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CITY OF WAKEFIELD



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1964







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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS  
KING STREET  
WAKEFIELD

June, 1965

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my 14th Annual Report on the Health of the Community during 1964.

The casual reader may wonder why a report dealing with the previous year is so long before being printed but even a modest report of 104 pages takes time to write, and I and those members of my staff who are concerned with its compilation know only too well the difficulties in attempting to avoid a mere repetition of that which was stated in the previous issue and yet it becomes a little more difficult as each year passes to provide original ideas and opinions on many services which, by and large, are carried out with little variation from year to year. On the other hand the discerning reader will observe that changes have taken place and each year continue to take place as existing services expand and as new services are placed upon us by the central authority.

An annual report as its name implies is an annual survey of the work of the Department and each Medical Officer of Health is statutorily required to produce one. They are valuable documents and are much used by the health and other departments of the Corporation and by students and university graduates intent on studying the changing pattern of community life over a span of years. This is the difficulty, as changes in the pattern cannot readily be discerned from one year to the next, but when viewed over one or more decades the changes are striking as a comparison between this report and those of twenty or more years ago would illustrate. The annual report however must not be thought to reflect the total work of the Department as there is far more activity than is written within its covers in which many members of the staff participate and, during the last twelve months, one very good example has been the very great volume of work in connection with the preparation of the City's appeal against the final report of the Local Government Commission for England and Wales and which culminated in the case being heard in the Town Hall during the early part of 1965. During the preparation of that work many duties



including the writing of this report had to be held in abeyance. Let us now go on to consider the statistics which are reproduced at the beginning of the report.

### **Perinatal Mortality**

You will see that the Perinatal Mortality rate has risen from 27.1 in 1962 to 32.2 in 1964. The only way that I can attempt to explain this rise is that there is some factor not visible, but it is in the nature of a form of stress which inclines still-births to increase. Stress, anxiety and other mental attitudes will always have some bearing upon the unborn infant and its condition in utero.

### **Maternal Mortality**

Two mothers died in childbirth in 1964 compared with one in the previous year, and none in 1962. This was regrettable, but it is one of those things which cannot be fully explained. It happens occasionally, never purposefully, seldom through neglect, but often through the mother's ignorance of what to do.

### **Deaths**

You will observe that in 1964 more males died than females, whereas the previous year the reverse applied. Wakefield's death rate during 1964 was 13.3 per 1,000 population, compared with the national average of 11.5. A glance at the general classification of deaths shows that more than half of the persons who died during 1964 had illnesses attributable to the heart and circulatory system. Deaths from Cancer showed a decline from 1963 but the figure itself is still high and the illness, like the deaths from the heart and circulatory system comes within the category of the "killer diseases".

We are faced with a problem that will increase as the years pass of a population of aged persons, and this will produce difficulties for the welfare services, particularly as the number of women over the age of 65 living alone is increasing, even though it is far easier for a woman to live alone than a man. Those cases where a man who has worked outside the home during his life has to end his days alone in his home owing to his wife pre-deceasing him often produces an unhappy existence for the remainder of his days.

### **Comparison of vital statistics over the last ten years**

The birth rate has risen from 14.8 per 1,000 population in 1955 to 16.2 in 1964, yet this is still 2.2 per 1,000 population below the national average for England and Wales. Over the same period, the death rate has risen from 12.6 to 13.3. but it is pleasing to note



that the infant mortality rate has fallen from 39.5 to 16.4. A very marked fall is also recorded in the perinatal mortality rate where the figures have dropped from 68.0 to 32.2. We can detect, therefore, that progress in the preventable conditions has been achieved, particularly in infant mortality and, as I have said many times in the past, this is the index of the health of the population and is indicative of the care which the pregnant mother receives from her Doctor and Midwife.

I am concerned with the number of suicides that are shown in causes of death, particularly in the age group 25 to 44. The numbers have fluctuated between 1 and 4 for each year since 1957. Suicides of young persons is tragic and indicates some considerable instability. A youngster not brought up with the ability to face difficulties which have come so great that he has to take a final way out of them. Some might say that desperate situations require desperate measures and although this is partially a truism, it is not necessarily so. Surely it must be instability, a serious omission in the building of his character that will cause a youngster to take his or her own life. I sincerely hope and trust that next year we shall not have to report suicides in this particular age group.

### **Care of Mothers and Young Children**

A very great deal of supportive and preventive work is carried out under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, including the care of the unmarried mother, advice to mothers on child upbringing and the establishment of mothers clubs, which are growing in popularity. At these clubs the Health Visitor is given an opportunity of meeting mothers on common ground and discussing with them the care and upbringing of their children. Unfortunately there are mothers who would benefit by attendance but don't and consequently have to be visited in their own homes. Such mothers miss a very great deal of discussion which goes on at these clubs where mothers are very often outspoken and are not afraid to discuss problems which beset them. Whatever the subject may be at these weekly meetings, be it shopping, food hygiene, even hair styles and dress-making, they do tend to bring the mothers together and provide a useful exchange of ideas under the guidance of a Health Visitor or Doctor should one be present.

### **Midwifery Service**

This service has continued along similar lines to previous years and is very satisfactorily conducted.

Since the departure of Mrs. Burr ridge, the Physiotherapist, who carried out the relaxation mothercraft classes at the various



centres, the Health Visitors have had to step in and, together with the Midwives, take a very active part. I should like at this point to make reference to a body which has recently been set up and is called the National Childbirth Trust. It is a voluntary body formed of women whose children have been born in rather a special way, and as a Medical Officer of Health and former Obstetrician I fully approve of what is being done by these dedicated persons. This view is shared by many countless professional persons, Midwives, Health Visitors, Physiotherapists and Doctors. This organisation is not a body of women who set out with the intention of merely doing good. They have a purpose to fulfill to which they are dedicated, and this is to help to dispel fears that occur during pregnancy, but at no time do they attempt to interfere in the relationship that exists between the mother and her Obstetrician or General Practitioner or Midwife.

For a long time now I have been struck by the fact that the mother has tended to become a complete passenger during the birth of her child, and in the majority of cases I consider this to be entirely wrong. Where a mother is properly prepared for the birth of her baby and her innermost fears are dispelled, I am quite satisfied that this makes for far greater ease during labour. I am aware that what I am saying is not in accordance with the views of the Cranbrooke Committee but I have always held the opinion that childbirth is not a disease but should be a happy home event. Of course there are exceptions, and we have an excellent Flying Squad Service at Manygates Hospital for any emergencies that may arise. I have seen the workings of the lay persons and the professionals in this Trust and I am most impressed with the commonsense and practical outlook that they display, and here and now I wish to dispel any fears that members of the Council may have or indeed any person reading this report that this Trust is a meddling body. This is not the case. They are there to help when they are required, whether it be by the mother or the Doctor in charge. As an appendix I have set out in full a description of the aims and methods of the National Childbirth Trust. In this town our Health Visitors and Midwives are extremely keen on this method of preparation of mothers and some headway has already been made in keeping mothers happy about their unborn children and dispelling fears which arise by teaching them how to relax and how to breath at the proper moment for when the occasion arises at the parturition.

### **Mental Health Service**

The mental health service is increasing in its activity and we



have a very happy relationship with Stanley Royd Hospital. Mr. Grainger the Senior Mental Welfare Officer deals with this part of the activities of the Health Department extremely well. He has an oversight of the Training Centre at Lawefield Lane where we have made considerable progress in carrying out contract work. Mrs. Vogeler the Supervisor is always full of new ideas and thoughtful suggestions and it is our aim to train mentally subnormal persons to do a job so that they can earn their own living at some factory or works within the City. It can be seen that if we don't achieve this end we shall need to expand our adult centre. There is no doubt that the Training Centre will continue to be a need for the less able mentally subnormal persons. I would like to say how grateful we are to Mr. Oliver Stonehouse who has helped us with contract work, and to the other bodies and organisations within the City who purchase finished articles that are manufactured such as link mats, mop heads, and small articles of furniture — step ladders, newspaper racks and book cases. We are grateful too to the West Riding Executive Council for giving us work which certain girls can do at great speed. This consists of stamping doctors' prescriptions and it is quite enlightening to see the speed at which some girls can stamp a block of 100 prescriptions without a mistake. At first it was strange but now they manage it with the greatest of ease.

We were lucky in September to acquire and open Stoneville Hostel and are grateful to the Ministry of Health for making it available to us at the price of a peppercorn of £1. The hostel was previously under the control of the Wakefield Hospital Management Committee No. 9, who found it was surplus to their requirements. Our original idea was to use it as an aid to preventive as well as rehabilitative action, but the preventive action has not materialised as I would have hoped and the administration of the hostel is proving a considerable financial drain on the Corporation. The Warden and Deputy Warden are extremely perspicacious people and with the Health Committee's agreement the hostel is now being used for both sexes and so far no trouble has been experienced with this venture. I am sure that as time passes more and more persons will be attracted to the hostel but one of the dangers that must be avoided is to allow elderly persons to use it as it would become more of a home for elderly senile persons rather than a hostel for the purposes of rehabilitation. I do trust that the Corporation will allow it to continue as mental health work is going to increase more and more as the stress of living continues. I must state that I am grateful to Dr. Oakley Consultant Physician at Stanley Royd Hospital who has very kindly supervised the conditions of patients in the hostel and given me good advice from time to time.



### Conclusion

Finally, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen let me say how grateful I am to the Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Boston and his Deputy, Councillor Hutchings for their great help, and to all members of the Health Committee for their encouragement during the past year. Looking back I agree that there is a very different pattern of activity emanating from the Department to when I first arrived here in 1951. New legislation has made things very diversified and brought us new responsibilities to bear and new activities to carry out.

I must thank my Chief Administrative Assistant, Mr. Baume for his unfailing help and advice, and the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Twyford for the excellent way in which he organises his section. Thanks are also due to Mrs. Pounder the Home Help Organiser, Mrs. Ward my Superintendent Nursing Officer, and finally to my own Secretary Mrs. Wood who is of such great value to me in keeping my memory jogged and encouraging me in the work which I do.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. K. THOMPSON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964

*Chairman:* Alderman Leonard Boston, J.P.

*Deputy Chairman:* Councillor D. Hutchings

The Mayor, Alderman J. Marsh, J.P.

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

Councillors Mrs. W. Alexander, H. Clark, J. Deen, R. Gill, H. S. Grainger, T. E. Hirst, J. W. S. Howarth, J. Howarth, F. A. Kilburn, W. Musgrave, Mrs. I. E. Senior, J. H. Taylor.

### *Non-Council Members:*

Mrs. M. A. Howarth, Mr. W. Ives, Mrs. M. Howarth.

