an important member of the public health team. It is pleasing to me that the Health Committee encourages this, and a total of 4 nurses have been Queen's Trained.

The number of cases attended by the home nurses during 1961 and the number of visits is shown below.

	<i>No. of Individual Patients</i>	<i>No. of visits paid to these Patients</i>
(1) Medical	579	23,163
(2) Surgical	147	3,075
(3) Infectious Diseases	—	—
(4) Tuberculosis	20	792
(5) Maternal Complications	11	71
(6) Others	25	170
	<hr/> 782	<hr/> 27,271
(7) Patients aged 65 years and over at the time of their first visit during the year	440	16,838
(8) Children aged under 5 at the time of their first visit during the year ..	50	344
(9) Patients who had more than 24 visits during the year	235	22,160

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

The general arrangements and programme remained unchanged.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1961 were as follows:—

<i>Age at date of Immunisation</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>15 yrs. and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number vaccinated	477	20	20	17	25	559
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	1	4	66	71

Immunisation against Diphtheria

During the year primary immunisations and reinforcing injections against Diphtheria was carried out for children in the following age groups:—

<i>Age and date of Immunisation</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Courses	673	214	529	1414
Reinforcing Injections	—	68	1199	1267

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Immunisation against Whooping Cough commenced in the City in 1952 and during the past nine years the level of immunity in younger children has been gradually increasing. It is to be hoped that as the level continues to extend the number of notifications will continue to decrease.

Notifications during the last 10 years has shown a most spectacular downward trend, and it is undoubtedly due to the rising level of prophylactic immunisation against Whooping Cough.

Notifications during the past 10 years are as follows:—

1952	..	..	216	1957..	..	..	23
1953	..	..	128	1958..	..	..	16
1954	..	..	73	1959..	..	..	22
1955	..	..	76	1960..	..	..	30
1956	..	..	142	1961..	..	..	22

An assessment of the value of immunisation shows that the attack rate in an immunised child is less than in a non-immunised child. Of the 22 cases notified in 1961, immunisation status was as follows:—

Not previously immunised	..	..	..	..	12
Previously immunised	..	..	..	..	10

Immunisation against whooping cough by age during 1961:

Age at Immunisation	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
Primary Courses	666	141	66	873
Reinforcing Injections ..	—	43	140	183

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The number of persons vaccinated against Poliomyelitis during 1961 and the total number of persons who have received vaccination since the inception of the scheme is illustrated in the following table:—

	1961	1957-60	Total
Persons born prior to 1933 but under 40	1029	758	1787
Persons born in years 1933-42	434	2934	3368
Persons born in years 1943-61	1756	10476	12232
Other priority groups	18	284	302
	<hr/> 3237	<hr/> 14452	<hr/> 17689
Persons who had received a third injection by the 31st December, 1961	1758	12671	14429

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The Chest Physicians employed by the Regional Hospital Board continue to vaccinate contacts of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

The B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme involving school children continued, and is made available to all over the age of 12 years and to students attending further educational establishments.

The co-operation between the Director of Education and the Head Teachers of the Secondary Schools in the City is sought and it is largely due to their energy that the response to B.C.G. vaccination has been so good.

During the year a change was made in the type of skin test used. Previously these tests were given by an injection into the skin of the forearm. Now the Heaf Test is used which is virtually painless. 764 children were tested and, as will be seen from the table below, 17 per cent. of these children gave a positive reaction showing that they had at some time been exposed to tuberculosis infection. Negative readings were obtained from 631 children, and all were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Immunisation and Vaccination Statistics

Until 1961 each local health authority compiled its own statistical data concerning the degree of immunity to specific diseases conferred upon individuals in selected age groups. The methods employed to obtain this information differed. The Statistics Branch of the Ministry of Health decided in 1961 to produce this information on a national basis from identical returns submitted by each local health authority. The results therefore are standardised and permit better comparison between authorities.

The percentage of persons vaccinated by the 31st December, 1961, was as follows:—

	<i>Wakefield C.B.</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
	%	%
1. Smallpox — Under 1 ..	50	40
2. Whooping Cough ..	69	69
3. Poliomyelitis — Under 19	72	82
4. Diphtheria — Age 0 - 4 ..	58	65
5. Diphtheria — Age 0 - 14 ..	55	52
<hr/>		
6. No. of Live Births in 12 months ended 30.6.61 ..	961	752,647

NOTES

1. Smallpox figures are calculated from the number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated during 1961, expressed as a percentage of the live births during the 12 months ended 30th June, 1961.
2. Whooping cough figures are the total number of children born in 1960 or 1961 and vaccinated during 1961 expressed as a percentage of the live births during the 12 months ended 30th June, 1961.
3. Poliomyelitis figures are percentages of persons born in years 1943-1961 who have been vaccinated since vaccination started.
4. Diphtheria figures are the percentages of the under 5 and under 15 population estimated to have been immunised during the years 1957-1961.

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

Premises

The service continued to operate from the condemned and thoroughly unsatisfactory building in York Street. No major repairs have been carried out for some years, and cleaning and toilet facilities are extremely poor. Only two electric bulbs illuminate the garage at night causing the parking of vehicles to be a precarious business: bumps and scrapes being the rule rather than the exception. When all the vehicles are parked inside there is a great fire risk as none can be got out in reasonable time.

The need for premises is acute and requires urgent attention.

Staff

At the start of 1961 two driver/attendants were appointed to cover the reduction in hours of the working week and the increased holiday entitlement, but as one driver was transferred to the Welfare Services Department, the net increase was one driver/attendant.

126 working days were lost by the drivers through sickness as against 277 days in 1960, one driver/attendant being responsible for half of the time lost. I feel the drop in the sickness figures is the result of the introduction of a 5-day working week: personnel can shake off minor ailments during their two rest days.

The staff consisted of the Ambulance Officer, the Assistant Ambulance Officer, a Clerk/Telephonist, 19 Driver/Attendants and one mechanic.

Details of Patients Conveyed

The figures relating to the work of the Ambulance Service show once again a marked increase when compared with those of previous years. The number of patients carried on service vehicles was 46,612, as against 40,399 in 1960, an increase of 2,213. This is the highest figure recorded since the inception of the Service. This further rise is not a local problem, but is reported by every Service in the country. As hospitals are modernised and are installed with new and better equipment with more facilities being offered to the older folk, it can be presumed that the increase in the number of patients carried by the Ambulance Service will go on for some time.

It is pleasing to report that in spite of the increase of patients carried, the mileage covered by service vehicles fell from 128,910 miles in 1960 to 126,212 in 1961, a drop of 2,688 miles. There was an increase of miles run by the sitting case vehicles but this was offset by a saving in mileage by the use of the 29-seater motor coach for the transport of mentally handicapped children to the Training Centre.

The average miles per patient fell from 3.1 in 1960 to 2.96 in 1961.

Calls of an emergency nature showed an increase of 292, from 1,304 in 1960 to 1,596 in 1961, and it would appear the public have more confidence in the emergency system knowing that help is immediately at hand if required. Of the 76 false calls which were recorded, only one was deemed to be of a malicious nature.

Radio Telephone Control

The system of radio communication control has been in operation for 15 months, and it is now possible to take stock of its effect. Experience has shown:—

- (a) The retention of a vehicle in the Depot to answer emergency calls is no longer essential.
- (b) Crews need not return to base to receive further instructions.
- (c) Doubtful information with regard to addresses and hospitals can be verified quickly without resort to a telephone.
- (d) The condition of patients can be reported to the Control Clerk in cases of accident, births in ambulances, etc., and relayed to the hospital so that delay in admission is eliminated.
- (e) Details of cancellations and alterations of instructions are passed to the crews immediately.
- (f) Any delay in traffic movement due to accidents, breakdowns, or large crowds can be overcome by re-directions.

Effect of Efficiency of the Service

Only a short observation of the Control Clerk at work is required to show how much more an efficient ambulance service has resulted from the use of radio communication.

The radio equipment has been put to some dramatic uses, but, important as they are, it is the constant availability of any ambulance working in the City that has been the greatest benefit and the way maximum use of each vehicle is obtained that justifies the use of R/T equipment. When it is realised that during 1960, 999 patients were moved who were of an emergency nature this constant availability is appreciated. A few examples to which this equipment has been put are as follows:—

(1) During the flooding in 1961 in the Thornes area a central control was set up at the Ambulance Station. Messages were passed by R/T and the Control Clerk relayed the message by telephone to the Department required. This proved a most successful arrangement.

(2) A doctor required the services of an ambulance and midwife at a maternity emergency. By the use of radio both were at the house within minutes.

(3) A '999' call was received at the Control Station stating a double-decker bus had been in collision with a mobile crane and the top deck of the bus had been torn off, resulting in many casualties. No ambulances were in the Depot. However, by radio control, one vehicle arrived at the scene in 4 minutes, and 3 more had been diverted to the accident in under 15 minutes. Fortunately the accident turned out to be not so serious and only 3 casualties were collected.

(4) At a serious accident at Crofton the ambulance driver realised he wanted help. By contacting Control by radio an additional vehicle was diverted and a doctor and the Fire Service were called out to assist.

(5) At any large gathering of people in the City, e.g. football matches, no extra staff is kept on. Two vehicles are posted, one at either end of the town, and by radio control good emergency cover is maintained.

Civil Defence — Ambulance Section

The Civil Defence Ambulance Section was kept active during the year and good attendances were maintained. The recruiting drive organised by the Civil Defence Officer during the year produced good results for the Ambulance Section, and the training class held every Monday evening was healthy, keen, and well attended.

Vehicle Maintenance Workshop

The system of preventive maintenance was continued during the year. The popularity of this system and the first class work being turned out by the workshop staff resulted in more vehicles being sent in to take advantage of our repair facilities.

A total of 687 work jobs were recorded as completed during the year.

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)	11	866	878	1744
Home Nursing (Cars, cycles, etc.)	15	86	160	246
Health Van	1	14	15	29
Sanitary Section	1	32	36	68
Education	2	84	81	165
Parks	12	328	332	660
W.V.S.	1	29	25	54
Cemetery	1	39	43	82
Waterworks	20	184	163	347
Welfare	1	37	36	73
Civil Defence	2	22	21	43
Totals—1961	67	1721	1790	3511
1960	54	1664	1981	3645

A summary showing the number of patients conveyed and the mileage each month during 1961 is shown in the Table which follows:—

MONTH	Number of patients conveyed			Number of journeys		Mileage						Emergency Calls
	Ambulance Str.	By		Amb.	Cars	Amb.	Cars	Wesley Hall	Stanley Royd	Other	Rail	
		Sitting	Cars									
January	487	183	2810	257	343	3939	5079	662	408	584	—	158
February	395	199	2728	228	318	3503	5016	771	368	468	—	135
March..	380	195	3541	236	387	4058	5795	895	404	584	—	121
April ..	370	179	2502	238	351	3261	5301	422	281	799	—	135
May ..	390	147	3083	245	390	3816	5664	661	225	474	80	143
June ..	369	167	3538	235	365	3814	5387	872	410	290	—	134
July ..	377	159	3576	262	385	3703	5601	835	368	604	70	140
August	320	158	1769	229	363	3443	5656	—	249	639	230	115
September	356	171	3157	247	353	3266	5641	812	360	384	80	133
October	353	185	3352	250	370	2946	5713	723	400	369	460	130
November	364	172	3134	227	380	2995	5280	893	397	302	20	128
December	391	121	2834	258	334	3723	4982	588	288	401	—	124
Totals	4552	2036	36024	2912	4339	42467	61515	8134	4158	5898	940	1596
Patients conveyed during 1961	..	..	..	..	42,612	..	Total mileage during 1961	..	..	..	..	126,212
Patients conveyed during 1960	..	..	..	..	40,399	..	Total mileage during 1960	..	..	..	..	128,910

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

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

Prevention of Tuberculosis and the After-Care of Tuberculosis Patients

Matters affecting the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients is dealt with by a sub-committee of the Health Committee which the Chest Physician attends when matters affecting patients are being discussed.