### *Appointed upon nomination from other bodies:*

Mr. C. R. Duffin, J.P., and Mr. D. J. Watson, 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.

Mr. S. G. Beaumont, O.B.E., representing Hospital Management Committee No. 10, Wakefield "B" Group.



## HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1964

### *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 6091  
Telephone No.: Home, Wakefield 4691

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

GEORGE FIRTH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

### *Assistant Medical Officer:—*

D. MORTIMER, M.V., CH.B., D.P.H.

### *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:*

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) (Resigned 30.4.64).  
A. BARKER, (a), (b), (c) (Commenced 27.7.64).

### *District Public Health Inspectors:—*

J. R. GRACE, (d) (from 6.7.64).  
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 (to 5.7.64).  
 F. W. HICK  
 D. PERKIN (from 14.9.64).  
 J. S. SMITH (from 7.9.64).

- (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.
- (d) Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Examination Board.

*Superintendent Nursing Officer and Superintendent Midwife:*

Mrs. S. STANLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (PART I), H.V. CERT., DIP.H.E.  
 (Resigned 13.3.64)  
 Mrs. A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (from 23.4.64)

*Health Visiting Staff:*

Mrs. C. ARBLASTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.(PART I), H.V.CERT., (from 22.7.64)  
 Mrs. R. LORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.  
 Mrs. M. P. A. MARSTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.  
 Mrs. M. MEE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.  
 Mrs. B. M. PRASHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.  
 Mrs. N. REDFEARN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.  
 Miss E. G. STABLES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.  
 Mrs. M. B. TOPLIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.  
 Mrs. A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., (to 22.4.64)

*Assistant Health Visitors:*

Mrs. C. ARBLASTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.(PART I), (to 21.7.64)  
 Mrs. G. BATEMAN, S.R.N., (Commenced 2.9.64)  
 Miss A. C. BOULTON, S.R.N., (Resigned 5.9.64)  
 Miss K. GALLAHER, S.R.N.  
 Mrs. B. LEVERTON, S.R.N., (Commenced 1.9.64)  
 Mrs. E. TATE, S.R.N., (Commenced 29.6.64)  
 Miss M. G. WINTSER, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Commenced 1.1.64)

*Home Nurses:*

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



*Full-time:—*

Mrs. L. ATACK, S.R.N.  
 Miss L. G. BATTAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse  
 Mrs. S. R. FIELD, O.N.C., S.R.N., Queen's Nurse (Resigned  
 22.3.64)  
 Mrs. D. HARGREAVES, S.R.N., (Commenced 13.4.64)  
 Mrs. D. HARPIN, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse  
 Mrs. M. J. KNEE, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse  
 Mrs. E. C. HOGARTH, S.R.N., (Commenced 13.4.64).  
 Miss P. A. LEADBEATER, O.N.C., S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. I. F. LESLIE, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. B. MCCORMACK, S.R.N.  
 Mrs. J. E. SOWERBY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse

*Part-time:*

Mrs. E. HOLLAND, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse

*Municipal Midwives:**Full-time:—*

Miss I. M. AKESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. B. CROWTHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. V. HALL, S.C.M.  
 Mrs. B. HARRISON, S.C.M.  
 Miss S. C. HOPLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Mrs. S. GAUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 Miss I. LESSONS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Part-time:—*

Mrs. B. CLARKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Commenced 1.6.64)

*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. P. M. BURRIDGE, M.C.G., SOC. PH., (Commenced 1.1.64)

*Dental Attendant:* Mrs. B. WARD

*Domestic Help Organiser:* Miss M. DRIVER.

*Venereal Diseases Social Worker (part-time):*

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

*Supervisor, Training Centre:* Mrs. P. M. VOGELER

*Warden, Stoneville Hostel:* Mrs. J. JACKSON

*Ambulance Officer:* G. F. HOULDSWORTH, (Commenced 1.2.64)

*Assistant Ambulance Officer:* M. G. MOUNTAIN.

*Mental Welfare Officers:*

J. P. GRAINGER, S.R.N., R.M.P.A.—Senior  
C. ROBINSON

*Assistant Mental Welfare Officer:*

Mrs. F. APPS

*Chief Administrative Assistant:* G. F. BAUME

*Administrative Assistant:* J. CHARLESWORTH, (Resigned 15.11.64)

*School Health Service Clerk:*

Mrs. D. WOOD

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

*Clerks:*

Miss A. ARMITAGE

Mrs. A. COWGILL

G. S. COWGILL

Miss S. CREWE, (Commenced 6.7.64)

Mrs. J. CUNNINGHAM, (Resigned 24.5.64)

Mrs. J. M. GIBSON

Miss B. HARVEY

Miss M. HODGSON

Miss C. INCE, (Resigned 27.12.64)

Mrs. S. LAWTON, (Resigned 18.5.64)

Mrs. P. A. MITCHELL

Mrs. E. MOUTREY

M. R. OLIVER

Mrs. V. SATTERSFITT

Miss J. THORNBUR, (Commenced 5.8.64)

Mrs. P. A. THORNDYKE, (Resigned 28.12.64)



## PART I

## SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

## VITAL STATISTICS

## PART I

## SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

1. Area of County Borough	.. ..	5,801 acres
2. Population (a) Census 1961	.. ..	61,268
(b) Registrar General		
Mid-Year 1964	.. ..	60,130
3. Number of dwelling houses at 31.3.64.	.. ..	19,617
4. Density of Population	.. ..	10.4 peracre
5. Rateable value at 1.4.64	.. ..	£2,143,737
6. Product of a penny rate 1963/64		
(a) Gross	.. ..	£8,746
(b) Net	.. ..	£8,761

## 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		1964	1963	1962
Legitimate—	Male .. ..	468	451	467
	Female .. ..	444	414	447
Illegitimate—	Male .. ..	32	19	32
	Female .. ..	33	26	31
Total .. ..		977	910	977
Birth rate per 1,000 population		16.2	15.1	16.1
Birth rate adjusted by application of comparability factor ..		16.6	15.4	16.8
Birth rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales) .. ..		18.4	18.2	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent. of Total live births .. ..		6.65%	4.96%	6.45%



Still Births				1964	1963	1962
Legitimate—	Male .. ..	..	..	10	5	11
	Female .. ..	..	..	7	11	5
Illegitimate—	Male .. ..	..	..	—	1	2
	Female .. ..	..	..	1	1	—
Total ..				18	18	18
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) .. ..				18.1	19.8	18.1
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) in England and Wales .. ..				16.3	17.3	18.1
Total live and still births ..				995	928	995
<b>Infant Mortality</b>						
Infant deaths under 1 year of age				16	25	18
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .. ..				16.4	27.5	18.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .. ..				13.2	27.7	17.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..				61.5	22.2	13.8
Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births (England and Wales) ..				20.0	20.9	21.6
<b>Neo-Natal Mortality</b>						
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births .. ..				14.3	13.2	11.3
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births .. ..				14.3	8.8	9.0
<b>Perinatal Mortality</b>						
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .. ..				32.2	28.0	27.1
<b>Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)</b>						
Number of Deaths .. ..				2	1	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .. ..				2.0	1.1	—

Deaths	1964	1963	1962
Males .. .. .	409	430	403
Females .. .. .	393	445	422
Crude death rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	13.3	14.5	13.6
Death rate adjusted by application of comparability factor ..	13.3	14.5	14.0
Death rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales) .. ..	11.5	12.2	11.9

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>	1964	1963	1962
Tuberculosis (all sites) .. ..	3	3	5
All other infectious conditions ..	1	6	2
Diseases of the respiratory system	106	144	121
Heart and circulatory system ..	436	460	442
Cancer .. .. .	124	137	113
All other causes .. .. .	132	125	142



## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Deaths
1955	59,630	885	14.8	754	12.6	35	39.5	68.0	—
1956	59,650	845	14.2	814	13.6	22	27.2	47.5	—
1957	59,590	945	15.8	736	12.3	21	22.2	47.4	—
1958	59,740	900	15.1	755	12.6	29	32.2	52.2	1
1959	59,860	894	14.9	743	12.4	27	30.2	37.1	—
1960	59,840	934	15.6	811	13.6	28	30.0	38.8	1
1961	60,038	942	15.6	783	12.9	21	22.3	40.4	—
1962	60,560	977	16.1	825	13.6	18	18.4	27.1	—
1963	60,430	910	15.1	875	14.5	25	27.5	28.0	1
1964	60,130	977	16.2	802	13.3	16	16.4	32.2	2

TABLE I  
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1964.

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 .. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
2. Tuberculosis, Other .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .. .. .	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	2	1	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	8	—	4	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .. .. .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	3	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .. .. .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	2	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	8	9	6	12	6	6
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
16. Diabetes .. .. .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	8	14	14	30	35	35
18. Coronary Disease, Angina .. .. .	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	39	13	31	22	25	35
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	4
20. Other Heart Disease .. .. .	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	10	9	14	18	47	15
21. Other Circulatory Diseases .. .. .	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	5	5	8	—	—
22. Influenza .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	48	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	8	6	11	12
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	11	2	16	6
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	7	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases .. .. .	58	10	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	5	10	3	5	3	10	—
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	—
34. All Other Accidents .. .. .	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	4	2	—	4	9	—
35. Suicide .. .. .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	802	11	5	1	5	—	—	6	2	13	12	130	74	111	96	137	199



TABLE 1  
CAUSES OF DEATH

Rank	Country	Rate per 100,000	Rate per 100,000
1	Poland	10.0	10.0
2	Poland	9.5	9.5
3	Poland	9.0	9.0
4	Poland	8.5	8.5
5	Poland	8.0	8.0
6	Poland	7.5	7.5
7	Poland	7.0	7.0
8	Poland	6.5	6.5
9	Poland	6.0	6.0
10	Poland	5.5	5.5
11	Poland	5.0	5.0
12	Poland	4.5	4.5
13	Poland	4.0	4.0
14	Poland	3.5	3.5
15	Poland	3.0	3.0
16	Poland	2.5	2.5
17	Poland	2.0	2.0
18	Poland	1.5	1.5
19	Poland	1.0	1.0
20	Poland	0.5	0.5
21	Poland	0.0	0.0
22	Poland	0.0	0.0
23	Poland	0.0	0.0
24	Poland	0.0	0.0
25	Poland	0.0	0.0
26	Poland	0.0	0.0
27	Poland	0.0	0.0
28	Poland	0.0	0.0
29	Poland	0.0	0.0
30	Poland	0.0	0.0
31	Poland	0.0	0.0
32	Poland	0.0	0.0
33	Poland	0.0	0.0
34	Poland	0.0	0.0
35	Poland	0.0	0.0
36	Poland	0.0	0.0
37	Poland	0.0	0.0
38	Poland	0.0	0.0
39	Poland	0.0	0.0
40	Poland	0.0	0.0
41	Poland	0.0	0.0
42	Poland	0.0	0.0
43	Poland	0.0	0.0
44	Poland	0.0	0.0
45	Poland	0.0	0.0
46	Poland	0.0	0.0
47	Poland	0.0	0.0
48	Poland	0.0	0.0
49	Poland	0.0	0.0
50	Poland	0.0	0.0

Part II

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES  
National Health Service Act, 1946

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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 1964 towards the provision of Health Centres of the type envisaged when the Act was introduced.