The Health Visitors are also visitors to tuberculous 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 three 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 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 1961 eight persons benefited from the scheme.

Visit of Mass Radiography Unit to Wakefield

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit carried out a survey in November, 1961, and the Unit was stationed at The Cliffe, Margaret Street. The Medical Director of the Unit has very kindly supplied information concerning attendances and the results of the findings, and these are summarised on the following page:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number examined by 35 mm. Film ..	418	477	895
Number previously examined ..	234	253	487
Per cent. previously examined..	51	57	54

Number Examined by Age Groups

14 and under	6	2	8
15 - 24	54	163	217
25 - 34	74	90	154
35 - 44	123	98	221
45 - 59	121	101	222
60 and over	40	33	73
Totals	418	477	895

Numbers examined by groups (as per Annual Return)

General Group — Public Sessions ..	382	460	842
Special Groups—			
Teachers	2	6	8
L.G.O.'s, Health Visitors & N.C.A.	7	3	10
Miners	27	—	27
Students	—	8	8
Totals	36	17	53
Grand Totals	418	477	895

Numbers of Large Film Recalls ..	5	2	7
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Cases of Tuberculosis

Referred to Chest Clinic, presumed active	1	1	2
Referred to Chest Clinic, presumed inactive	—	1	1
Referred to patient's own doctor ..	—	—	—
Inactive, no further action required ..	—	—	—

Other Abnormalities

Referred to Chest Clinic for further observation	1	—	1
Referred to patient's own doctor ..	1	1	2
Abnormal but no further action required	—	—	—

Details of other Abnormalities

Pneumoconiosis	2
Innocent Intrathoracic Neoplasm	1

Arrangements have been made whereby children having positive reactions are referred to the Chest Physicians for a chest X-ray.

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of Wakefield Children

	<i>Contacts (By R.H.B. Medical Officers)</i>	<i>School Children (By L.A. Medical Officers)</i>	<i>Students</i>
No. given a Skin Test ..	34	764	13
No. found to have a positive reaction	3	133	6
No. found to have a negative reaction	*30	631	7
No. Vaccinated	51	631	7

*(1 Patient did not return for a reading.)

Laundry Service

The laundry service for the elderly, bedridden patient, which commenced in August, 1959, has continued fairly satisfactorily during 1961.

Sheets, pyjamas, nightdresses and men's pyjamas have been purchased and are issued to patients for use. When soiled they are brought into the Health Department and exchanged for a clean set. The soiled articles are sluiced and rinsed and delivered to the Baths Department for laundering and ironing and then returned to the Health Department for re-issue. The average number of patients benefiting from this service at any one time is small, averaging between 6 and 8, but it is expected that with the anticipated expansion of the Home Nursing Service the number of patients will increase to the benefit of the bedridden patients and also their relatives who would otherwise experience great difficulty in supplying the needs of the patients.

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service, which commenced in April, 1960, provides treatment free of charge to approved patients in the priority groups as follows:—

- (1) Men over the age of 65 years and women over the age of 60 years.
- (2) The physically handicapped.
- (3) Expectant mothers.

The scheme has continued along the lines set out in full in my Report for 1960, and once again I would like to express my thanks to the Wakefield Council of Social Service for their very considerable assistance and interest in this scheme.

The number of persons approved for treatment during 1961 compared with the number approved for treatment in the preceding nine months was as follows:—

	<i>Domiciliary Cases</i>		<i>Other Cases</i>	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
Number of Patients authorised to receive treatment—				
(a) Aged Persons	41	26	563	315
(b) The Physically Handicapped	7	7	21	5
(c) Expectant mothers ..	—	—	1	—

Domiciliary Service for Diabetics

Consultations took place in January, 1961, with Dr. R. Fletcher, Consultant Physician who has charge of the Diabetic Clinic at Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, about a Health Visitor/Social Worker in view of the resignation at the end of December, 1960, of Miss H. Walker who had filled that role since the Clinic's inception in January, 1958, and it was decided that Mrs. A. Ward, a Health Visitor in the staff of the Department, should attend the Clinic each Monday morning to see new patients and to give care and help in their own homes. Mrs. Ward has combined this duty, domiciliary visiting for which extends to all parts of the City, with her other duties as a Health Visitor serving the needs of the residents in a particular district of the City. This direct liaison between the hospital and the public health staff has been very much appreciated. Information regarding patients has been freely exchanged between the diabetic visitor, and the domiciliary nursing service, thus helping the patients quite a lot.

Many domiciliary visits have been paid to the patients in their homes. Advice about their diet, urine testing and insulin injections have been gratefully received. There are many difficulties in diabetes, but they are surmountable, and with help and advice from the diabetic visitor, patients are able to accept their trouble without too much mental anxiety. They are thus encouraged to live and lead as normal a life as possible.

There is a growing public interest in diabetes. People are aware of this condition and are ready to discuss the signs and symptoms. The next stage of medical endeavour may well lie in trying to detect diabetes, whilst still in its latent form. Research in this field is going ahead.

During the year 1961, there have been about 35 new diabetic cases in Wakefield, who have attended Dr. Fletcher's Clinic.

I would like to state how much Sister Raggatt's services and help has been appreciated.

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

While much remains uncertain about the causation of disease, and different medical authorities may give different advice, for example on the question of how to avoid coronary thrombosis, there is a great deal of firmly established knowledge about how best to maintain health. The work of health education is to put that information over to the public in a form that is easy to understand and apply.

The officers of the Department who visit people's homes have always been actively concerned in giving health advice and teaching, and this is a most important aspect of their work. The Health Visitors, Home Nurses and Midwives are known and trusted in their districts, and the person to person advice they give carries a great deal of weight because of this fact.,

This health teaching in the home continues to be very important, but other aspects of health education have undergone expansion in the course of the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign

In January and February a propaganda campaign was launched to draw public attention to the need for diphtheria immunisation. All the cinemas in the City showed short films on this subject, and posters were displayed in the cinema foyers. Displays were also held in the Clinics, and in the windows of a shop in the City Centre.

In all the Junior and Infant Schools, the children were given letters to take home to their parents, asking for their consent to the children being immunised in school. The response to this was excellent, over 2,000 completed consent forms being returned.

Health Education in Schools

During the year, one of the Health Visitors, Mrs. Ward, ran a course of talks to girls in a Secondary School. The subjects of the talks covered a wide range, from hygiene, food values, and home safety to mothercraft. These talks were fully illustrated by visual aids, including movie films.

The whole effort was very well received by the pupils, who showed their interest by asking numerous intelligent questions.

We are very much indebted to the Headmaster and his staff for giving us the opportunity of branching out in this way. it is hoped to extend this health teaching in schools in the future.

Health Education in the Clinics

At the Child Welfare Clinics, *Better Health* magazine is distributed free each month.

A number of topics have been covered in the year, by means of poster displays and talks in the Clinics, sometimes illustrated by filmstrips. The Department now has a small library of filmstrips and other illustrative material.

At Alverthorpe Clinic a Mothers' Club has been started. This Club meets at the Clinic once a fortnight, in the evening. A full programme of visiting speakers and outings to places of interest is arranged, and the Club is thriving, with large attendances at each meeting. The opportunities for health education by talks and discussion groups in the Club are boundless, and it is hoped to start other similar Clubs in other parts of the City in the future.

Talks to Outside Organisations

A number of talks have been given by medical officers and Health Visitors to women's organisations in the City, particularly on the subject of Home Safety.

A full account is given elsewhere (p. 85) of a course on food hygiene that was given to employees of a large food firm in the City.

Cigarettes and Lung Cancer

No special action was initiated during 1961 to bring to public notice the connection between tobacco smoking and lung cancer. Members of the Department have, however, lost no opportunity of pointing out to young people the possible dangers of the cigarette habit.

ACCIDENTS

1. Fatalities

Home Accidents — 8 deaths. 6 elderly persons who sustained falls; 1 burning accident; 1 coal gas poisoning.

Road Accidents — 10 deaths: 3 young men aged under 25 years, and 4 persons aged over 65 years.

Other accidents — 8 deaths.

Total: 26 deaths.

2. Non-Fatal Home Accidents

Since 1957, monthly lists of home accident cases treated at Clayton Hospital have been sent to the Health Department by courtesy of Wakefield "A" Group Hospital Management Committee.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of home accident cases</i>
1957	220
1958	179
1959	145
1960	271
1961	221

Over a third of the patients who incurred a home accident were children under the age of 6 years, as shown in the analysis given below:—

<i>Type of Accident</i>				<i>Children under 6 years of age</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Burns	..	..	..	10	11	21
Scalds	..	..	..	7	7	14
Falls	..	..	..	30	47	77
Cuts	..	..	..	7	36	43
Trapped fingers	..	..	..	14	20	34
Other accidents	..	..	..	15	17	32
				83	138	221

22 of the trapped finger accidents were due to fingers and hands being caught in mechanical wringers, compared with 11 such accidents in 1960.

3. Home Safety Campaign

Wakefield Home Safety Advisory Council has during the year given considerable support to the campaigns organised on a national basis by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (Ro.S.P.A). In addition to publicity campaigns, the Health Visitors, Home Nurses, Midwives and Home Helps have continued their highly important personal work of bringing safety teaching to the home.

(a) "LOCKING UP DANGERS IN THE HOME" CAMPAIGN

This Campaign, mentioned in my Annual Report last year, lasted from October, 1960, to March, 1961. The aim was to draw public attention to the risk of accidental poisoning from medicines and household cleansers. A Poster Competition was organised in the Secondary Schools in support of the Campaign. There was a large entry for this, over 70 posters being prepared. The standard was very high, and the posters were exhibited in the Art Gallery from the 20th to the 25th March, 1961. This Exhibition attracted many visitors, and was publicised in the local press.

(b) FIRST AID WEEK, 10TH — 16TH APRIL, 1961

This was a National Effort planned jointly by Ro.S.P.A. and the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Brigade, aimed at training many more people in first aid. The facilities afforded by the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade were publicised and handbooks on First Aid were put on sale at the Clinics. There was an encouraging response, and over 100 handbooks were sold.

(c) "PROTECT YOUR CHILD" CAMPAIGN

This covered the months of April, May and June, 1961, and stressed parental responsibility for the safety of children under five years of age. Every women's organisation in the City was circularised, and the services of a speaker offered, as it was felt that a talk would make more impact than a mere display of posters. Six organisations accepted the offer. Campaign literature was also sent to all the doctors' surgeries in the City, and the topic of children's home safety was stressed in the clinics throughout the campaign.

(d) "WATER SAFETY CAMPAIGN"

This summer campaign has now become established as an annual event. As in previous years, literature was distributed to the schools. The Water Safety Code, a booklet on the lines of the Highway Code, was made available by a number of newsagents in the City, supplied through a wholesale distributor. Very few copies were sold, however, and many people commented that the Code seemed poor value for money (6d.).

(e) NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK, 30TH OCTOBER to 4TH NOVEMBER, 1961

This National Campaign was sponsored jointly by Ro.S.P.A. and the Fire Protection Association, with the support of the Home Office. In Wakefield, the Fire Brigade and my Department worked in close co-operation to give the fullest support to this campaign. Displays of flame-resistant garments and materials and approved-type fireguards were held in all the Child Welfare Clinics, and a display stall was provided for an exhibition held at the Fire Brigade Headquarters. Local stores were generous in loaning garments and even plaster models for display.

As a direct result of this National campaign, more Wakefield stores now stock flame-resistant garments, and a wider range is available. It continues to be difficult to urge mothers to buy these more expensive safety garments, however.