There is however in the Southern part of the City a large housing estate which is served by a community Centre which also houses a branch library and a child welfare centre, and the centre is used daily on an agreed rental by twelve general practitioners to provide them with surgery accommodation. Towards the end of 1964 the Health Committee and Libraries Committee decided to erect a similar building on another large Council estate, and the Executive Council has been asked whether general medical and dental practitioners would like to take advantage of the accommodation for surgery facilities. The outcome of deliberations which are to take place are not yet known.

In a community such as this, there does not seem to be the need to erect premises to house all the local health authority services, general medical and dental services, and it is extremely unlikely that either of these professions would welcome giving up their established surgeries to participate in such a scheme as a composite Health Centre.



## 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. This arrangement of mothers having to journey to a central point has met with 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 1964 was 576, and they made a total number of attendances of 2,102.

Expectant mothers who booked for a hospital confinement attended the Out-Patients Department of the Maternity Hospitals. We have had very few demands for post-natal examinations which are very often carried out by the patient's general practitioner.

### Child Welfare

A summary of the attendances at the various clinics is shown in the following table:—

	Batley Road	Boston	The Cliffe	East- moor	Many- gates	Snape- thorpe	Total
1. Day of Clinic (Afternoons weekly)	Thurs.	Thurs.	Mon. & Thurs.	Tues.	Tues.	Wed.	
2. Number of children who attended during the year and were born in:—							
1964 .. .. .	147	100	180	90	146	118	781
1963 .. .. .	192	80	230	92	106	62	762
1962-59 .. .. .	82	78	103	39	174	49	525
3. Total number of children who attended during the year .. .. .	421	258	513	221	426	229	2068
4. Total number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were under 5 years .. .. .	2544	1732	2658	1496	3192	1494	13116



### Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers both those who book a Domiciliary Midwife and for some who book to have their babies in hospital, were organised by Mrs. P. M. Burrige, Physiotherapist. A total of 142 expectant mothers made 952 visits to the classes which are held at four centres throughout the City as follows:—

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

### Child Welfare Clinics

In the City there are seven Infant Welfare Clinics. Two are held every week at the Principal Child Welfare Clinic, Margaret Street, and the other five weekly clinics take place in the outlying parts of the City. These amply cover the needs of the community, and they are very well attended. At these clinics the children receive professional attention and prophylactic treatment. Health education is propagated by the Health Visitors, by means of talks, films, posters and discussions. The Health Visitor is always assisted by an Assistant Health Visitor, and we are also very grateful for the voluntary helpers who help considerably with the smooth running of sessions.

National Dried Milk is available, but the range of other baby foods is very restricted. These can be obtained from chemists shops, and it has always been my view that clinics should not be used for this type of sale.

### "Children at Risk"

It is known that rubella, haemorrhage and X-ray examination in the first three months of pregnancy all tend to increase the liability of the child to defects such as deafness, mental sub-normality and blindness. Similarly children under five and a half pounds weighed at birth are more susceptible to risk than babies of average weight, whilst unduly prolonged and difficult labour, asphyxia at birth can result in brain damage.



Babies in any of these categories, even though appearing normal, are being kept under strict observation by the medical and nursing staff and other screening tests of their hearing are arranged at the child welfare clinics and their developmental progress is closely followed up by the Doctors at the child welfare clinics. By these means it is hoped to reduce the incidence of serious handicap, mental or physical, as the child grows older by arranging remedial treatment as early as possible in the child's life.

During 1964 a further four babies were added to the register, bringing the total to 84.

### **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 1964 and 1963:—

			1964	1963
National Dried Milk	..	..	5,516	7,377
Cod Liver Oil	..	..	890	871
Vitamin Tablets	..	..	1,378	1,276
Orange Juice	..	..	11,169	10,175

In addition 411 tins of Dried Milk and 816 bottles of orange juice were issued direct to the Hospitals and Day Nursery.

### **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 the Manygates Hospital. An emergency "flying squad" based on the Manygates Hospital serves Wakefield and District. In addition an "Oxygenaire" portable incubator is stored and maintained for constant readiness at the Ambulance Depot and used for the transportation from home to hospital of any premature or young baby.

There were 64 premature live births during 1964, 39 were babies born in hospitals and 24 were born at home. In addition 1 baby born at home was immediately transferred to hospital but died within 24 hours. Of the 24 born at home all survived, but of the 39 born in hospital 4 died within 24 hours of birth and 2 others died between the 1st and 7th day.

In addition there was a total of 13 premature stillbirths — 11 in hospital and 2 at home.



A comparison with the two previous years is as follows:

	1964	1963	1962
Total premature live births ..	64	56	59
Died within 24 hours .. ..	5	2	4
Died within 28 days .. ..	7	5	2
Survived 28 days .. ..	57	49	53

### **Burneytops Day Nursery**

The Day Nursery continued during 1964 to serve its purpose by 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 grounds. The parents leave their children knowing that they will soon settle down to be comfortable and happy under the expert care of the Matron and her staff of five.

Children have the benefit of regular meals and rest. Have plenty of space for playing both inside the Nursery and, in good weather, outside in the large private gardens. There is no doubt that many of the children improve physically and with their general behaviour.

An analysis of the average number of children who attended the Nursery during the last three months of 1964 gave information as follows:—

1. Number of approved places .. ..	47
2. Average attendances — daily	
(a) Under 2 years of age .. ..	3.3
(b) Over 2 but under 5 .. ..	18.7
3. Highest attendance on any one day in quarter	
(a) Under 2 years of age .. ..	7
(b) Over 2 but under 5 .. ..	29
4. Mothers situation	
(a) In full employment .. ..	27
(b) In part employment .. ..	7

### **Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948.**

Two premises were registered under this Act in 1964, bringing the total of three premises with the aggregate number of places being 52.

### **Orthopaedic Clinic and Ultra Violet Light Treatment**

Four children under the age of 5 years attended the Orthopaedic Clinic for exercises and between them made 27 visits, whilst 3 made 18 visits to the Ultra Violet Light clinic.



### Summary of Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age during 1964

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>	<i>Children under the age of five years</i>
Number examined . . . . .	4	217
Number who commenced treatment . . . . .	3	28
Number made dentally fit . . . . .	2	25

(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 . . . . .	—	—
Fillings . . . . .	2	22
Silver Nitrate Treatment . . . . .	—	—
Crowns or Inlays . . . . .	—	—
Extractions . . . . .	2	21
General Anaesthetics . . . . .	1	13
Dentures provided:		
Full Upper or Lower . . . . .	2	—
Partial Upper or Lower . . . . .	—	—
Radiographs . . . . .	—	—

### Nursing Homes

One Maternity Home is registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, and complies with the Conduct of Nursing Home Regulations, 1963.

### 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 to receive care and attention, although on occasions it is necessary to use the Homes of other organisations, voluntary and religious. The Council has agreed to accept financial responsibility for the maintenance of the mother whilst in the home for periods of six weeks before and seven weeks after confinement.



Any contribution which the girl is able to make reduces the amount of the Corporation's liability.

During 1964, the Corporation accepted financial responsibility for eight unmarried women.

The following report has been submitted by Mrs. P. S. Balme, Social Worker to the Pontefract and Wakefield Deaneries Moral Welfare Association, and relates to the activities of the Association during 1964 in relation to residents of the City of Wakefield.

During the year a total of 88 people, of whom 23 were from the City of Wakefield, were referred to the Moral Welfare Worker. The remaining 65 people were from the area of the West Riding County Council. This is quite a large increase over the year 1963 and is probably due to two factors, firstly an overall increase of case load for all Moral Welfare Workers throughout the country, and secondly that since July 1964, there has been a full-time worker in Wakefield who is more accessible.

Of the 23 Wakefield people one was a married woman expecting an illegitimate child, one was a family problem, one was an adoption enquiry regarding a legitimate baby whose mother had died during childbirth, one was an enquiry from a continental Y.W.C.A. on behalf of a prospective aupair girl, about a family with whom she intended to work, one was an enquiry regarding the father of an illegitimate baby from the mother who lived in another area, and 18 were single girls expecting illegitimate children. The ages of the single girls covered a rather wider range than in 1963, the youngest being 16 and the oldest being 29. The actual ages were:—

2—16 years  
2—17 years  
4—18 years  
3—19 years  
1—20 years  
1—21 years  
1—22 years  
1—23 years  
1—24 years  
1—25 years  
1—29 years

Not all of the single girls required the help of residential accommodation in a Mother and Baby Home, but approximately 50% of them have asked for this facility and a great many of these have been admitted to the Haven at Pontefract to which home we are very grateful for all the help and care given to these girls and their babies.



On the 31st December, 1964, there were 6 girls waiting for their confinements, 4 of whom were in a Mother and Baby Home, 4 babies had been placed with adopters, 3 girls had returned home and are bringing up their babies with the help of parents, 3 mothers married and 2 babies were being fostered prior to adoption.

We are extremely grateful for the co-operation of the Children's Department, the Probation Office and the Public Health Department.

### MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

There is an efficient domiciliary midwifery service, working in perfect harmony with the General Practitioners. To further this relationship we have midwives attending three General Practitioners' Ante-Natal Clinics, and I hope this practice will continue to develop. The midwives also attend the local authority ante-natal clinics.

We were fortunate in having a full establishment of seven full-time midwives all the year. In addition a part-time midwife was appointed in June to carry out the nursing of the early discharges from maternity hospitals. Six of the midwives have been approved to undertake Part II district training, and 7 pupil midwives took the last three months of their training with this Authority. The midwives have also participated in the new three months' obstetric courses for student nurses by having these students with them for one day.

During the year 39 midwives notified their intention to practise, 7 of them being employed by the local authority.

The National Childbirth Trust held a weekend seminar at the Principal Child Welfare Clinic in October for the benefit of the midwives and health visitors. The Trust members demonstrated their successful methods of childbirth, and showed some interesting films on the subject. The seminar as a whole was very much appreciated by the staff who attended.

The total number of women confined was 2,424 of whom 453 were dealt with by the City's midwifery staff, 4 by a Midwife in private practice, and 1,967 by the staff in the City's maternity hospital. The number of babies delivered was 2,489 of whom 997 were to residents of the City. Of these 997, 463 were delivered by the district midwifery staff and the balance, 534, were delivered in hospital.



The proportion of domiciliary and hospital births of residents therefore were:—

			<i>Domiciliary</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number	..	..	463	534	997
Percentage	..	..	46%	54%	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.. | .. | 4 |
| (ii) Others .. .. .  | .. | — |

### Inhalational 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 375 cases by the domiciliary midwives and pethilorfan was administered in 252 cases — a very high proportion of the domiciliary cases attended.

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

### Incidence of Congenital Malformations

A scheme was commenced on the 1st January to notify to the Registrar General an analysis of congenital malformations observable at birth in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 13/63.

A total of 27 babies including 6 still-born were found to have malformations.



### HEALTH VISITING SERVICE (Section 23)

The establishment at the end of 1964 was for 12 qualified Health Visitors who are also school nurses and tuberculosis visitors, and 2 Assistant Health Visitors. The numerical establishment however was 8 qualified Health Visitors, of whom two were employed in a part-time capacity and four Assistant Health Visitors and one other Assistant commenced a course of training at Leeds University in October with a view to obtaining the Health Visitor's qualification. The staffing position is not satisfactory, but this is unfortunately a common complaint of authorities in industrial areas, and I fear the situation will deteriorate as a result of the recommendations of the Council for the Training of Health Visitors who seek to recruit prospective health visitors from nurses having a minimum of five subjects in the General Certificate of Education. However in spite of these staffing problems the Health Visitors have been able to carry out an increased number of visits to homes and have assisted in the training of student nurses, student teachers and social workers by introducing them to the activities of their profession.

Health education activities were extensively carried out in schools, ante-natal clinics, relaxation classes and in the mothers' clubs that are held each Tuesday evening in three of the child welfare centres.

Liaison between General Practitioners and Health Visitors is good, and consideration is being given to attaching a Health Visitor to a group practice as a pilot scheme to assess the merits and de-merits.

#### Visits by Health Visitors

The number of visits made by the health visiting staff during the year as compared with visits during the previous year were as follows:—

	1964	1963
Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year .. ..	4389	3552
Children born in 1964		
First visits .. ..	1538	891
Subsequent visits .. ..	2035	1456
Children born in 1963		
First visits .. ..	991	888
Subsequent visits .. ..	112	1405
Children born 1959-62		
First visits .. ..	1860	1473
Subsequent visits .. ..	1650	1323
Persons over the age of 65 .. ..	460	457
Total of all other visits .. ..	1176	958
Total visits to all types of cases ..	10,847	9,100



## **THE FOLLOW UP OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITALS**

There is excellent co-ordination between almoners and nursing staff of hospitals situated in the City and the Department for Health Visitors to follow up cases discharged from hospitals. This is mainly confined to geriatrics and mental patients, but on occasions requests are received from the orthopaedic hospital, particularly when a physically handicapped patient is being discharged.

In the case of geriatrics a Health Visitor attends the geriatric hospital weekly to discuss with the hospital staff the patient's home circumstances before his discharge, to give them an opportunity of deciding whether the home help service and meals on wheels service should be recommended.

Additionally Health Visitors paid 162 special visits to report on patients for whom a bed had been requested in a geriatric hospital. The nature of these visits is to provide the Consultant Geriatrician with a clear picture of the patient's home environments so that he can more easily assess the urgency for admission, having been provided with the patient's physical needs by the General medical practitioner.

## **CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES**

The Co-ordinating Committee took on a new look towards the end of 1964. It became evident that if the Committee was to be of any value there was a need to completely re-organise its structure and aims and with this view in mind, I, as Chairman, suggested at the December meeting that

1. the number of officers from the Health Department who would attend in future should be reduced to three, namely myself, the Superintendent Nursing Officer and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer. To accomplish this end it was decided that each of us would obtain social histories from the field workers in the Department of the cases on the agenda;

2. to reduce unnecessary visiting of families the Committee would determine which officer of the Corporation was primarily involved and visiting of the family would be left to this officer who would contact other officers should he require their services;

3. as many children in neglect come from families, occupying Council houses, in rent arrears were known to the City Treasurer, all such families where there are children would be reported to each



meeting of the Committee, together with any other families causing concern to members of the Committee; and

4. there was a need for meetings to be held more frequently than quarterly and consequently monthly meetings were essential.

The Co-ordinating Committee accepted my recommendations and the new system is in operation. It does allow members who come from all Corporation Departments involved in any way with children who may be neglected and also outside agencies such as the Ministry of Labour, Probation Officers, N.S.P.C.C., National Assistance Board and the W.V.S., the opportunity to keep a close check on those families causing concern.

### **Illegitimate Children**

During 1964 there were 65 illegitimate live births in the City. Special attention continues to be paid to these children by the health visiting staff to ensure that they receive maximum care during the early part of their lives.

### **HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)**

There was very little movement of staff during 1964 and, at the end of the year, there were 11 full-time and one part-time against an establishment of 12.

As in previous years the District Nurses helped in the training of student nurses by allowing them to accompany them on their daily rounds. These visits enlighten the students about the social aspects of illness.

The evening service, which commenced in April, 1964 is now firmly established and provides a very desirable need being much appreciated by both patients and medical practitioners.

I reported last year on my hopes to augment the fleet of mini vans to enable all nurses willing to drive to use them on the district, but since that time the Council have had other plans which to my mind are very acceptable, and it was agreed that as from the 1st April, 1965 all nurses could use their own transport on Corporation business and be paid a car allowance at the casual user rate of 9d. a mile and also where necessary to make available the assisted car purchase scheme to nurses desiring to purchase cars. This scheme incidentally is available to midwives and health visitors too and has been much appreciated by the staff. In addition of course there are still three mini vans available for those nurses unable or unwilling to provide transport of their own.

The district nursing staff carry out their duties in a quiet and efficient way, and many letters are received from patients and relatives testifying to the standard of their proficiency.



Details of visits and cases attended by the District Nurses during 1964 were as follows:—

<i>Age at first visit in 1964</i>					<i>No. of Individual Patients</i>	<i>No. of visits paid to these Patients</i>
Under 5 years	..	..	..	..	47	375
5 — 64 years	..	..	..	..	387	10,427
65 years and over	..	..	..	..	403	16,436
1964 totals					837	27,238
1963 totals					852	26,362

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

The recommended schedule of inoculations as outlined in my 1962 Annual Report continued during the year. The coaxing and cajoling of mothers by Health Visitors, Local Authority and General Practitioners staffs is a time consuming but very important task in safeguarding the health of the public against these serious and so often dangerous infectious diseases.

#### Vaccination against Smallpox

The number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1964 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	20	305	—	6	3	334
Number re-vaccinated	—	2	4	6	2	14

These figures suggest a very low uptake, but are due to two reasons

1. The uptake caused by smallpox outbreak at Bradford in 1962 which resulted in a very marked increase in the demand for vaccination; and

2. In January 1963, the Health Committee agreed to a change in the vaccination schedule to vaccinate in the first year of life instead of the first two months as had previously been the position.

### Immunisation against Diphtheria

During 1964 primary and reinforcing injections against Diphtheria were carried out in children as follows:—

<i>Children born in Years</i>	<i>No. who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation</i>	<i>No. who received a secondary (reinforcing) Injection</i>
1964	195	—
1963	334	27
1962	20	81
1961	19	38
1960	7	146
1955-59	73	791
1950-54	—	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	648	1087
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Details of children immunised against Whooping Cough were as follows:—

<i>Children born in years</i>	<i>No. of children who completed Primary Course</i>
1964	195
1963	332
1962	20
1961	18
1960	7
1955-59	7
1950-54	—
	<hr/>
Total	579
	<hr/>

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

All vaccine used by the Department during 1964 was of the Sabin type (taken orally) and no Salk vaccine was used or issued to general practitioners.

Details of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year were as follows:—



					<i>Primary Vaccination</i>
Children born in 1964	..	..	..	..	124
Children born in 1963	..	..	..	..	407
Children born in 1962	..	..	..	..	94
Children born in 1961	..	..	..	..	27
Children and young persons born in the years					
1943/60	..	..	..	..	54
Any persons born in years 1933-42	..	..	..	..	19
Others	..	..	..	..	21
					<hr/> 746 <hr/>

### **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 10 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.

Number of persons tested and vaccinated against Tuberculosis during 1964 was as follows:—

		<i>Contact Scheme— by Chest Physicians</i>	<i>School Children Scheme</i>
(1)	Number skin tested	.. 31	840
(2)	Number found positive	.. 2	133
(3)	Number found negative	.. 29	707
(4)	Number vaccinated	.. 43*	707

\*includes 14 infants vaccinated without a skin test.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

### Premises

It is with pleasure that I am able to report we took possession of the new Ambulance Station on the 1st June, 1964.

We are fortunate to have every modern amenity, including showers, fitted kitchen and rest room, the whole of the building being centrally heated by electricity.

In order to preserve the heat in the appliance bay, the doors are electrically operated from the control room, which has been fitted with a modern control console incorporating telephone switchboard, radio communication system and public address equipment, the latter making for a more efficient turnout in case of emergency, ruling out the necessity for control staff having to look for personnel.

### Staff

There was a change in April in the establishment of the Ambulance Service staff by the appointment of a full time Assistant Mechanic to replace a Driver/Attendant who had been assisting in the maintenance workshops, showing a staffing position as follows:—

One Ambulance Officer, one Assistant Ambulance Officer, one Clerk/ Telephonist, 18 Driver Attendants, one Foreman Mechanic and an Assistant.

The year was another successful year for ambulance personnel, six members of the staff, Messrs. Cowgill, Hewitt, Salsbury, Bennett, Bowles and Carr gained the Civil Defence Standard Training Certificate, and four members passed the St. John's Home Nursing Course, namely Messrs. Bennett, Crowther, Salsbury and Hollor.

257 working days were lost through sickness during 1964, compared with 205 in the previous year, but once again much of this was due to one man undergoing a prolonged period of ill health.

### Details of Patients Conveyed

On pages 38/40 there is a summary of patients conveyed during the year. This shows an overall increase of 1,814 persons. Of these 600 were section 27 patients, illustrating that although we have now entered fully into the "Leeds Agreement", as described in my last Report, the number of patients conveyed is ever increasing. The breakdown being as follows:—



	1964	1963
Total persons conveyed .. ..	50,412	48,598
Less persons to Training Centre ..	26,726	25,509
Total patients	<u>23,686</u>	<u>23,089</u>

Showing an actual increase of 597 patients.