4. Fireguards*Child Welfare Clinic Arrangements*

There is still a need for education of the public as to what type of guard is suitable. Unfortunately, many unsatisfactory guards are on sale in the City, with no means of fixing to the fire surround. Such a guard does not protect a toddler from the fire, and merely gives a false sense of security.

Each Welfare Clinic is supplied with demonstration fire-guards of suitable design, and parents are given the names of ironmongers who can supply them. In the rare cases where parents cannot

afford to lay out the money for such a purchase, arrangements can be made for a guard to be supplied from the Clinic on instalments, the payments being collected by the Health Visitor.

Loan Scheme for Elderly Persons

In September, 1960, authority was given for the purchase of fireguards for issue on free loan to aged necessitous persons, to meet the cost out of their own resources.

A small number of guards has been issued, mainly to blind people recommended by the Welfare Services Department.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE (Section 29)

This service continues to work smoothly and efficiently, and the demand for the service was slightly higher than the previous year.

Analysis of Cases Helped				1961	1960
Confinement cases	..	..	..	34	33
Sickness in the home	..	..	..	89	64
Cases discharged from hospital	..	..	..	77	65
Aged and chronic sick	..	..	..	375	401
Blind persons	..	..	..	17	12
Tuberculosis cases	..	..	..	1	3
Problem families	..	..	..	10	4
Sitter-up service	..	..	..	4	5
				<hr/> 606	<hr/> 587

The Home Help Organiser and her Assistant paid 935 visits to householders.

The number of Home Helps employed on the 31st December, 1961, was 68, of whom 7 were full-time and 61 part-time. They worked an aggregate of 90,378½ hours, equivalent to a 7 per cent. decrease on the figure for 1960. The decrease in hours was not due to adminishing demand for the service, but merely reflected the financial cuts imposed in estimates.

Charges for the service to the user are levied on an income basis, and of the 606 households which benefited from the services of a home help:—

188 paid at the full rate

87 paid an assessed charge

401 paid a minimum charge of 6s. 6d. per week.

There was only one course of training for Home Helps in 1961, as most of the Home Helps in the service had been trained in 1959 and 1960, and there were not sufficient numbers for further courses in 1961. Once again, as in previous years, the results were very satisfactory.

PART III.

THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Mental Health Act, 1959

The National Health Service Act, 1946 — Section 51

At the end of 1961, the Mental Health Act had been in force for fourteen months. Much remains to be done before mental illnesses are as acceptable to the public generally as are physical illnesses. That mental ill-health necessitating hospital treatment is unacceptable is illustrated time and time again by the need of patients' relatives and general practitioners to call in Mental Welfare Officers to resort to statutory powers to detain in hospital patients who would otherwise refuse treatment, whereas if the patient had a physical ailment requiring hospital treatment, admission would be acceptable.

In the eyes of many, the mental hospital is still as gloomy a place and as much to be avoided now as it was in the last century. Nevertheless, changes and improvements have been effected in 1961 and the Health Committee, alive to the many services yet to be provided, particularly those involving large capital expenditure, is making every attempt to overcome their difficulties. Already at the time of writing the new combined Junior Training Centre and Adult Workshops are nearing completion, and these will make a valuable contribution to the City's Mental Health Services.

The work done during 1961 for the mentally ill and for mentally sub-normals is illustrated in the following paragraphs.

Community and After-Care Services

Visits are made to the homes of people who have had treatment for psychiatric illness either in hospital or at Out-Patients' Clinics. Help is given to these people in the form of advice and employment and accommodation is occasionally found for some of them. Cases are often referred to the Mental Welfare Officers by the Health Visitors and also by other Local Authority departments and voluntary organisations in the City. These persons, though not always psychiatric cases, are often helped a great deal by the advice and practical assistance given by the Mental Welfare Officers. Social after-care work has considerably increased since the new Act came into operation, and assistance is given in many varied problems which confront the patient — financial, domestic or otherwise. In this field it is often necessary

to contact other social organisations such as the Council of Social Service, S.S.A.F.A., and the N.S.P.C.C. and the staff has always found them most co-operative and ready to assist in any way possible. Mentally sub-normals receive the same interest as the mentally ill, and every effort is made to help them.

Liaison with the Psychiatric Hospital and Psychiatric Clinics

A close working liaison has been established between my Mental Welfare Officers and the Psychiatrist and staff of the local Psychiatric Hospital, and this has been strengthened since the Act came into operation. It is noticeable that compulsory admissions have reduced with an increase in Informal admissions. Patients are kept under domiciliary supervision and progress reports are sent to the Psychiatrists who have treated the patients, and re-admission is often avoided by the intervention of the Psychiatrist and the patient's General Practitioner who may prescribe either home treatment or out-patient treatment.

Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic

This Clinic has been attended regularly by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer for the past three or four years, and recently by the Mental Welfare Officer and the Trainee Mental Welfare Officer who have been given valuable insight into the out-patient work of the Psychiatrists. The Mental Welfare Officer at the clinic obtains a full social history from every new patient, and, if the Psychiatrist thinks it necessary, the patient's relatives are visited at home for further details. Appointments to see the Psychiatrist are made by the Mental Welfare Officers for patients who have been discharged after treatment and for patients who do not appear to be maintaining their progress.

Hostels

The City does not possess any hostels yet, but this deficiency has been overcome on occasions by my staff who have negotiated accommodation with various landladies in the City and they have accepted boarders, these patients, usually mentally sub-normals, work regularly and pay their board. They report regularly to the Mental Welfare Officer, either at his office or at the Psychiatric Social Club.

Psychiatric Social Club

This Club, named the "Welcome Club" by the members, opened on the 12th January, 1961. There is a membership of about 36 with an average weekly attendance of 15 to 20. Meetings are held every Thursday evening from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

During the first six months the Council of Social Service rented the Hawbrook Hall to this Authority for the purpose of the Club, but in June the Club was transferred to the schoolroom at Brunswick Methodist Church.

Prospective members are vetted by the Mental Welfare Officers who are present at each weekly session. During the year, apart from the usual meetings, many social events have been held to which patients from Oulton Hall Hospital, Stanley Royd Hospital and the members of the Bradford Psychiatric Social Club have been invited. These social events have been a great success. Other organisations have reciprocated and members have been invited to social evenings at the Council of Social Service Headquarters, Stanley Royd Hospital, and recently to dances at Oulton Hall. During the summer a trip to Otley and Ilkley was arranged for the club members and, despite poor weather, everyone appeared to enjoy themselves.

We are looking forward to transferring to new premises when the Adult Training Centre is opened. Until then the club hopes to organise some money making efforts to enable them to buy equipment for table tennis and billiards, and also records for the record player which was bought for the club by the Health Committee.

Training Centre

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Local Health Authorities may be required to provide centres for the training of mentally sub-normal patients. Wakefield has, however, provided such a Training Centre in rented premises (previously known as the Occupation Centre) since April, 1953.

The staff of the Training Centre consists of Mrs. P. M. Vogeler, the Centre Supervisor, four Assistant Supervisors, and a Centre Orderly. In addition, two Meals Assistants are employed for two hours each mid-day. We were extremely sorry when Mrs. Giles, who had held the position of Senior Assistant since the Centre originally opened, approximately eight years ago, left in May, 1961.

The number of pupils on the register rose to 69, consisting of 56 City children and 13 from the surrounding West Riding areas, and the average daily attendance during the past year was 60. Of the total number on the register, 24 were mongols and the remainder sub-normal or severely sub-normal. Some of them have the double handicap of being physically handicapped, whilst others have epilepsy in various degrees of severity. A total of 16 over the age of 16 years also attended the Centre.

The Centre has been open since April, 1953, and on that first day 37 children of all ages and varying degrees of sub-normality attended. It is gratifying to look back across the years and know that some of the trainees have been found suitable employment, and in most cases have managed to hold their jobs.

Satisfactory progress in most cases was maintained, although there are a few children where prognosis is poor. However, even with these one manages, with correct training, to at least toilet train them and even arrive at some degree of success with other extremely simple activities and pastimes.

At the Centre children are divided into four groups according to their chronological age:—

- (1) Tinies — children between the ages of 3 - 6 years.
- (2) Class I — children between the ages of 6 - 9 years.
- (3) Class II — children between the ages of 9 - 13 years.
- (4) Class III — children 13 years and upwards.

I have explained in previous reports how successfully such grouping can be worked, although the age span in each group appears to be somewhat large. Inevitably this arrangement will be improved with the opening of the new Adult Centre as many of the pupils on attaining the age of 16 years will be transferred from the Junior Centre removing the blockage in the senior group in that department.

The children arrive each morning by special transport. Those living in the City travel in a special single decker bus which collects the children from various vantage points and takes them home again in the afternoon, whilst some of the very young or the infirm are called for at their homes. Similar arrangements are made by the County Health Department who supply a mini-bus and a taxi to transport the children residing in their area. An escort is provided on each of these vehicles to assure the well-being of the children.

One of my Medical Officers attended the Centre each Monday to check on the health of the children, and the Educational Psychologist visited periodically. Cleanliness inspections were carried out on three occasions during the year, and all but one of the children were found to be clean.

The Parents' Association was very active, and they held various meetings — social and otherwise. A Garden Party was held in the grounds of the Training Centre in June, and a number of Wakefield, Ossett and Leeds shops, mills and factories very kindly donated gifts for the stalls. The pupils gave their usual

good display of Country and Maypole Dancing, and they joined in the races later in the afternoon. Mrs. J. Tyas of Wakefield officiated at the opening.

The staff accompanied approximately 50 children to Filey for the day on the 15th June. All went according to plan, and the Wakefield Rotary Club once again generously helped towards the cost of the tea at the Corner Cafe, Filey. The Schools Meals Service very kindly packed an attractive picnic lunch in place of the usual mid-day dinner.

On the 22nd November the finished handwork was on sale to parents and friends and this realised a little over £40.

Although this year we did not hold the usual Open Day, we held our usual Christmas Party. Amongst other festivities, the children and staff enjoyed a visit from Santa Claus, when each child received a gift.

All the staff attended a short course organised by members of the Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped Association, on Physical Education when 'Basic Movement' was the keynote.

Throughout the year a number of students from hospitals for the mentally ill and severely sub-normal visited the Centre to observe the children and the work they do. One party from the Staff Course at the Staff College, Wakefield, all in H.M. Prison Service, were extremely interested. It is pleasant to receive these visitors who very often express surprise at the confident way in which many of the children are able to carry out or tackle their various activities.

Admissions to Hospital

During the year ending 31st December, 1961, the Mental Welfare Officers dealt with the following admissions:—

<i>Mental Health Act, 1959.</i>								<i>Reported</i>			
<i>Informal</i>		<i>Sec. 29</i>		<i>Sec. 25</i>		<i>Sec. 26</i>		<i>and inves- tigated</i>		<i>After-care visits</i>	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	25	9	8	1	16	4	6	1530		1866	

NOTE.—Section 25 is concerned with a patient's compulsory admission and detention in hospital for observation. The maximum period being limited to 28 days.

Section 26 is concerned with a patient's compulsory admission and detention in hospital for treatment.

Section 29 relates to patients being admitted to hospital and detained by reason of an emergency and, to comply with the requirements of Section 25, would involve undesirable delay.

Number of Patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.61

	Mentally Ill				Sub-normal				Severely Sub-normal				Total				GRAND TOTAL
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		(17)
(a) Attending day training centre	-	-	-	-	14	19	3	9	-	-	-	-	14	19	3	9	45
Awaiting entry thereto	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	8	2	10
(b) Resident in residential training centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting residence therein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Receiving home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Resident in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	4	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	5	13
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Receiving home visits and not included under (a) and (d)	1	-	45	107	-	-	13	31	-	1	14	11	1	1	72	149	225
(f) Others (including not yet visited)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	4	6
(g) Number of patients involved at (a) to (f)	1	-	49	111	14	19	18	43	2	1	20	14	17	20	87	168	292

PART IV

EPIDEMIOLOGY

The total number of cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases statutorily notified during the year amounted to 688. Details of these cases analysed according to age and ward distribution are shown in Table II.