Nevertheless there has been a marked reduction in mileage as the following table shows:—

	1964	1963
Total miles .. ..	107,487	121,854
Less miles for Training Centre ..	15,015	13,886
Total mileage	<u>92,472</u>	<u>107,968</u>

Showing an overall decreased mileage of 15,496 miles.

However, when these figures are broken down still further one can see that the reduced mileage is purely that which would normally have been carried out for other authorities, and that in actual fact mileage incurred conveying City patients is each year increasing.

	<i>Mileage</i>		
	<i>Other Authorities</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1961	29,850	80,810	110,660
1962	29,370	82,595	111,965
1963	19,880	87,988	107,968
1964	4,518	87,954	92,472

In looking back over the preceding years it can be seen that the Wakefield City Service regularly travelled in excess of 1,000 miles per month for the West Riding and other Local Authorities, and that this has now been reduced to almost nil, the bulk of the 1964 other authority mileage being travelled before April, 1964, when as was previously stated, the "Leeds Agreement" was accepted.

Detailed breakdown shows that the miles per patient ratio is now at 3.72 miles per patient, a decrease from the preceding year.

### General

In August the petrol and Derv pumps were taken over from the Fire Service, and fuel is now supplied at a non profit making rate to many departments of the Corporation, using approximately 800 gallons per month.

### Vehicle Maintenance Workshop

As previously noted, 1964 saw the introduction of a full-time Assistant Mechanic, when in April Mr. K. Sellers was appointed to this position. This enabled a full maintenance rota to be drawn up, thus making sure that every vehicle under the care of the Vehicle Maintenance Workshop receives a full maintenance every month, regardless of mileage (preventative maintenance system).

Although a similar system has been operative for a number of years, this is the first time that an actual rota system has been instituted. This system proved its worth during September when we were without a Mechanic, the vehicles having been brought to such a first class state of serviceability during the preceding months.

Work was made much more pleasant when in June we moved to the new Workshop at the new Ambulance Station. This Workshop contains a substantial amount of new equipment including a 3½ ton hydraulic ramp in addition to the normal pit. This enables vehicles to be elevated to facilitate complete inspection and maintenance.

Altogether a satisfactory year, dealing with 600 work jobs being distributed amongst the various departments shown in the following table.

Department	No. of Vehicles	Man Hours		Total	Cost		
		Mechanic	Assistant		£	s.	d.
Ambulance ..	11	848	618	1466	625	5	4
Home Nursing ..	7	41	51	92	38	13	7
Health ..	1	46	43	89	37	14	2
Sanitary ..	1	53	51	104	44	0	7
Education ..	2	47	56	103	43	7	1
Parks and Cemeteries ..	4	98	139	237	99	5	10
W.V.S. ..	1	18	19	37	15	12	6
Welfare ..	2	43	50	93	39	3	5
Civil Defence ..	3	53	55	108	45	12	7
Totals ..	32	1247	1082	2329	988	15	1

Labour cost per vehicle per year — £30 17s. 11d.



A summary showing the number of patients conveyed and the mileage each month during 1964 is shown in the Table which follows:—

	Patients				Journeys			Miles				Emergency Calls	False Calls	
	Ambulance		Car	T.C.	Amb.	Car	T.C.	Amb.	Car	T.C.	Other			Rail
	Str.	Sit.												
January	399	215	1459	2540	238	229	64	3120	5277	1375	311	150	172	1
February	308	336	1346	2336	217	247	60	2811	2413	1270	385	—	159	6
March	417	214	1497	2290	223	215	56	3078	4692	1253	349	—	146	6
April	409	262	1642	2316	220	298	55	2922	4651	1158	331	—	162	3
May	415	219	1483	1582	215	243	47	2713	4400	1213	326	—	210	6
June	424	123	1531	2611	216	217	66	2811	5136	1509	188	190	177	3
July	442	148	1469	2273	251	286	60	3108	7612	1296	451	550	166	4
August	397	124	1141	675	200	269	26	2461	2350	420	349	—	166	1
September	412	197	1175	2755	217	268	99	2994	3501	1499	457	180	161	—
October	413	139	1374	2526	230	289	65	3090	4317	1473	445	—	178	2
November	467	148	1284	2762	219	276	64	2682	4443	1512	529	434	153	1
December	460	133	1164	1960	228	274	50	2981	4347	1037	441	—	187	—
Totals 1964	4963	2258	16565	26626	2674	3165	712	34771	53139	15015	4562	1504	2037	33
Totals 1963	4421	1817	16851	25509	2498	3797	660	34899	68221	13886	4848	829	1765	39

Total patients conveyed during 1963 — 48,598

Total patients conveyed during 1964 — 50,412

Total vehicle mileage incurred during 1963 — 121,854

Total vehicle mileage incurred during 1964 — 107,487

## **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.

Free milk is supplied to patients suffering from Tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, and at the close of the year, six patients were receiving milk.

The Health Committee has the letting of 26 houses which were specially built in the thirties for the rehousing of patients suffering from tuberculosis whose accommodation is unsatisfactory and during the year four families were rehoused.

A report on B.C.G. vaccination is given 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 1964, three persons benefited from the scheme.

#### **Visit of Mass Radiography Unit to Wakefield**

The Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey in November, 1964, and the Unit was stationed at the Ambulance Station, Brunswick Street, Wakefield. The Medical Director of the Unit has kindly supplied information concerning attendances, and the results of the findings, and these are summarised as follows:—



		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number examined by 100 mm. film ..		532	641	1173
Number previously examined ..		361	314	675
Per cent. previously examined ..		69	48	

#### Number Examined by Age Groups

14 and under .. .. .	1	1	2
15 - 24 .. .. .	60	164	224
25 - 34 .. .. .	114	111	225
35 - 44 .. .. .	148	152	300
45 - 59 .. .. .	164	179	343
60 and over .. .. .	45	34	79
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1173</b>

#### Numbers examined by groups (as per Annual Return)

Public .. .. .	347	383	730
Industrial .. .. .	78	76	154
Hospital Management Committee ..	73	114	187
Student/Teachers .. .. .	34	68	102
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1173</b>

#### Number recalled for interview with

<b>Medical Director .. .. .</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>
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#### Cases of Tuberculosis

Referred to Chest Physician, presumed active .. .. .	—	—	—
Referred to Chest Physician, presumed inactive .. .. .	1	—	1
Referred to patient's own doctor, inactive .. .. .	—	—	—

#### Laundry Service — Provision of Incontinent Pads

The laundry service for incontinent elderly bed ridden patients continued during the year as a free service with sheets and pillow cases being loaned by the Department, collected and laundered weekly or more frequently if required. Complementary to this service is the provision of disposable pads made available to the same category of patients through the district nursing service and the scheme has proved a very popular one.

No difficulties have been experienced in the disposal of these pads. Householders using them in areas not covered by Smoke Control Orders burn them on their domestic fires without difficulty, but otherwise they are collected or returned to the Health Department by the staff and destroyed by incineration.

### Chiropody Scheme

The Chiropody Scheme which commenced in April, 1960 provides four free treatments in twelve months to approved patients in the priority groups as follows:—

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

When the scheme first commenced, owing to the extreme shortage of chiropodists qualified in accordance with the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations, 1954, the Health Committee chose to operate it through the agency of the Wakefield Council of Social Service. This scheme has worked so satisfactorily that, notwithstanding the fact that practically all chiropodists in the City are now qualified in accordance with the requirements of the Provisions Supplementary to Medicine Act, 1960, the agency arrangements have continued to the satisfaction of the Corporation and the chiropodists concerned.

The accumulative total of persons approved for treatment since the scheme commenced less those who have died or who have left the scheme for all reasons, compared with those who had been approved by the end of 1963, was as follows:—

	<i>Domiciliary Cases</i>		<i>Other Cases</i>	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
Number authorised to receive treatment—				
(a) Aged persons .. ..	122	84	1032	905
(b) The Physically Handicapped .. ..	10	8	26	23
(c) Expectant mothers ..	—	—	1	—
Totals	132	92	1059	928

It will be seen that the total number of persons receiving treatment at the year end was 1191 and the service is constantly expanding. Many of the patients participating in the scheme also



attend their chiropodists privately to ensure treatment at intervals of less than 3 months.

This for ever increasing demand with a fairly fixed number of chiropodists has resulted in a situation where demand exceeds supply. No one will deny that the scheme is vitally necessary, but it is a costly one. An examination of the City Treasurer's abstracts of accounts for the years ended 31st March, 1963 and 31st March, 1964 shows that expenditure increased from £1,240 16s. 2d. to £1,820 4s. and estimated expenditure to the 31st March, 1965 is £2,285.

### **Loan Equipment**

A number of articles of nursing equipment which consists of such things as wheel-chairs, bed-pans, urinals, air rings, beds, lifting poles, 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 loaned 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.

### **Domiciliary Service for Diabetics**

Dr. R. Fletcher, Consultant Physician is in charge of the Diabetic Clinic which is held every Monday morning at Clayton Hospital, Wakefield. Attending this Clinic is Miss Stables a Health Visitor on my staff who undertakes the work of the Diabetic Visitor.

The hospital and the Public Health Department work together, and from this liaison both the patient and the domiciliary nursing services benefit greatly.

New patients residing in the City are seen by Miss Stables after their consultation with Dr. Fletcher. On that occasion she advises them generally on diet, insulin injections, urine testing and general hygiene. During 1964, 49 new patients and 21 old cases attended the Clinic.



During the first interview she makes arrangements to do a home visit in the near future at a time convenient to the patient. It is during this home visit that she is able to really get down to the business of explaining things in detail to the patient, making sure that he understands his condition and what is expected of him in coping with this disturbance in his metabolism.

She makes it clear to the patient that she is there to help and she leaves him with details of how to contact her at the Clinic if they need further assistance.

We must mention the valued help and co-operation received from Sister Ragatt and her staff for their help and co-operation.

### **Health Education**

The most effective way to disseminate health education is by direct personal contact and, with this in mind, the efforts of the staff of the Department have been directed. Every day of the week the Department is constantly engaged in this major aspect of work. The success of our efforts are not readily available and can only be assessed over the long term, but I have no doubt that today's generations are reaping the seeds sown by previous health educators.