For the purpose of statistical returns to the Ministry of Health no regard is paid of cases coming to notice and the Ministry is only interested in written notifications received from Medical Practitioners in accordance with the requirements of Section 144 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and subsequent regulations. This state of affairs is I feel unfortunate as a true picture of the incidence of infectious disease is not available and whilst recourse could be made to enforcing Medical Practitioners to notify cases coming to their notice, I do not think this would be a satisfactory solution. A further 97 cases came to my notice as a result of home visits, reports received from the Public Health Laboratory, and from reports submitted by head teachers, etc. Details relating to the various infectious diseases are as follows:—

Poliomyelitis

There was one mild case of Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis in 1961. This concerned a young boy aged 3 years, who was admitted to the Seacroft Isolation Hospital on the 18th November, 1961.

Diphtheria

There have now been no cases of Diphtheria in the City since 1956.

Dysentery

A total of 27 cases were notified during the year, whilst a further 80 came to notice as a result of reports received from the Public Health Laboratory. Seven of the cases notified were in respect of persons normally resident outside the City.

Encephalitis

One case, a child of 5 years, was notified during the year.

Erysipelas

Only 1 case was notified during the year.

Measles

A total of 609 cases of measles were notified during the year. All the patients, with the exception of ten, were under the age of ten years.

Meningococcal Infections

One case only was notified and involved a child under 1 year of age.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

One case of pemphigus neonatorum, an illness affecting babies, was notified during the year.

Pneumonia

Seven cases of pneumonia, all adults, were notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year, although 3 of the patients normally resided outside the City.

Scarlet Fever

A total of 13 cases were notified during the year, and a further 11 cases came to my notice as a result of admissions to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and returns submitted by the Head Teachers. None of the cases was fatal and all were mild in character.

Whooping Cough

A total of 22 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, and 1 additional case was brought to my notice.

Tuberculosis

The number of primary notifications of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths attributed to this condition during 1961 were as follows:—

Age Group in years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24 ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 - 44 ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 64 ..	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 - 74 ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and over	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals 1961	9	3	—	1	4	—	—	—
1960	8	9	—	—	1	1	—	1
1959	7	1	2	2	3	4	—	—

Outbreak of Infectious Jaundice

An outbreak of Infectious Jaundice occurred during February, 1961. Four schools, Flanshaw Infants, Waterton Infants, Kettlethorpe Junior and Thornes House, each had children suffering from the condition, which is extremely difficult to control once it takes a hold, particularly as children can suffer from a mild form of the condition which is not recognised. It is thought that all children who have had the condition whether in its full or in sub-clinical form carry the virus in the faeces for several weeks after they appear to be better.

In an attempt to control the spread of infection arrangements were made at Flanshaw Infants' School for disposable paper towels to be made available until at least one month after the last case of Jaundice occurred in place of the roller towels provided. In Waterton Infants' School the number of cases was similar and children who returned to school after having suffered from Jaundice were asked to take their own hand towels.

In the other two schools Towelmasters had been installed, and therefore no extra precautions were required other than the education of the children about the way in which the condition is transmitted. Visits were paid to all homes of affected pupils, and advice was given to the parents on the means to adopt to prevent a spread of the infection.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following report has been prepared by Mrs. E. W. Cohen, S.R.N., S.C.M. (1st part), Q.I.D.N., H.V.Cert., Venereal Diseases Social Worker, who was appointed jointly by the West Riding County Council and the City of Wakefield to succeed Miss H. Walker on her retirement in December, 1960.

Eight sessions weekly are held at Clayton Hospital, Department 15, under the direction of Dr. John Burgess, Consultant Venereologist, for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. The Social Worker is present at four of the female sessions to give help and advice where needed to new and old patients. Here the patient, in complete privacy, gives the necessary information and any problem which may affect her attendance for treatment is discussed in a practical and sympathetic manner.

Contacts

It is desirable that the contacts of all infected patients should attend for examination as soon as possible. To this end, the Medical Officer urges the patient to arrange for his or her own contact to attend, and in most cases this is effective. However, in certain cases the patient will not again be seeing his or her contact or has insufficient knowledge of address or identity, and the Social Worker must search for and visit the contact and make an early appointment for attendance at the Clinic.

During 1961 the Social Worker was able to arrange for 13 contacts to attend.

Defaulters

Fortunately "defaulting patients" — those who have not completed their treatment or observation — are not numerous. Such patients are requested by letter to return to the Clinic but if there is no response they are visited at home or perhaps at work and generally the response is good. Every effort is made to encourage patients to continue their treatment and practical help is given.

During 1961 the Social Worker made 56 such visits.

Routine Blood Tests in Pregnancy

Routine blood tests continue to be taken by Medical Officers at Ante-Natal Clinics and by General Practitioners and expectant mothers having a positive blood Wasserman reaction are referred to the Special Treatment Clinic for further investigation and treatment if necessary.

Promiscuity

From the number of teenagers attending the Clinic it is apparent that the young people of today continue to take risks. It is, however, refreshing to note that whilst some accept it as a way of life, quite a number are ashamed and very upset. Guidance is given and the whole subject discussed confidentially.

Prevention

Recent propaganda on the Television appears to have had some effect as during the past year four teenagers attended the Clinic on their own initiative following a T.V. programme on the subject. One of the youngsters had taken the risk some eighteen months previously!

Syphilis

There was no reported case of either Early or Congenital Syphilis. There were 3 cases of Late Syphilis.

Gonorrhoea

During 1961 there was an increase in the number of reported cases of Gonorrhoea, there being 16 males and 12 females found to be infected as against 14 males and 3 females in 1960.

Visits by the Social Worker

No. of visits and revisits to Contacts	22
No. of visits and revisits to Defaulters	144
No. of visits — Miscellaneous to Doctors, Hospitals, etc.	61
	<hr/>
	227
	<hr/>

After many years' service as Sister in charge of the Special Treatment Clinic at Clayton Hospital, Sister Nicholson retired in October, 1961.

I should like to express my appreciation of the courtesy, help and friendliness shewn to me by Dr. Thompson, his Nursing Officer and Health Visitors whenever I have had occasion to contact them. Also I should like to thank Dr. Burgess for his considerable help and guidance whilst I have been groping my way in this new field of work.

TABLE II.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1961.
(Corresponding figures for previous 2 years appear in columns 1 & 2)

DISEASE.	Total all ages 1959	Total all ages 1960	Total all ages 1961	AGE DISTRIBUTION 1961										WARDS 1961										Non-Resident							
				0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and up	Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths	W. Alverthorpe	E. Alverthorpe	St. John's	Northgate	Eastmoor	Lupset		Westgate	Belle Vue	Calder	Sandal	Kirkgate		
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dysentery	110	6	27	3	3	-	4	14	2	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	13	3	1	-	-	6		
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Erysipelas	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Food Poisoning	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Measles	731	235	609	21	56	86	97	106	233	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	40	60	28	11	9	90	59	15	48	217	32	-	-	-	
Meningococcal Infections	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	12	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	4	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
Polio-Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Scarlet Fever	33	18	13	1	1	3	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	4	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	22	30	22	1	1	2	6	3	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	3	-	2	4	2	3	-	-	-	
Totals	928	303	688	26	61	94	103	114	260	13	2	7	2	4	2	20	-	44	62	22	14	97	60	30	60	222	36	11	-	-	-

PART V

REPORTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH MISCELLANEOUS
SERVICES

1. National Assistance Act, 1948 — Section 47 —
Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in need of
Care and Attention
2. National Assistance Act, 1948 —
Incidence of Blindness
3. Staff — Medical Examinations

**National Assistance Act, 1948 — Section 47
Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in
Need of Care and Attention**

No cases were dealt with under Section 47 during 1961. One elderly man caused me concern, but he agreed to removal to an Old Persons' Home without the need to apply for an Order.

**National Assistance Act, 1948 —
The Incidence of Blindness**

The Director of Welfare Services informs me that 16 persons were admitted to the Blind Register, and 11 persons were admitted to the Partially Sighted Register during 1961. The following table shows the follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons.

*Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.
Year ending 31st December, 1961*

	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 ..	16	4	—	7
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	1	—	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	—	—	—

Staff Medical Examinations

During 1961, 156 employees were examined by the Authority's Medical Officers who determined their fitness for entry into either the Council's Sickness Pay Scheme or Superannuation Scheme.

PART VI

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- (a) Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector on Sanitary Inspection of the Area
- (b) Report of the City Analyst
- (c) Wakefield Swimming Baths
- (d) Sewage and Sewerage Disposal
- (e) Wakefield Water

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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

General Remarks

It is interesting to compare the total number of complaints which have been received in the Health Department during the past few years. The consistency of this figure indicates that although considerable effort is being made in the clearance of unfit property a percentage of the citizens are still dissatisfied with their living conditions. There is little doubt that this is at least partially due to the fact that house to house inspections with a view to preventing the deterioration of property cannot be undertaken, and it would appear that whilst this work has to be foregone complaints will still flow in at the same rate and properties will continue to become ripe for clearance.

During 1961, the total number of properties dealt with by way of clearance procedure fell considerably below the figure for the previous year. An examination of the statistics contained in the report under the heading clearance of unfit houses will reveal that the period between the making of an Order and its confirmation by the Minister has still been over six months, and in most instances a period of eight or nine months is necessary. This is a source of inconvenience to the local authority, and makes it difficult to plan the rehousing procedure so as to enable it to follow on smoothly with the confirmation of Orders. Recently we have been faced with the position of people having to live in houses subject to confirmed orders for a matter of over twelve months. The embarrassment which this state of affairs can cause will be obvious when it is realised that in condemned houses it is not possible to enforce the execution of repairs, and when the original state of unfitness is allowed to deteriorate over the year the conditions become well nigh intolerable.

The steady decline in the amount of work undertaken in connection with the Rent Act, 1957, has continued and I feel that we shall be left with a large number of certificates in operation until the properties are either dealt with by way of clearance or house to house inspections are recommended using the powers contained in the Housing Act in preference to the Public Health Act.

During 1961 less trouble has been experienced with movable dwellings than in previous years. It is not possible at this stage to form an opinion as to whether this is due to the passing of new legislation, is a natural decline in the use of caravans by certain classes of individuals, or merely that the itinerant caravan

dweller has realised that he will not be allowed to settle within the City.

In Wakefield the applications which have been received have often been associated with do-it-yourself building. People building their own homes find it useful to live on the site in a caravan whilst construction is being undertaken. Little difficulty is encountered with this type of application, particularly if the applicant can be persuaded to undertake the work of drainage and water supply as the first operation. These services can then be used in conjunction with the occupation of the caravan.

In connection with the sale of food, it is a matter of regret that a local company who hitherto have undertaken the processing of milk have been compelled to close down. In this day of the large centralised dairy I feel it is inevitable that sooner or later the small processor will find that he cannot compete on an economic basis with his larger brother.

The sale of food from automatic vending machines which was giving some cause for concern at the time of the preparation of the last annual report does not seem to have developed in Wakefield. The only type of food where the use of vending machines has shown an appreciable increase is the soft serve ice cream and I feel that this will pose a problem to public health authorities for a little while yet.

In the work of food hygiene the year has been particularly rewarding and it is a matter of considerable importance that at least one company in the City employs a public health inspector on their staff so that they may be guaranteed without reliance on the local authority, a satisfactory standard of hygiene, both in the preparation and sale of their products.

Wakefield was one of the first authorities in the country to have a course approved by the Royal Society of Health for the Society's examination in Catering Hygiene and this approval was the direct result of courses on this subject prepared by this Department.