The subjects have ranged over a very wide field and have covered every facet of personal health and many aspects of social behaviour, and opportunity is taken of spreading the message in all clinics where mothers and young children congregate particularly child welfare, relaxation and mothercraft, ante-natal and in schools using most available media such as film and film strips, talks, literature including "Better Health", flannelgraphs, posters and displays. There were four aspects I would like to mention and these are:—

#### **(1) Cigarette Smoking**

Most people now accept that there is a connection between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung. Adults know the risks they run but the young, having little knowledge of the agony that cancer sufferers have to bear, continue to repeat the pattern which has prevailed for generations and commence smoking at a very early age. The high cost of cigarettes seems to be no deterrent, and the days have gone when a child would be expelled from school or treated in a similarly harsh manner if discovered smoking so there is little active deterrent. In an attempt to illustrate the dangers of smoking to school children and at the invitation of the Headmaster of the Manyates Secondary School, a campaign was launched in 1964 at the school which continued throughout the school year at which talks were given by my Health Visitors to



the children. There were also discussion groups led by the staff with children and their parents and the event culminated with a very interesting and informative exhibition. A very great amount of work and effort was put into this by my staff and the teachers at the school and I am extremely grateful to the Headmaster for his most active co-operation in this project.

#### **(2) Courses in Schools**

Several schools in the City are visited periodically by the Health Visitors and courses are given to the older children which cover a wide range of personal health and hygiene and mothercraft for the girls.

#### **(3) Venereal Diseases**

Posters and literature are widely distributed throughout the City and general information about venereal diseases has been brought to the attention of the general public, to school children and youth clubs by the media of talks and discussions. Dr. Burgess the Consultant Venereologist gave a talk and led a discussion on the subject at a meeting organised by the Wakefield branch of the Royal College of Midwives at which most of the Domiciliary Midwives were present.

#### **(4) Home Safety**

The work of bringing to the notice of housewives and mothers the hazards and risks encountered in the home, with particular regard to the vulnerability of the very young and the very old, continued to be carried out by the health visiting and nursing staff.

An analysis of the non-fatal home accidents treated at Clayton Hospital during the year revealed that home accidents fell into four main categories — falls, cuts, burns and scalds.

#### *Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964*

On October 1st, 1964, the Home Office Regulations prohibiting the sale of children's nightdresses made of flammable materials came into force.

The Wakefield Home Safety Advisory Council, under the Chairmanship of Alderman L. Boston, welcomed this legislation as a step in the right direction towards the protection of children and young people from burning accidents, but pointed out that unguarded fires were a constant source of danger to young and old, and particular concern was expressed about the fact that second-hand fires, not fitted with guards, could be bought in sale rooms, and the following resolution was sent to the No. 2 North East Area Home Safety Group:

"That legislation with regard to the compulsory fitting of guards to electric and gas fires should be extended to include



second-hand fires offered for sale to the public".

One loophole in the new Regulations was the problem of fabric sold by the yard, and the following resolution was submitted by the No. 2 Area (Yorkshire) North East Home Safety Group:

*Resolved*—"To seek representations through the National Home Safety Committee with the object of securing that specially treated material available for sale by the piece and suitable for making up as children's nightgowns be suitably marked as so required; in the case of children's nightdresses under the Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964".

*One-Day Conference organised by the Leeds Home and Child Safety Committee, Thursday, 24th September, 1964.*

This Conference was opened by the Lord Mayor of Leeds, Alderman Mrs. L. Naylor, and the chief speakers were Miss M. G. Edwards, West Riding Health Education Officer, and Miss Barbara Naish. Mr. Goodman, Chief Constable of Halifax and Chairman of the National Home Safety Committee, presided.

Mrs. Greenhalgh and Dr. Firth attended as delegates of the Wakefield Home Safety Advisory Council, and Mrs. Greenhalgh reported to the Council on the Conference, and said that she had been most impressed by the excellent ideas portrayed.

#### *Fire-works propaganda*

The local Advisory Council co-operated with RoSPA and the British Fireworks Manufacturers' Safety Association in promoting a campaign for the safe and sensible handling of fireworks. This campaign included television publicity, special posters and leaflets to every school and youth organisation in the United Kingdom, and to Women's Organisations.

Many other local Home Safety Committees joined in the scheme to ensure maximum publicity for the campaign theme, which was "Enjoy your Fireworks — Safely", and the Chairman of the Wakefield Home Safety Council addressed an audience of schoolchildren at the A.B.C. Cinema on Saturday, 31st October, 1964, and stressed the necessity for care being used in the handling of fireworks. He awarded prizes of savings stamps to the most deserving entrants in a competition about fireworks.

It is interesting and encouraging to note that whereas in 1962 the number of "fire-work" casualties treated in Clayton Hospital was 11, in 1963 it was 7, and in 1964 only 6. Of these six, three were adults, one was a boy of 13 whose eye was injured on the 9th October by a home-made firework, and the other two were children aged 11 and 10 years who were slightly burned by fireworks on Bonfire Night.



### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE (Section 29)

This service continues to expand and the rate of growth during 1964 was 13.5% expressed in terms of hours of service given. The demand for the service will continue to increase particularly as it is one which operates complementary to the general practitioner and hospital services. Without it many elderly persons, who make up the majority of users, would need to remain for longer periods in hospital and therefore whilst the charge to the rates will rise the cost is more than correspondingly reduced to the taxpayer in view of the very much higher costs which prevail for hospital beds. There is however one very big difficulty to overcome in an expanding service such as this and that is the acute shortage of women who are willing to work as home helps.

In a community such as Wakefield where unemployment is amongst the lowest in the country and where many married women are in full-time employment demand for labour is acute and unless other sources can be found there is a very great danger of the standard of service remaining constant for lack of labour. It is possible that women members of the Churches could be persuaded to offer their services and to accept the role as a community service for which of course they would be paid the national rates of pay.

The number of persons who received home help during 1964 was the highest on record and rose from a total of 651 in 1963 to 713. The number of home helps in employment on the 31st December, 1964 was 79 of whom 7 were full-time and the remainder part-time and this figure expressed in terms of whole-time staff was 45.25. The staff worked an aggregate of 94,924 hours compared with 83,636 hours in 1963, and the service is controlled by an Organiser and two Assistants, who between them paid 1,616 visits to households.

#### Analysis of cases helped

	1964	1963	1962
Confinement cases .. .. .	29	31	22
Sickness in the home .. .. .	54	35	34
Patients discharged from hospital ..	94	102	68
Aged and chronic sick .. .. .	504	459	424
Blind persons .. .. .	13	9	13
Tuberculosis cases .. .. .	—	—	—
Problem Families .. .. .	13	12	13
Sitter up service .. .. .	6	3	3
Totals	713	651	577

Charges for the service are levied on an income basis, subject to a minimum charge of 6/6d. per week and, of the 713 households who received help,

162 paid the full rate (104 in 1963)

37 paid an assessed charge (21 in 1963)

513 paid the minimum charge (526 in 1963)

1 free of charge in accordance with a decision of the Health Committee.



### PART III

## THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### The Mental Health Act, 1959

### The National Health Service Act, 1946 — Section 51

#### Community Care

At the end of 1964 there were approximately 400 mentally ill patients, and 180 mentally subnormal patients receiving after-care visits. Some of these visits were requested by General Practitioners, some by the hospital following the patient's discharge, and some by the Consultants at the Out-Patient Clinics, but the majority were to patients who find regular visits by the Mental Welfare Officers of great supportive value. Again it was observed that many cases of mental ill health had been aggravated by marital disharmony: the Mental Welfare Officers help where they can by giving advice and often refer the persons concerned to other agencies, particularly where there are financial difficulties.

Mentally subnormal children up to the age of 16 years are legally required to attend the Junior Training Centre, unless they are so physically and mentally handicapped that training would be useless, and it is incumbent upon their parents to see that the children attend regularly. The Supervisor of the Training Centre informs the Senior Mental Welfare Officer of children who are absent from the Centre so that extra visits can be paid to ascertain the reasons for absences, and to offer help and advice where necessary. The Mental Welfare Officers try to visit the children's homes monthly. Most parents welcome these visits and a friendly relationship is built up between the Department's staff and families. Many of the adult subnormal population domiciled at home attend the Adult Training Centre, but the remainder whether at home or in employment are visited on a voluntary and friendly basis. Should a situation arise where a Mental Welfare Officer has reason to believe that a subnormal person is being neglected or cruelly treated he has the power to visit.

During 1964, two subnormal girls were placed under the Guardianship of the Local Health Authority, and one boy who had been placed during 1963 had his Guardianship Order renewed. They are accommodated in the Authority's Hostel which the Council acquired in January from the Ministry of Health and, as they are unable to earn their own living, they attend the Adult Training Centre daily.



### **Liaison with Hospitals**

There is a large mental hospital within the City boundaries and the Mental Welfare Officers have many opportunities to visit patients and to attend case conferences and discussions with the Psychiatrists. The Consultants' duty rota is made available to the Mental Welfare Officers and details of the Mental Welfare Officers duty rota are sent to each Consultant and the telephonist at the hospital.

### **Stoneville Hostel**

Since my last report "Stoneville Hostel" was opened on the 1st September, 1964 to accommodate 16 patients. The original intention was to use the Hostel for female patients who had received in-patient treatment in hospital, but owing to the need to have some accommodation for subnormal patients the use of the hostel has been changed to a dual purpose one — that is, to accommodate both mentally ill and subnormal patients.

Stoneville Hostel is a large three storied house situated in York Street. It has four dormitories each containing four beds and four wardrobe units. There is a lounge, dining room and quiet room for the patients and the staff has their own accommodation. There is a Warden and a Deputy Warden who are resident, and a cook goes in daily.

Initial progress was slow and, at the end of the year, there were only two subnormal girls in residence and one mentally ill woman had left earlier in December. I suggested to the Health Committee that by a slight structural alteration arrangements could be made to separate the first floor from the second to accommodate men. This was agreed and male patients were admitted in 1965. . .

### **Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics**

My Mental Welfare Officers regularly attended the weekly Out-Patient Clinic at the County General Hospital, where they have taken social histories from new patients and have arranged follow-up visits for those patients who live in the City Area. Occasionally they arrange direct admissions of patients from the clinic to hospital for in-patient treatment. In June, 1964, a request was made for the attendance of a Mental Welfare Officer at the Out-Patient Clinic at Pinderfields General Hospital, and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer attends each Thursday morning and participates in the consultations. At these clinics follow-up visits are arranged with both the City and the County Council's Mental Welfare Officers.



### Welcome Social Club

The 'Welcome Club' continues to have its meetings each Thursday evening at the Training Centre and membership remains at about the same. All the activities are governed by the wishes of the members, under the supervision of the Mental Welfare Officers.