The work of cleaning the air over the City has continued unabated throughout the year, and it is with considerable pleasure that I am able to report little opposition has been encountered so far. The general public seem to be quite willing and in many cases eager, to co-operate with the Department in reducing the amount of atmospheric pollution resulting from the use of smoke producing fuels on the domestic fire. With the continued co-operation of both householder and the industrialist the day when we accept a supply of clean air, as we now accept clean food and water, cannot be far away.

I have indicated in previous years on the lack of interest which members of the public and trade organisations show in the work of the Health Department, and I regret to say that this state of affairs continues. Although approaches have been made to most of the trade organisations whose activities bring them into contact with Public Health Inspectors indicating that we are willing to meet them to discuss problems which arise, the response from the trades has been extremely disappointing, and the only time contact is made is when a point of friction occurs.

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received	1062
This figure is comprised of:—	
Ashbins	308
Rodents	235
Drains	179
Nuisances	121
Housing	149
Miscellaneous	70

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Total number of inspections made	11077
Inspection re complaints	1045
Reinspection of houses under notice	669
Housing Inspections for Slum Clearance	570
Housing Inspections prior to rehousing (relets and municipal applications)	749
Housing Inspections re certificates of disrepair	9
Housing Inspections re overcrowding	11
Houses let in lodging	9
Inspections re tents, vans and sheds	82
Inspections of food shops under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	223
Inspections of food preparing premises	101
Inspections of fish fryers	28
Inspections of ice cream premises	91
Inspections of dairies and milk shops	86
Inspections of bakehouses	26
Inspections of hotel and restaurant kitchens	59
Inspections of public houses and licensed premises	106
Reinspections in connection with food hygiene	448
Inspections of market	114
Inspections of hawkers and open air caterers	7
Visits to abattoir and slaughterhouses for inspection	1413

Visits to shops for food inspection	183
Inspections of factories with mechanical power	153
Inspections of factories without mechanical power	38
Inspections of boilerhouses	18
Inspections of outworkers' premises	15
Inspections under Shops Act, 1950	194
Visits in connection with infectious disease	382
Visits re disinfectoin of premises	14
Visits re rodent infestation	297
Visits re vermin infestation	187
Visits to test drains	61
Smoke observations	106
Other visits re atmospheric pollution	317
Visits to atmospheric deposit stations	331
Inspections of cinemas and places of entertainment	16
Inspections of offensive trades premises	1
Inspections of domestic sanitary accommodation	53
Inspections of public sanitary accommodation	41
Inspections of school sanitary accommodation	18
Inspections of canal boats	10
Inspections of hairdressers' premises	14
Inspections of refuse accommodation	780
Inspections of pet shops	28
Inspections re keeping of animals	39
Interviews with tradesmen	279
Miscellaneous visits	977
Visits to smoke control areas	277
Visits to clearance areas	316
Bedding listed prior to rehousing	56
Noise nuisances	4

Notices Served

Informal notices served	108
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1960)	72
Statutory notices served	44
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1960)	43
Notices outstanding at end of 1961	29
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	147

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 DEFECTS REMEDIED

Ashplaces converted	7
Ashbins provided by owners or occupiers.. ..	295
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed ..	35

Drains

Cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	97
New inspection chambers provided	2
Ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired ..	3
Gullies cleaned out	2
New trapped gullies provided	1

Dwellinghouses

Roof repairs	25
External walls rebuilt, cement rendered or repointed	6
Internal walls replastered	10
Ceilings replastered	1
Floors re-laid or repaired	10
Doors renewed or repaired	7
Fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired..	9
Windows repaired or sashes re-corded	18
New windows fixed	3
New eavesgutters or rain water fall pipes provided..	18
Eavesgutters or rain water fall pipes cleaned out or repaired	37
Handrails renewed or repaired	1
Chimney stacks or pots renewed or repaired ..	4
Smoky condition abated	4
New steps provided or steps repaired.. ..	2

Water Closets

Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	11
Compartments re-built	2
New pedestal washdown pans provided	6
Repaired	8
New seats provided	5
Service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired	6
Water closets and urinals cleansed	2
Lighted and ventilated	5
Sanitary accommodation converted to water closets	4

Water Supply

Service pipes repaired	4
Taps repaired or new taps provided	2
Sinks renewed	9
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	7
Lavatory basins renewed	8

Miscellaneous

Yards and passages cleansed	2
Yards and passages paving repaired or renewed	2
Caravans removed	4

HOUSING**New Houses erected during 1961**

<i>Size of house, i.e. number of habitable rooms</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Built by Corpora- tion</i>	<i>Built by private enterprise</i>
2 rooms	—	—	—
3 rooms	75	72	3
4 rooms	118	105	13
5 rooms	32	14	18
6 rooms	16	—	16
7 rooms	1	—	1
8 rooms	1	1	—
10 rooms	1	1	—
	<hr/> 244 <hr/>	<hr/> 193 <hr/>	<hr/> 51 <hr/>

Clearance of Unfit Houses

During the year confirmation of the following Orders was received from the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

<i>Name of Order</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Popula- tion</i>	<i>Date of represen- tation</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>	<i>Date Con- firmed</i>
Ingwell St. No. 1 and Monk St. No. 4 Com- pulsory Purchase Order	7	17	16 May, 1960	14 June, 1960	9 Feb., 1961
Portland Place Clearance Order	6	16	16 May, 1960	14 June, 1960	20 Jan., 1961

Park Lodge Lane No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order.. ..	18	39	16 May, 1960	14 June, 1960	2 Mar., 1961
Kirkgate Nos. 16 and 17 (Horner's Yard and Mollacrees Yard) Compulsory Purchase Order	42	102	16 May, 1960	14 June, 1960	2 May, 1961
Batley Road Nos. 3 & 4 (Mount Pleasant & Highfield Terrace) Compulsory Purchase Order	50	110	16 May, 1960	14 June, 1960	14 Mar., 1961
Shilling Street Compulsory Purchase Order	97	274	19 Sept., 1960	4 Oct., 1960	16 June., 1961
Garden Street Compulsory Purchase Order	52	141	19 Sept., 1960	4 Oct., 1960	4 May, 1961

The following representations concerning unfit houses were made to the Council during the year.

<i>Name of Order</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Date of representation</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>
Alverthorpe Road No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order	2	4	19 July, 1961	25 July, 1961
Leeds Road Nos. 1 & 2 Compulsory Purchase Order	19	32	19 July, 1961	25 July, 1961

<i>Name of Order</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Popula- tion</i>	<i>Date of represen- tation</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>
Thornes Lane Nos. 17 & 18 (New Brunswick St. Nos. 1 & 2) Compulsory Purchase Order	31	45	19th July, 1961	25th July, 1961
Mellor's Buildings Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	18	44	10th July, 1961	25th July, 1961
Russell Street Compul- sory Purchase Order ..	6	14	18th Sept., 1961	5th Dec., 1961
Mark Lane Compulsory Purchase Order	9	25	18th Sept., 1961	5th Dec., 1961
Thornes Lane No. 19 (Bethel Place) Compul- sory Purchase Order ..	17	50	18th Sept., 1961	5th Dec., 1961
Beaver Street Compulsory Purchase Order	8	22	18th Sept., 1961	5th Dec., 1961
Hope Street Nos. 1 & 2 Compulsory Purchase Or- der	30	64	18th Sept., 1961	5th Dec., 1961
Clarkson Street Compul- sory Purchase Order ..	8	12	18th Sept., 1961	5th Dec., 1961
Back Hatfeild Street Nos. 1 & 2 Compulsory Pur- chase Order	20	41	18th Sept., 1961	5th Dec., 1961
Teall Street No. 1 Com- pulsory Purchase Order ..	26	69	18th Sept., 1961	5th Dec., 1961
Total	194	422		

In addition certificates of unfitness were given in respect of 21 private houses and 2 municipally owned properties.

Houses Demolished

During the year 117 houses were demolished, 78 being in Clearance Areas and 39 individual unfit houses.

Removals from Unfit Properties

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

The district inspectors carried out 749 inspections of dwelling houses in connection with the re-housing of tenants.

RENT ACT, 1957

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year.

Number of applications for certificates	2
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates	2
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	2
(b) in respect of all defects	—
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	6
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
Number of certificates issued	1
Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	2
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	—
*Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	3
*Application in respect of one of these certificates was made in 1960.	

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

During the year 7 licences were in operation, 2 of which were new licences. The dwellings are stationed on 7 different sites.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Registration under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959

Distributors with premises within the City	17
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	178

A total of 7 new registrations was effected during the year.

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954
Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk
Regulations, 1949 to 1953

A total of 244 licences issued under these Regulations was in operation during 1961 and comprised the following:—

- 38 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Tuberculin Tested.
- 36 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.
- 170 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised.
- 2 Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that one of the processing dairies used for Pasteurising milk was failing to meet the necessary standards of hygiene and accordingly the company concerned were notified that unless they could submit satisfactory proposals for the improvement of the plant, it would be necessary to report to the Council that the premises were no longer suitable for the pasteurisation of milk. After a joint inspection of the plant the company accepted my comments, and arrangements were made for the necessary supplies of milk to be obtained from another processing dairy and for the building to be used solely as a reception and distribution depot.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year a total of 86 samples of milk was submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Six samples were reported to be unsatisfactory.

The detailed analysis of the type of milks sampled is shown in the Table on page 75.

In the annual report for 1960, I included some comments on the use of automatic vending machines for the sale of milk. Of the six unsatisfactory samples reported during the year under review, three were obtained from milk vending machines and in each instance the failure was due to the carelessness of the operators in not ensuring correct rotation of the cartons within the machine. Checks on the temperatures of milk samples from these machines have shown that the refrigerating systems are generally efficient.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk to which a Special Designation was Applied

Month	Tuberculin Tested		Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised				Sterilised	
	Methylene Blue		Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity	
	No.	Satis- factory	No.	Satis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	No.	Unsatis- factory
January	2	2	11	10	11	—	—	—
February	2	2	8	8	8	—	3	—
March	2	2	6	6	6	—	1	—
April	5	5	2	—	2	—	—	—
May	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	6	5	14	12	14	—	1	—
August	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
September	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	—
October	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	2	2	4	4	4	—	1	—
Totals	25	24	55	50	55	—	6	6
		1	5					—

Bacteriological Examination of Water

During the year twenty-two samples of water were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The samples comprised:—

Mains water	.. .. .	12
Baths and paddling pools..	.. .. .	6
Spring water	.. .. .	4

Five samples were reported as being unsatisfactory (3 mains water, 1 paddling pool water and 1 spring water).

The three unsatisfactory samples of mains water were all very slightly contaminated with coliform bacilli, but it was not possible to ascertain any cause for this, in each case the contamination was slight and subsequent samples taken from the same area proved to be satisfactory.

The unsatisfactory sample of spring water was taken from a spring situated within the boundary of the City, which supplied a property just outside the City. The matter has been referred to the local authority in whose area the house is situated, and arrangements are in hand for the extension of the water mains to serve this property.

The sample from the paddling pool which was the subject of an unsatisfactory report was taken from the centre of a pool in a park within the City and the contamination was slight. The pool, although regularly emptied and swept out to remove broken glass, etc., is subject to contamination from time to time, due to the actions of people using the park and there does not appear to be any way of preventing this.

In addition to the samples submitted by this Department, routine sampling is also carried out by the Waterworks Engineer.