It is hoped in 1965 to hold similar meetings for the trainees of the Adult Training Centre and it is anticipated that the majority of the trainees will participate. A programme of events will be drawn up for each meeting, which will initially be held once monthly. This has been discussed with the parents and a membership list has been drawn up of those wishing to join. The trainees will remain at the Centre instead of going home at teatime, and the Department's bus will take them home in the evening escorted by one of the Mental Welfare Officers.

### Training Centre

Our extremely well designed Centre which was officially opened on the 27th March, 1963, has now been in operation for almost 2 years. With each passing day the wisdom of opening such a place of training for the mentally and severely mentally subnormal has proved itself in many ways. The apparent well being and confidence in which most of the adult trainees and pupils up to 16 years of age tackle their many day to day jobs is most gratifying. Their pleasure in attending the Centre daily is illustrated by the excellent average daily attendance.

The adult centre for men carries out a number of interesting activities such as, for example, gardening, woodwork, wrought metal work, link mat making, mop and rug making, and stool seating. The stool frames are now being made in the very well equipped woodwork shop and it is found that they are much cheaper than could be purchased elsewhere. From time to time the Education Department has given us quantities of old desks which have been dismantled by the trainees. The metal frames have been sold for scrap and the wood stored in the Centre and used from time to time for various purposes such as house name plates, the manufacture of fracture boards for the Home Nursing Service, for turning when making lamp standards and for manufacturing small book stands. Examples of the work and training given in the adult female department includes cookery, laundry, dress making, knitting, all types of embroidery and instruction is given on how to use various electrical machines, including hand sewing machines at which some of the female trainees have become particularly adept.

In both the adult and male and female sections social training



including personal hygiene and physical education to endeavour to improve physical development is a regular part of their daily activities.

We have been fortunate in obtaining some contract work from outside employers, and this continues to be undertaken to the complete satisfaction of the employers concerned. This is best illustrated by stating the income from contract work which amounted during 1964 to £334 0s. 11d. which when added to the sale of manufactured goods in the Centre of £440 7s. 4d. brings a grand total income of £775 8s. 3d.

The trainees receive incentive pay according to their individual capabilities, and this ranges from 2/6d. to 15/- per week — increasing according to the ability of the trainee. . .

One of the outstanding achievements during 1964 occurred in the British Trades Alphabet annual competition when out of 16 entries of woodwork and handicrafts, the trainees had no fewer than 13 awards, including first, second, third and fourth awards. In addition two girls and one boy were awarded certificates in a local sponge baking competition. All these prizes and certificates were presented to the recipients at an official prize giving ceremony officiated over by Councillor D. Hutchings, Deputy Chairman of the Health Committee and myself. This activity was an extremely happy day for parents and trainees and ourselves.

The Junior Centre continued to thrive in a most satisfactory and worthwhile manner. The staff are always seeking and finding newer ways and methods to teach the children under their charge. So far as the children are concerned there is now a goal to work for, and instead of a blank wall ahead at 16 there is now the adult centre with its workshops etc.

Spread throughout the year there were the usual annual events such as seaside outings at Filey for the juniors and a visit to Blackpool for the adults, the open day, sale day, garden party, socials and dances etc. The sale day, garden party and socials were organised by the Staff and the Parents Association which has worked extremely hard to provide additional amenities for the welfare of individuals as a whole attending the Training Centre.

An excellent mid-day meal is served for all persons attending the Centre and in addition to this coffee is served to the trainees during their mid-morning break and tea during the afternoon. It has to be realised of course that the adult trainees work in conditions relative to those found in industry and consequently they expect and do receive their morning and afternoon 'cupa'.

The juniors meal is taken in the large assembly hall whilst



the trainees have their own pleasant canteen. The charge made for dinners is 1/- per day, although in necessitous cases this charge can be remitted, and an Additional charge of 1/- per week is made to the trainees for coffee etc. All the meals are cooked and prepared on the premises in a large modern well equipped kitchen under the control of our Cook, Mrs. Evans, who is assisted by two part-time Kitchen Assistants. The kitchen is utilised when the children are on school holiday by supplying the Women's Voluntary Services with meals for the elderly through the Meals on Wheels Service, as the school canteens provided by the Education Committee are unable to operate their service during these periods.

During the year we received many visitors and all were pleased and surprised at the work achieved and with the standard aimed at by the Supervisor and her staff. These visitors included students from the universities and teachers' training colleges, parties from women's organisations, overseas visitors, nurses from several hospitals, students from the Prison Service, and staffs from other training centres. During part of the year we participated in the scheme for seconding students taking their National Association for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped Diploma at Sheffield, and received a young lady from Persia. It is interesting to observe that on obtaining her Diploma she returned to her own country to take charge of a new Junior Training Centre.

There are many in society who are inclined to suggest that a severely subnormal individual is useless to the community. I am sure a visit to almost any Training Centre would prove them wrong, and I feel that with the correct training and guidance, and above all assistance from industry in providing the Centre with sub-contract work of a simple repetitive nature, a useful niche will be found for these unfortunate people in society. I believe that we are entering into a new era in the training and socialisation of subnormals and it is exciting to contemplate what the future years might bring.

#### Statistical Summary of Persons on Register

Sub-normal and severely sub-normal persons.

	Males	Females	Total	1963
New cases reported during 1964 by—				Totals
General Practitioners .. ..	—	3	3	3
Local Education Authority ..	5	3	8	3
Hospital after discharge .. ..	—	1	1	1
Other Sources .. .. .	3	4	7	13
Totals	8	11	19	20



*Males Females Total 1963  
Totals*

Persons admitted into Guardianship of Local Health Authority during 1964 .. .. .	—	2	2	1
Renewal of Guardianship Orders ..	1	—	1	—
Total Visits to homes of subnormal persons .. .. .			763	579

**Mentally Ill Persons**

**New Cases reported during 1964 by—**

General Practitioners .. .. .	25	29	54	58
Hospitals .. .. .	28	47	75	83
Police .. .. .	4	9	13	8
Others .. .. .	20	30	50	30
Totals	77	115	192	179

**Disposal by Mental Welfare Officers**

*Admitted under Section 25 ..	7	11	18	11
*Admitted under Section 26 ..	2	—	2	5
*Admitted under Section 29 ..	15	34	49	38
*Admitted under Section 60 ..	1	—	1	2
Admitted informally ..	36	33	69	50
Totals	61	78	139	106

**After Care Visits by Mental Welfare Officers to—**

Mentally Ill Persons .. .. .	2318	1575
Other Persons .. .. .	455	371
	2773	1946

\*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.

Section 60 gives power to courts to order hospital admission or guardianship for persons concerned in criminal proceedings etc.



## PART IV

### EPIDEMIOLOGY

The total number of cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases statutorily notified during 1964 was 439, and details of these cases analysed according to age are shown in the table at the end of this section.

Measles counted for 372 cases and it is my hope that the present series of tests being carried out by the Medical Research Council will enable us to proceed with offering immunisation against this disease which affects so many babies and young children annually causing a tremendous loss of schooling and anxiety to parents in addition to the serious side effects which all too often result if care is not taken .

Six cases of Dysentery were notified during the year. All received treatment in hospitals situated within the City, but the patients concerned lived outside the City. In addition six other cases were investigated but only two proved positive.

It will be observed that one case of Paratyphoid was notified. The patient concerned had been on a foreign holiday and became ill on his return and therefore received hospital treatment.

Scarlet Fever accounted for 15 notified cases, although an additional 15 cases were notified on the weekly returns from schools, whilst in the case of Whooping Cough 20 cases were notified although a further 6 cases were notified by Headteachers on the absence returns.

Eight persons were notified as suffering from Food Poisoning and were all treated in hospital, although 5 of the patients concerned lived outside the City. In addition investigations were carried out on a further 18 persons but only one person was found to be suffering from the illness. One outbreak of Food Poisoning at one of the City's schools and a copy of the report which I sent to the Ministry of Health is as follows:—

#### **Report on Individual Food Poisoning Outbreak**

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Food Causing Outbreak:</i> | Shepherds Pie              |
| <i>Agent Causing Outbreak:</i>   | <i>Clostridium Welchii</i> |



2. *Cases forming outbreak* which occurred on 19th/20th October, 1964
- |                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Notified:</i>              | 1   |
| <i>Otherwise Ascertained:</i> | 170 |
| <i>Fatal:</i>                 | Nil |
3. *Clinical Features:* Average interval ingestion to onset 10 to 12 hours
- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Main Symptoms:</i>       | Abdominal pains and diarrhoea |
| <i>Severity of Illness:</i> | Slight                        |
| <i>Duration of Illness:</i> | Average one day               |
4. *Results of Laboratory Investigation:*
- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>Cases:</i>          | Twelve positive for <i>Clostridium Welchii</i> |
| <i>*Food Handlers:</i> | Two positive for <i>Clostridium Welchii</i>    |
| <i>Food Samples:</i>   | Two — pork pies, both negative                 |
| <i>Other:</i>          | Nil  |

5. *Origin and Preparation of Food Causing Illness:*

The shepherds pie was prepared in the kitchen from fresh minced meat. The meat which had been minced by the supplier was received at the School on the afternoon of Monday, 19th October, and upon receipt it was placed in the refrigerator until required on the morning of Tuesday, 20th October. During the morning of the 20th the meat was boiled in open pans for about 15 minutes and then decanted into shallow trays and immediately covered with the potato topping. This was then placed in the ovens for final cooking, this process taking another 15 to 20 minutes. Once the cooking was completed, some of the pies were left in the ovens at a low temperature, whilst the remainder were placed on hot plates pending the lunch hour. It is not possible to state definitely which of the pies concerned seemed to have caused the outbreak, but so far as the kitchen staff can recollect the persons who have reported being ill are those who were served towards the end of the lunch period.

During the investigation the Supervisor of the canteen kitchen reported that the hot plate which should retain the food at a temperature of 140°F. was not working properly and was somewhat cooler than it should be.

It would appear, therefore, that any pies placed on the hot plate would be stored at a temperature lower than 140°F. The hot plate has since been repaired.



6. *Place at which Food Causing Illness was consumed:*

The food was consumed at the school and the numbers at risk were as follows:—

Persons eating shepherds pie:	270	Specimen meal not retained.
Persons eating meat pies:	48	Specimen submitted.
Persons eating fish cakes:	112	Specimen meal not retained.
Total lunches served:	430	

Only two persons who did not eat the shepherds pie reported any evidence of enteric disorder.

7. *Probable Origin of Infection or Contamination of Food*

The investigations have been inconclusive, but it seems certain that the causative agent was the shepherds pie which at some stage had become contaminated with *Clostridium Welchii*. Unfortunately, specimen meals had not been retained, (the instructions previously given in this connection have now been reaffirmed).