Bacteriological Examination of other Foods

During the year 38 samples of food were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, and 4 were found to be unsatisfactory.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Type of Food</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Result</i>
1.	Stewed Steak		Satisfactory
2.	Beef Steak Pudding		Satisfactory
3.	Marshmallow		Satisfactory
4.	Marshmallow		Satisfactory
5.	Marshmallow Teacakes		Satisfactory
6.	Marshmallow Teacakes		Satisfactory
7.	Mallowcreams		Satisfactory
8.	Mint Mallows		Satisfactory
9.	Lemon Mallows		Satisfactory

No.	Type of Food	Report	Result
10.	Double Devon Cream		Satisfactory
11.	Double Devon Cream		Satisfactory
12.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
13.	Frozen Egg		Satisfactory
14.	Frozen Egg		Satisfactory
15.	Frozen Egg		Satisfactory
16.	Frozen Egg		Satisfactory
17.	Chicken Soup		Satisfactory
18.	Still Orange		Satisfactory
19.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
20.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
21.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
22.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
23.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
24.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
25.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
26.	Desiccated Coconut	Salmonella Waycross isolated.	Unsatisfactory
27.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
28.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
29.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
30.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
31.	Desiccated Coconut	Salmonella Waycross isolated.	Unsatisfactory
32.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
33.	Desiccated Coconut	Salmonella Waycross isolated	Unsatisfactory
34.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
35.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
36.	Desiccated Coconut		Satisfactory
37.	Double Cream		Satisfactory
38.	Trifle	Coagulase positive Staphylococcus aureus isolated	Unsatisfactory

It is somewhat disturbing to find that unsatisfactory samples of desiccated coconut can still be obtained whenever this commodity is submitted for examination. There have been no outbreaks of food poisoning associated with this product in Wakefield, but the fact that salmonella infections are readily found on sampling gives cause for concern when it is remembered that desiccated coconut is used in the raw state in many confectionery products.

The unsatisfactory sample of trifle (No. 38) was taken from a large bakery. Subsequent to receiving the report further samples

have been taken during 1962. Many unsatisfactory features in the production system which allowed unnecessary contamination to occur were brought to light and have been corrected.

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of water, milk, foods 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 water supplied by the Wakefield Corporation.

Chemical analysis of foods, drugs, fertiliser, and water 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.

Biological Tests for Tubercle Bacilli and Brucella Abortus

A total of 8 samples was submitted for biological tests. All were negative for Tuberculosis, and 6 were reported negative for Brucella Abortus. The remaining two samples which showed evidence of Brucella Abortus were processed and bottled at farms outside the City, and the Health Departments of the authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were notified.

Chemical Analysis of Water

During the year three samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis. One sample was reported satisfactory.

The two unsatisfactory samples both contained an excessive amount of iron, and the only remedial action necessary was the flushing of the mains in the particular neighbourhood.

In addition to the samples submitted by this Department regular sampling is carried out by the Waterworks Engineer and details of these are given on page 108.

Chemical Analysis of Milk

Details of the chemical analysis of milk are shown later in the report under the heading of The Food & Drugs Act, 1955 (page 79). Three of the 28 samples submitted were reported as unsatisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

A total of 142 samples (45 formal and 97 informal) of foods and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year. This number is equal to 24 samples per thousand of the population of the City and is below the standard of 3 samples per thousand suggested by the Minister of Health.

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>	<i>Action taken on unsatisfactory samples</i>
28	3	10.7%	Samples No. 44 and 63 had fat deficiencies of 12% and 15% respectively. Warning letters sent. Sample No. 68 had a solids-not-fat deficiency due to natural causes.

(b) Other Foods

	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number adulterated</i>	<i>Percentage adulterated</i>	<i>Action taken on unsatisfactory samples</i>
Almond Essence	..	1	—	
Beef and Vegetable Broth	..	1	—	
Beefsteak pudding	..	1	—	
Beer (Bitter)	..	7	14.3%	Sample No. 112 contained 4.5% added water. Warning letter to retailer and brewers.
Bread	..	1	100%	Sample No. 99 contained fragments of seed coating. Warning letter to manufacturers.
Bronchial Mixture	..	1	—	
Butter	..	1	—	
Butter Sponge	..	1	—	
Cheese	..	1	—	
Cherry Wine	..	2	—	
Chicken	..	1	—	

<i>Number Number Percentage examined adulterated adulterated</i>			<i>Action taken on unsatisfactory samples</i>	
Chocolate ..	2	—	—	
Chocolate Flavoured Straws ..	1	—	—	
Chocolate Gateaux ..	1	—	—	
Chocolate Pudding ..	1	—	—	
Chocolate Roll ..	1	1	100%	Sample No. 12 was 50% deficient in cocoa content. Warning letter to manufacturers.
Chocolate Sponge ..	1	—	—	
Chopped Ham ..	3	3	100%	Samples Nos. 65, 66, 67 contained 10.6%, 5.3% and 3.9% lead respectively, expressed as a percentage of a slice in contact with the can, and 0.5%, 0.3% and 0.3% as a percentage of the whole sample. Stock withdrawn from sale.
Coffee ..	1	—	—	
Coffee and Chicory Essence ..	1	—	—	
Coffee Gateaux ..	1	—	—	
Crab (Dressed) ..	2	—	—	
Cream ..	4	—	—	
Curd Tart ..	2	—	—	
Custard Puff ..	1	—	—	
Dandelion & Burdock (Drink) ..	1	—	—	
Dripping ..	2	—	—	
Egg Custard ..	2	1	50%	Sample No. 15 contained extraneous vegetable matter. Warning letter to manufacturers.
Eich Cakes ..	1	—	—	

mould. Warning letter to retailers.

Fruit Cocktail	1	—	—	Sample No. 127 contained several patches of mould. Warning letter to manufacturers.
Hamburgers ..	..	1	—	—
Ice cream ..	..	3	—	—
Ice cream powder ..	..	1	—	—
Ice lollipops ..	..	2	—	—
Lemon Jelly ..	..	2	—	—
Lemon Juice ..	..	1	—	—
Lime drink ..	..	1	—	—
Marzipan ..	..	1	—	—
Meat and Potato Pie ..	..	1	—	—
Meringues ..	..	1	—	—
Molasses.. ..	..	1	—	—
Orange Juice ..	..	2	1	50%
Orange and Lemon Slices	..	1	—	—	
Peppermint Cordial ..	..	1	—	—
Plain Flour ..	..	1	—	—
Plum Pudding ..	..	1	—	—
Polony ..	..	1	—	—
Pot Roast ..	..	1	—	—
Potted Meat ..	..	9	3	33.3%

Sample No. 108 contained 19% cereal filler and therefore should be described as "Meat Paste". Samples Nos. 131 and 133 had meat deficiencies of 15.7% and 4.3% respectively. Warning letters sent to manufacturers.

*Number Number Percentage
examined adulterated adulterated Action taken on unsatisfactory samples*

Preserves

Apricot Preserve	..	1	—	—
Marmalade ..	..	2	—	—
Mincemeat ..	..	1	—	—
Raspberry Jam	..	1	—	—
Strawberry Jam..	..	1	—	—
Prunes ..	..	1	—	—
Rhuaka Syrup ..	..	1	100%	—

Sample No. 118 was 95% deficient in chloroform. Stock withdrawn. Warning letter sent to manufacturers.

Rice Pudding	3	2	66.6%
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Sample No. 49 did not state the ingredients on the label in the correct manner.

Sample No. 80. The label was misleading to the purchaser in that it stated "Now with Glucose" and the sample did not contain a significant amount of glucose. Warning letters to manufacturers.

Rose Hip Syrup	1	—	—
-------------------	----	---	---	---

Sausage	5	2	40%
------------	----	---	---	-----

Samples Nos. 11 and 136 had meat deficiencies of 6% and 11% respectively. Warning letter to manufacturers.

Soya Sauce ..	..	1	—	—
Steak Dumplings	..	1	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pie	..	1	—	—

Due to an increase in the fee payable for the examination of samples taking effect after the annual estimates had been prepared, it was necessary to reduce the number of samples purchased during the year so as to keep within the estimated expenditure.

In previous years I have had cause to comment upon the number of complaints which are received concerning foreign bodies in food. During 1961 complaints of this nature have still been received; two related to extraneous matter present in the food, three samples were found to have absorbed chemical poisons from the packing material, and two foods were mouldy when sold.

The unsatisfactory control over the meat content of tinned stewed steaks, potted meats, sausages, etc., has again been illustrated by the fact that both samples of stewed steak, one third of the samples of potted meat, and over one-third of the samples of sausage examined had meat deficiencies.

The sample of beer which was the subject of an adverse report appeared to have been deliberately watered. The brewery owning the public house from which the sample was purchased were very concerned since the beer sampled was their bitter brew; and the Company has taken appropriate action.

FOOD HYGIENE

Number of Food Shops in Wakefield

Grocer and Provision Dealer	..	..	168
Fishmonger and Greengrocer	..	..	43
Butcher	..	..	68
Baker and Confectioner	..	..	34
Fishfryer	..	..	47
Sweets and Confectionery	..	..	72
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	12
Bakehouses	..	..	38
Licensed Houses	..	..	110

The figures given above again vary from those quoted in previous years and this annual variation will continue until it has been possible to complete a detailed survey of all shop premises.

It is pleasing to be able to report that during 1961 following representations from this Department to a large food company they appointed a public health inspector to their own staff to act as a full time quality control officer in respect of all matters appertaining to hygiene in the bakery, the shops, restaurants and mobile vehicles operated by the company. This is the first appointment of its kind within the City, and I understand within the organisation of the particular group of companies to which this bakery belongs. The suggestion once made was acted upon with great alacrity, and from subsequent conversations with the company it appears that they are finding it very useful from their point of view to be able to consult their own public health inspector on the various matters falling within his province.

During the year three courses of instruction in food hygiene were held for the managerial staff of the bakery company to which I have just referred. The organisation of the course was undertaken by the Health Department at the request of the company following criticism of their food handling technique. Each of the courses was attended by approximately 12 persons, each of whom was responsible for the control of staff, great interest was shown judging by the number and nature of questions asked. The syllabus of the course is given below and I should like to take this opportunity of publicly expressing the gratitude which this Department owes to the representatives of the Public Health Laboratory Service, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and to the City Analyst for their ready co-operation in this venture.

During visits to the company subsequent to the courses being given it has been apparent that the personnel attending the course have benefited from their instruction and that the various techniques which were shown to them during the course have been passed on to the personnel in their control.

In view of the success of the course it was suggested to the Education Committee that a similar course should be held for supervisory staff in the School Meals Service, and this was held towards the end of the year. The Royal Society of Health have now approved the course as meeting the training requirements for their Certificate in Catering Hygiene and it is hoped to organise courses at the Technical College during the coming academic year which will enable all food traders within the City wishing to take this qualification to undertake the course of training and then sit for the examination.

SYLLABUS FOR FOOD HYGIENE COURSE

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<i>Lecture No.</i>	<i>Lecturers</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Subject covered</i>
1. Monday, 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. G. K. Thompson The Chief Public Health In- spector, Mr. W. B. Twyford.	What is Food Hygiene and Why is it of Im- portance.	1. Definition of Food Hygiene. 2. Risks involved by bad food hygiene: synopsis of main enteric and food borne diseases: history of improvements over recent years. 3. Precautions: cuts, etc; infectious diseases; colds, sore throats, etc. 4. Personal hygiene. 5. Industrial diseases: Dermatitis. 6. Food Poisoning.
2. Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Director, Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, Dr. L. A. Little.	Bacteriology as applied to Food Hygiene.	1. Introduction to subject. 2. Demonstrations of germs carried on hands, equipment, etc. 3. Dangers associated with re- warming and bad display.

3. Wednesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon.	(a) The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. B. Twy- ford. (b) The Public Analyst, Mr. R. A. Dalley.	Food and Drugs Legis- lation. The Public Analyst's part in food hygiene.	1. Food and Drugs Act: Food sampling; Food inspection: food hygiene regulations. 1. Preservation and colouring. 2. What the Analyst does when he receives a sample. Adulterants, preservatives, colouring matter.
4. Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Chief Public Health In- spector, Mr. W. B. Twyford.	Practical Food Hygiene	1. Responsibility of Management —premises, protective clothing: facilities. 2. Responsibility of supervisors — example, intelligent use of facili- ties, instruction. 3. Responsibility of staff: personal cleanliness; interest in work; practising food hygiene. 4. Construction of premises, etc.
5 & 6. Friday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	The Regional Pest Officer, Mr. M. M. Senior. The Chief Public Health In- spector, Mr. W. B. Twyford.	Pest Identification and Control. Rules of Food Hygiene.	Identification and control of insects and pests. Resume of Course.

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS OF FOOD

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 1961 was 64.

The increasing use of the mobile shop poses certain problems in connection with their control. It will be noticed that the trades which can be included in the registration provisions of Section 109 are very limited, and in the absence of any Regulations made under Section 21 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the only control that it is possible to exercise over this type of trade is by the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, relating to stalls, etc.

It would greatly facilitate control if the users of these vans were required to apply to the local authority for a licence or for registration so that the areas in which they operate may be noted and the vehicles brought in for inspection.

ICE CREAM

During 1961, 35 applications for registration of premises under Section 110 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, were received. Some of these were in respect of changes of occupiers and the total number of premises registered was 233. Only one of the premises is used for the manufacture of ice cream, the others being for storage and sale only.

A total of 20 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
20	17 (85%)	3 (15%)	—	—

The soft ice cream business to which I referred in the last annual report has continued to increase, and as in most other authorities there are now several mobile ice cream factories operating in Wakefield which are completely outside the existing registration requirements. The examinations which have been undertaken indicate that if the cleaning routine is carefully carried out and the ice cream mix is used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions, the product obtainable from these machines is of a very high quality, but the least carelessness in either the cleaning or manufacturing processes can give rise to very poor test results, and there is no doubt that where such carelessness does arise the ice cream can become grossly contaminated.

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938

Section 110

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

Premises used or intended to be used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food for sale, are required to be registered under the abovementioned Act.

The number on the Register at the end of 1961 was 47.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

At the two existing private slaughterhouses the work of improvement to meet the requirements of the new legislation has continued. One slaughterhouse is to be replaced by completely new buildings, and work on this project started towards the end of the year. At the other slaughterhouse the work of improvement has been undertaken throughout the year at times when the slaughterhouse has not been in use, and the improvements were almost completed by the end of 1961. Bearing in mind the necessary inconvenience associated with alterations of this type, the conditions at both private slaughterhouses were satisfactory.

The City Abattoir is to be closed down as soon as a new slaughterhouse has been built and accordingly the amount of work which has been required on these premises has been reduced to absolute minimum.

Generally the standard of hygiene in the slaughterhouse has been satisfactory.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954

A total of 30 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during 1961. Twenty-eight of the licences were renewals and 2 were new licences.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1961

The number of animals slaughtered within the City shows an increase on that for 1960, but is still well below the total for 1959, and previous years. There is no known reason for these quite considerable fluctuations in the kill since the population in the Wakefield district is fairly constant, and there has been no material change in the slaughtering facilities.

A one hundred per cent. meat inspection service has again been achieved.

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Borough Slaughterhouse</i>	<i>Private Slaughterhouses</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Cows	718	2	720
Heifers	436	9	445
Bulls	1	—	1
Bullocks	2562	589	3151
Calves	144	4	148
Pigs	5627	7634	13261
Sheep	15105	2213	17318
	<hr/> 24593	<hr/> 10451	<hr/> 35044

Total 35044

A total of 35,044 animals was slaughtered in 1961, compared with 33,281 in the previous year, an increase of 1,763.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3597	720	148	17318	13261	—
Number inspected	3597	720	148	17318	13261	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	2	6	3	43	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	177	67	—	2	311	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculo- sis and Cysticerci	4.9	9.6	4.05	.03	2.7	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	17	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.08	—	—	—	0.14	—
Cysticerci.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

In the annual reports for the last two years I have commented on the decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in food animals, and once again I would particularly like to draw attention to this one fact. It is difficult to believe that of 4,000 cattle examined during the year three showed evidence of tuberculosis. This indeed is proof of the effectiveness of the Tuberculosis Eradication campaign.

Inspection of other Food

<i>Food</i>						<i>tons</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>qtr.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Bacon	—	1	1	1	12
Fish	—	1	2	0	7
Eggs (Frozen and Dried)	—	—	3	0	0
Grapes	—	—	1	0	12
Ham..	—	—	1	0	3
Meat	—	1	3	0	5
Onions	—	1	0	0	0
Peaches	—	—	—	1	7
Pears	—	—	—	1	5
Potatoes	—	7	2	0	0
Rice	—	—	1	1	0
Tomatoes	—	1	3	0	8
Small amounts of other food	—	—	—	1	2
						—	17	1	1	5

<i>Canned Food</i>						<i>tons</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>qtr.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Meat	..	..	..	..	1086	1	17	2	1	4
Milk..	..	..	..	..	86	—	—	3	1	9
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	1124	—	13	3	1	1
Fruit..	..	..	..	..	1061	1	6	2	0	11
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	101	—	1	3	0	7
						3458	4	0	3	1 4
Total	..	..	..	..	3458	4	18	1	0	9

Disposal of Unsound Food

Unsound meat and offal from the City Abattoir and private slaughterhouses is sold to a contractor whose premises are situated outside the City where it is processed for animal feeding stuffs.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

A total of 5 samples of Fertilisers was taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1961. Four of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition. The remaining sample was not accompanied by a statutory statement of Nitrogen content which was an infringement of Section 1 of the Act, and the manufacturer's attention was drawn to the infringement.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

A total of 7 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1961. The Analyst reports that one of the samples did not comply with the requirements of the Act.

The following registrations, etc., were effected during 1961.

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	—
Total number of premises on register	5

NOTES ON CLEAN AIR ACT

1961 has seen the first full year's operation of a Smoke Control Order within the City of Wakefield, and with the exception of approximately six properties, no difficulties have been encountered in enforcing the Order. The co-operation of the occupants of properties within the area has generally been excellent, and very few complaints have been received in the Health Department concerning the suitability of quality of the various smokeless fuels available. A little difficulty has been encountered from a small batch of houses situated centrally in the area, and this has needed a continuous effort on the part of the Public Health Inspectors to try and persuade the occupants to co-operate with the authority in improving the atmosphere over the City. The continued use of coal in some of these properties had to be reported to the Health Committee on more than one occasion, and although during 1961 no prosecutions were instituted, warning letters were sent out on six occasions.

The City of Wakefield Central Area No. 2 Smoke Control Order was made by the Council on the 11th April, 1961, and confirmed by the Minister on the 22nd September, 1961, to become operative on the 1st July, 1962. In October the Council made the City of Wakefield (Kettlethorpe No. 1) and the City of Wakefield (Alverthorpe No. 1) Smoke Control Orders. Confirmation of the Orders was awaited at the end of the year.

In October a letter was sent to the users of all industrial plant within the City drawing their attention to the fact that the seven year period allowed under Section 2 of the Clean Air Act was drawing to a close and asking them to review their plant to

ascertain whether it would be capable of meeting the requirements of the Act at the end of that time. The response to this letter was generally very good, and in several instances orders for new plant either had or were about to be given.

During the month of December considerable publicity in connection with the Clean Air Campaign was achieved, firstly by the use of vacant shop premises at 43 Westgate as a display centre. The window display was organised by the Coal Utilisation Council, and I am grateful to them for their co-operation. No attempt was made to record the number of people examining the display, but there is no doubt that it attracted a considerable amount of attention. During the same month the National Coal Board Information Centre was opened at Northgate. This is a brand new building with excellent facilities for displaying appliances burning solid smokeless fuel, and for the dissemination of information relating to clean air activities generally, and it is extremely pleasing to note that the National Coal Board are placing so much emphasis on the importance of solid smokeless fuels in addition to the original coal.

Throughout the year a close liaison has been maintained with the members of the Coal Utilisation Council organisation, and also with members of the Coal Merchants Association. We have always enjoyed the full support of the Coal Utilisation Council, and it is pleasing to note that we now have the similar support of the Coal Merchants Association in ensuring an adequate and regular delivery of solid smokeless fuel where the need arises. Every effort will be made to maintain this close liaison in the future.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Eighty-four smoke observations were made during the year. In no case was smoke as dark as or darker than Ringelmann Shade 4 observed, in five cases smoke as dark as or darker than Ringelmann Shade 3 observed, and in twenty cases smoke as dark as or darker than Ringelmann Shade 2 observed. In the other fifty-nine cases the smoke observed was less than Ringelmann Shade 2.

Table I.

Monthly Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges 1960 and 1961

Month.	Tons of total solids per square mile					
	Clarence Park Station		Art Gallery Station		Kettlethorpe Station	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
January	16.06	18.77	16.48	23.63	10.54	10.21
February	9.42	10.87	20.64	17.04	8.34	8.75
March	10.10	7.04	26.13	11.04	8.98	6.60
April	9.66	22.42	14.13	35.48	8.13	10.84
May	14.75	9.86	9.56	9.99	9.44	*
June	15.13	4.62	19.66	31.46	10.80	5.00
July.. ..	14.55	5.60	15.70	17.68	7.60	10.40
August	12.63	11.03	19.63	13.43	13.44	8.30
September	8.72	7.77	13.99	13.46	6.11	6.42
October	17.75	11.40	21.18	16.14	12.77	7.67
November	15.26	8.92	22.31	15.27	11.37	10.04
December	11.54	9.65	13.83	12.48	7.71	11.10
Average per month	12.96	10.66	17.77	18.09	9.60	8.67

*Result invalid.

Table II.

Annual Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges in Wakefield from 1951 to 1961.

Year (Monthly average)	Tons of total solids per square mile		
	Clarence Park Station	Art Gallery Station	Kettlethorpe Station
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	8.80
1958	12.48	17.22	9.93
1959	12.07	20.22	8.08
1960	12.96	17.77	9.60
1961	10.66	18.09	8.67

Table III

Mg. of SO₃/Day Collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch 'A' PbO₂ (Louvered Cover)

Month	Art Gallery	Clarence Park	Kettlethorpe
January ..	2.32	2.64	1.51
February ..	2.59	2.15	0.94
March	2.28	2.46	1.51
April	1.70	1.86	0.98
May	1.39	1.40	0.78
June	1.10	1.17	0.71
July	0.89	0.98	0.71
August ..	0.88	0.98	0.58
September ..	1.13	1.14	0.60
October ..	2.01	1.75	0.96
November ..	2.60	3.02	1.51
December ..	4.27	4.96	2.87
Average ..	1.93	2.04	1.14

Table IV

Result from Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide and Air Filter Apparatus

Month	St John's		Northgate		Belle Vue		Lupset		Calder	
	Smoke mg/ Cu. M	S.O.2 p.p 100 mill.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M	S.O.2 p.p 100 mill.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M	S.O.2 p.p. 100 mill.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M	S.O.2 p.p. 100 mill.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M	S.O.2 p.p. 100 mill.
Jan.	410	396	290	140	310	260	250	263	180	152
Feb.	310	298	250	140	320	226	190	166	150	115
March	300	300	230	69	280	240	160	178	140	123
April	218	194	171	150	361	173	159	172	132	123
May	154	132	92	157	141	135	107	133	100	107
June	110	138	70	108	174	163	81	114	78	84
July	77	92	53	151	113	133	67	89	80	79
Aug.	72	82	67	78	178	141	72	58	78	44
Sept.	126	107	139	100	274	158	104	84	112	67
Oct.	203	168	230	155	320	229	170	164	180	137
Nov.	294	301	324	225	270	229	239	242	362	234
Dec.	483	497	538	405	531	504	379	438	454	529
Total	2757	2705	2454	1878	3272	2591	1978	2101	2046	1794
Ave.	230	226	205	157	273	216	165	175	171	150
	(City Centre)		(North)		(East)		(West)		(South)	

There is little change in the measurement of atmospheric pollution taken during 1961 from previous years. The area of the No. 1 Smoke Control Order is so small that it would not be reasonable to expect its effect to be apparent, but with the coming into operation of the areas made during 1961, it may be possible to see an improvement in the figures to be obtained during 1962.

RODENT CONTROL

The work of rodent control is undertaken by two Rodent Operatives, one of whom also undertakes the operation of the disinfestation of bedding. Unfortunately, this second duty, which occupies his full time two or three days a week, makes it difficult for him to always give the necessary continuity to the rodent control treatments.

The number of visits made during the year shows an increase over the previous year and additional survey work is being undertaken. There appears to have been an increase in the population of rats in the sewerage system, and this has been reflected in certain of the older parts of the town.

Number of inspections made	..	..	2663
Operations at business premises	..	..	113
Operations at private dwellings	..	..	102
Operations at Corporation premises	..	..	29

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Hydrogen Cyanide Fumigation

During 1961 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	..	9
Number of privately owned houses fumigated	.. .. .	Nil

All houses were disinfested by the application of Hydrogen Cyanide Gas undertaken by a firm of specialists in this work.

Spray Disinfection

Municipal houses	.. .. .	11
Other than Municipal Houses	.. .. .	8

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The conversion of the trough closets which were started during 1960 was completed in the early part of 1961, and the only properties now served by trough closets are those due to be dealt with by clearance procedure in the immediate future.

It is not possible to provide water carriage drainage at the properties served by privy middens, pail closets or chemical closets.

The number of sub-standard closets at the end of 1961 was:—

Trough Closets	.. .. .	30
Privy Middens	.. .. .	16
Pail Closets	.. .. .	2
Chemical Closets	.. .. .	3

A total of 431 water closets has been installed in new and existing properties during 1961.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION

Wakefield Corporation operate a bin replacement scheme and levy an annual charge (3/- per annum) 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 1961 8161

Number of ashbins renewed at properties under
the maintenance scheme during 1961.. .. 269

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1961

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

CANAL BOATS

The number of canal boats inspected during 1961 was 8, and the boats inspected were occupied by 11 persons (11 adult males). 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 2, 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 1961 was 85 (an increase of 6).

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

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

Outworkers (Section 110)

Notifications were received of 10 persons employed as outworkers. Inspections were made at the premises in which the work was executed and they were found to be clean.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>			<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>		
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	6	10	—	—	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	332	150	18	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	52	31	—	—	—
Totals	390	191	18	—	—

II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found.</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	5	—	2	—

III. OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing ..	10	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	10	—	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1961

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1961:—

Food and Drug Samples	..	..	..	142
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	5
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	71
Water Samples	..	..	..	3
Water for Radioactivity	..	..	..	12
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	235

The table on pages 79-83 summarises the articles submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples was 15.5 per cent. compared with 10.0 per cent. in 1960 and 12.6 per cent. in 1959.

Milk

The average composition of the 28 samples analysed is shown in the table below, which, for comparison purposes, also shows the corresponding figures for 1960, together with the 1961 figures for Leeds and the minimum composition required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939:—

	<i>Wakefield</i>		<i>Leeds</i>	<i>Minimum Legal Require- ment</i>
	1961	1960	1961	
Number of samples	28	64	2,634	
Solids-not-fat ..	8.71%	8.57%	8.69%	8.50%
Fat	3.52%	3.71%	3.74%	3.00%
Total solids..	12.23%	12.28%	12.43%	11.50%

Three of the 28 samples of milk were fat deficient, to the extent of 3.3, 12.0 and 15.0 per cent. respectively.

Five samples had solids-not-fat below the legal limit of 8.5 per cent., but the deficiencies were shown by the freezing-point to be due to natural causes (that is cows giving poor quality milk), and not to added water.

The one sample of Channel Island Milk included in the above totals had a satisfactorily high fat content.

Foods other than Milk

Nineteen of the 114 samples of food other than milk were found to be unsatisfactory, details being as follows:—

Bitter Beer

Contained 4.5 per cent. of added water compared with the normal product of the Brewery concerned. Samples of the same type taken at five other public houses owned by the same Brewery were satisfactory.

Bread

Submitted by the purchaser with a complaint of the presence of extraneous material was at first thought to contain the pupa of an insect. Microscopical examination, however, revealed that the "pupa" consisted of several fragments of seed husk up to half an inch in length. The contamination, though less objectionable than at first appeared, was undoubtedly disturbing to the purchaser, and rendered the bread "not of the quality demanded".

A somewhat similar complaint was made in regard to an *Egg Custard*, the foreign body in this instance being identified as part of a bilberry. Both cases were indicative of a standard of bakery cleanliness below that required.

A third complaint referred to a *Fruit Cake* stated by the purchaser to possess an unpleasant taste. The complaint was more than justified. Microscopical examination showed the cake to be permeated with extensive areas of mould growth, which could only be accounted for by excessively long or otherwise unsatisfactory storage.

Chocolate Roll

Contained only 1.5 per cent. of dry fat-free cocoa, instead of the minimum of 3 per cent. established by trade custom.

Meat Products

Accounted for more than half the unsatisfactory foods, this no doubt reflecting the high cost of meat and the regrettable absence of legal standards for these products.

Two samples of *Beef Sausages* contained only 44 and 47 per cent. meat respectively instead of the generally accepted minimum of 50 per cent. Three of the nine samples of *Potted Meat* were unsatisfactory. Two were deficient in meat content (containing only 59 per cent. and 67 per cent. meat, respectively,

instead of the minimum expected figure of 70 per cent.); one of these samples and a third sample (which possessed a satisfactory meat content of 81 per cent.), contained cereal filler. Such filler is customary in an article described as meat paste or meat spread, but should not be present in potted meat. The other six samples had meat contents of 73, 78, 79, 82, 87 and 87 per cent. respectively and were free from cereal filler.

An article described as "*Stewed Steak*" should contain not less than 95 per cent. meat. Two tins sold under this title contained only 77 per cent. and 80 per cent. meat respectively, and should have been described as "*Stewed Steak in Gravy*".

Three samples of *Chopped Ham* (of the same brand) showed a black discolouration along one side of the meat where it had been in contact with the seam of the can. Slices of meat cut to include the affected portions had lead contents of 5.3., 5.9 and 10.6 parts per million respectively (i.e. in excess of the recommended limit of 5 parts per million for lead in canned meat).

Canned Rice Pudding

Prominently labelled "Now with Glucose" was found on analysis to contain less than 0.5 per cent. of glucose, and the special emphasis on this ingredient was therefore considered to be misleading. The manufacturers agreed to withdraw the label.

A canned rice pudding of another brand had a satisfactory composition but failed to list the ingredients in the manner required by the Labelling of Food Order.

Orange Squash

Contained in a waxed carton and purchased from a vending machine, possessed an unpleasant smell and contained several patches of mould growth.

Drugs

One of the three samples submitted proved unsatisfactory, this being a *Digestive Syrup* which was 95 per cent. deficient in chloroform compared with the amount declared on the label.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Five fertilisers, but no feeding stuffs, were received for analysis under the above Act. Three Compound Fertilisers were satisfactory in all respects. A sample of Dried Blood was chemically satisfactory, but had been sold without the Statutory State-

ment of nitrogen content required by the Act. A sample described as Liquid Blood Manure was considered to bear a misleading label since the latter implied that the liquid blood content was 99.9 per cent., whereas analysis showed it to be no more than 25 per cent. Over 90 per cent. of the nitrogen content was supplied by Urea, the presence of which was not disclosed on the label.

Atmospheric Pollution

The measurement of atmospheric pollution using deposit gauges and lead peroxide cylinders was continued at the same three sites as in previous years. The results of the monthly analyses appear in the tables on pages 95 and 96.

Water Analysis

A sample of well water, although very hard, was of good chemical purity. Two samples from the public supply were satisfactory apart from their high iron contents (2.2 and 1.4 parts per million respectively). Complaints of unpleasant appearance and flavour commonly arise when the iron content exceeds 0.3 parts per million.

Radioactivity

A sample of the City Water is taken each week and the activity determined monthly on a composite sample. For the first eight months of the year the level of activity was extremely low. Following the resumption of tests by the Soviet Union a slight increase occurred in September, and was followed by a fairly steep rise in the last three months of the year. Despite the rise, the level of radioactivity is still far below the accepted hazardous limit.

Miscellaneous

Two samples of room air were analysed following complaints of "peculiar smells". No abnormal constituents could be detected.

Conclusion

It is once again a pleasure to express my gratitude to my Deputy, Mr. L. A. Perkin, for his assistance in the various problems involved in the above work, and to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. B. Twyford, and his Deputy, Mr. R. Sharp, for their most helpful co-operation throughout the year.

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C., *Public Analyst.*

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate.

In the Westgate End/Horbury Road area infrequent flooding from the sewers does occur. Provision has been made in next year's estimates for the enlargement of the Ings Road sewer, which should give relief.

The screens at the Calder Vale Sewage Works are in poor condition and it is proposed to apply for loan to replace these.

The scheme for the provision of a sludge digestion plant at the Works is held up due to lack of technical staff.

WAKEFIELD WATER, 1961

(I am grateful to the Waterworks Engineer for this report.)

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Bacteriological examinations have been made of the raw water and also of the treated water going into supply. The numbers of these are as follows:—

Raw Water ..	..	..	..	..	9 samples
Settled Water ..	..	..	..	..	4 samples
Filtered Water ..	..	..	..	..	47 samples
Water in supply ..	..	..	..	..	47 samples.

Chemical analyses have been made as follows:—

Raw Water ..	..	..	..	..	8 samples
Settled Water ..	..	..	..	..	4 samples
Filtered Water ..	..	..	..	..	27 samples
Water in supply ..	..	..	..	..	25 samples.

All the above analyses were satisfactory.

The water is liable to plumbo-solvent action and the pH is increased by addition of lime. All chemical analyses include tests for plumbo-solvency.

No contamination was found in respect of any of the samples.

No house in the City is supplied by standpipe.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

	Raw Water from Ringstone Main collected at Ardsley			Raw Water from Ryburn Main collected at Ardsley			Water collected from Tap in 21 King Street, Wakefield		
	9 Mar.	8 June	20 Dec.	9 Mar.	8 June	20 Dec.	9 Mar.	8 June	20 Dec.
Total Solids ..	95	75	60	90	90	95	130	120	115
Mineral Matter ..	70	70	35	65	80	75	100	100	80
Chlorides as NaCl ..	19	20	21	26	30	31	24	26	28
Free Ammonia ..	0.29	0.42	0.35	0.24	0.16	0.26	0.02	0.01	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.06
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.44	0.10	1.35	0.15	0.05	0.55	0.15	0.10	0.15
Nitrous Nitrogen ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen ..	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	Nil	0.5	0.6	0.2
Total Hardness ..	18	38	20	24	30	30	54	52	48
Temporary Hardness ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	18	18	16
Permanent Hardness ..	18	38	20	24	30	30	36	34	32
Alkalinity in terms of C & CO ₃ to M.O.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	18	18	16
Acidity in terms of C & O ..	5	5	4	5	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value ..	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.1	7.7	8.2	6.3
Colour — Hazen Units ..	5	Nil	20	5	Nil	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turbidity — Silica Scale ..	Nil	5	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn. ..	0.15	0.21	0.14	0.29	0.37	0.41	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron as Fe. ..	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.27	0.11	0.31	0.03	Nil	0.04
Lead in Solution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead dissolved in 24 hours ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Free Chlorine—Actual Free ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.03	0.02
Total including Chloramines	0.10	0.04	0.04

(Results expressed in parts per million)

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