**Remarks**

In the information set out under Item 4 above, an asterisk has been placed against the number of food handlers shown as being affected. The kitchen staff consisted of 11 persons, and of these only two persons indicated showed symptoms of diarrhoea and both proved positive for *Clostridium Welchii*. Both these persons had eaten the shepherds pie on the 20th and had no history of enteric disorder prior to eating this food. One member of the kitchen staff did report having had diarrhoea during the week prior to the incident, but faecal specimens have proved negative.

There is also some doubt as to the number of persons who have actually been affected with the food poisoning. On the day following the consumption of the food, 106 pupils attended school and complained that they had diarrhoea during the night. A further 65 pupils were absent from school and questioning of a random number of these students showed that the majority had had enteric disorder, and consequently all the 65 have been included as suffering from the food poisoning.

In view of the mildness of the outbreak and the large number of persons involved, it was decided to restrict sampling to a small number of persons picked at random from those affected and these consisted of 11 members of the kitchen staff and 8 of the affected



students who resided in the City of Wakefield. Two of the kitchen staff and all of the affected students proved to be positive for *Clostridium Welchii*.

The Medical Officers of Health of the adjoining districts in whose areas the other affected students resided were notified, and although the information I have received on these students is not complete they do seem to have been affected by *Clostridium Welchii* food poisoning.

It has not been possible to conclusively prove where the contamination occurred, but it would seem likely that the minced beef supplied to the canteen had an original *Welchii* infection and that the short period of cooking (maximum 40 minutes) was insufficient to sterilise the meat and the period of storage which could have been anything between one and three hours at a temperature below 140°F. on the defective hot plate could have allowed for the rapid build up of infection in some of the pies.

Only one student, who collapsed at the school, was admitted to hospital and in this case the severity of the illness was slight and the patient is now apparently well.

### Tuberculosis

The number of primary notifications of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths attributed to this condition during 1964 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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 44 ..	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
45 - 64 ..	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 - 74 ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>								
Totals	1964	10	3	1	3	1	—	—
	1963	7	1	2	—	2	1	—
	1962	9	4	—	—	4	1	—



TABLE II.  
**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1964**  
 (Corresponding figures for previous 2 years appear in columns 1 & 2)

Disease	Total all ages 1962	Total all ages 1963	Total all ages 1964	0-1 years	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
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	54	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria ..	3	28	8	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	8	..
Measles ..	399	494	372	19	44	53	44	65	141	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid Fever ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	5	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	6	..
Polio-Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	6	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	1	..	..	10	..
Scarlet Fever ..	7	13	15	..	..	..	1	1	9	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	..
Smallpox ..	..	33	20	1	4	6	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	474	581	439	24	49	59	48	71	154	9	5	11	2	3	4	37	—



## VENEREAL DISEASES

The following report has been prepared by Mrs. E. W. Cohen, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse, Venereal Diseases Social Worker to the West Riding County Council and the City of Wakefield.

Seven sessions are held weekly at Clayton Hospital, Department 15, for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. Included in this number is the Diagnostic Clinic, the object of which is to deal with patients who have no history of exposure of exposure to infection but may have signs or symptoms of possible venereal disease. Children for prospective adoption and patients with doubtful seriological tests for Syphilis attend this Clinic.

The number of new patients from the City of Wakefield attending during 1964 totalled 194, a decrease of 12% over 1963, and this decrease was reflected in all but the older age group. A most significant decrease was in the female teenager (26 in 1964 as compared with 38 in 1963). The figure for the male teenager remained the same. The decline also showed in all young adults and to a very marked degree in the 25-30 year age group of both sexes.

The number of new male patients of nationalities other than British fell from 25 in 1963 to 17 in 1964 and again several of this number were only short stay members of the community.

Although at first sight the overall survey for 1964 looks brighter, a disquietening factor is the increase in Gonorrhoea. Whereas in 1963 there were altogether seven new cases of Gonorrhoea, in 1964 there were fourteen new patients who proved to have this disease, only two being females of 19 years and 31 years of age. The ages of the twelve males ranged from 21 years to 40 years and these patients included three of non-British nationality.

### Contacts

Most patients were very co-operative in arranging for their own contacts to attend for investigation. If for any reason the patient could not or would not arrange for the contact to attend, the Social Worker endeavoured to do so, but in 1964 it was only necessary in three cases.



### Defaulters

Patients who had not completed treatment or observation were requested by letter to return to the Clinic. Where the letter produced no result the Social Worker, either by visiting the home or place of work, endeavoured to contact the patient, but here again only eleven such visits were made.

### Blood Tests in Pregnancy

Routine blood tests continued to be taken by medical officers at ante-natal clinics and by general practitioners. A patient showing a positive Blood Wasserman is referred to the Special Treatment Clinic for treatment if necessary. During 1964 no such patient from the City of Wakefield was so referred.

### Cytology Tests

Early in October, 1964 the practice was started in the Female Clinics at Department 15 of carrying out vaginal and cervical Cytology Tests on all women with genito-urinary signs or symptoms. From the City of Wakefield nine patients had this test with a negative result in each case.

### Visits made by the Social Worker

Number of Visits and Revisits to Contacts ..	6
Number of Visits and Revisits to Defaulters ..	11
Number of miscellaneous visits, Doctors, Hospitals, etc. .. .. .	132
<hr/>	
Total Visits .. .. .	149
<hr/>	

## 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

Cause of Blindness				(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Form B.D.S. was submitted
Cataract	Glaucoma	Diabetic retinopathy	Other	
1	—	—	—	(a) No treatment
—	—	—	—	(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)
—	—	—	—	(c) Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
				(ii) Number of cases at (b) (c) which have received the treatment recommended
—	—	—	—	10

## Staff Medical Examinations

During 1964, 197 employees were examined by the Authority's Medical Officers who determined their fitness for entry into the Council's Superannuation Scheme.



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

No action was taken during 1964 under the powers placed on me by Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

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

The Director of Welfare Services informs me that 25 persons were admitted to the Blind Register, and 19 persons were admitted to the Partially Sighted Register during 1964. 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, 1964*

	Cause of Disability			
	<i>Cata-ract</i>	<i>Glau-coma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment ..	2	—	—	—
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	10	—	—	1
(c) Ophthalmic Medical Supervision	16	7	—	8
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) which have received the treatment recommended ..	10	—	—	1

**Staff Medical Examinations**

During 1964, 197 employees were examined by the Authority's Medical Officers who determined their fitness for entry into the Council's Superannuation Scheme.

## PART VI

## ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- (a) Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector on Environmental Hygiene in Wakefield.
- (b) Report of the City Analyst
- (c) Wakefield Swimming Baths
- (d) Sewage and Sewerage Disposal
- (e) Wakefield Water



1964 was a year which will inevitably be associated with food borne diseases, and it is this aspect of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate which most clearly indicate the dangers which exist from the present shortage of staff. At the time the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak was at its height, there were extreme staff shortages. Had we been unfortunate enough to have had cases of typhoid within the City, the resources of this Department would have been stretched beyond breaking point.

The staff shortages are also illustrated in the table of inspections undertaken, where it will be seen that although the number of complaints received increased by more than 300, the number of inspections which we were able to undertake decreased by some 5,000 and it is unfortunately true that complaints had to wait their turn before they could be investigated.

During 1964, the amount of work which had to be undertaken on meat inspection duties was equivalent to the highest recorded in the City and showed an increase of 4,390 animals slaughtered in the City.

The number of houses dealt with by Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders was considerably reduced owing to the fact that we were unable to prepare a second batch of representations during 1964.

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	1551
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	------

This figure is comprised of:—

Ashbins .. .. .	405
Rodents .. .. .	437
Drains .. .. .	242
Nuisances .. .. .	152
Housing .. .. .	179
Miscellaneous .. .. .	136

## DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Total number of inspections made	.. .. .	9648
Complaints .. .. .	.. .. .	941
Nuisances found .. .. .	.. .. .	79
Re-inspection of houses under notice	.. .. .	370
Overcrowding .. .. .	.. .. .	5
Relets and municipal applications	.. .. .	665
Certificates of disrepair .. .. .	.. .. .	1
Houses in multiple occupation .. .. .	.. .. .	14
Improvement grants .. .. .	.. .. .	118
Slum Clearance (housing inspections)	.. .. .	363
Clearance areas .. .. .	.. .. .	174
Bedding inspection .. .. .	.. .. .	248
Moveable dwellings .. .. .	.. .. .	294
Bakehouses .. .. .	.. .. .	26
Dairies and milk distributors .. .. .	.. .. .	46
Fish friers .. .. .	.. .. .	10
Food preparing premises .. .. .	.. .. .	73
Food shops under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	.. .. .	44
Food hygiene inspections .. .. .	.. .. .	344
Hairdressers .. .. .	.. .. .	30
Hawkers and open air caterers .. .. .	.. .. .	15
Hotel and restaurant kitchens .. .. .	.. .. .	52
Ice cream premises .. .. .	.. .. .	36
Markets .. .. .	.. .. .	55
Pet shops .. .. .	.. .. .	9
Public houses and licensed premises	.. .. .	23
Shops Act, 1950 .. .. .	.. .. .	218
Shops and warehouses .. .. .	.. .. .	154
Factories with power .. .. .	.. .. .	55
Factories without power .. .. .	.. .. .	4
Special premises: (electricity stations, Institutions, building sites, slaughterhouses, railway sheds)	.. .. .	1
Outworkers .. .. .	.. .. .	2
Smoke Control Areas .. .. .	.. .. .	204
Smoke observations — Industrial .. .. .	.. .. .	5
Domestic .. .. .	.. .. .	5
Atmospheric deposit stations .. .. .	.. .. .	523
Atmospheric pollution other visits .. .. .	.. .. .	59
Boilerhouse inspections .. .. .	.. .. .	10
Drainage tested .. .. .	.. .. .	107
Drains inspected .. .. .	.. .. .	151
Domestic sanitary accommodation .. .. .	.. .. .	42
Public sanitary accommodation .. .. .	.. .. .	2
Rodent infestation .. .. .	.. .. .	452



Visits re filthy or verminous premises	..	..	..	94
Insect infestation	..	..	..	1
Animals (keeping of)	..	..	..	33
Canal boat inspections	..	..	..	—
Cinemas and places of entertainment	..	..	..	2
Infectious disease	..	..	..	101
Noise nuisance	..	..	..	2
Offensive trades	..	..	..	3
Refuse accommodation	..	..	..	876
Plans	..	..	..	130
Sampling visits	..	..	..	271
Offices, shops and railway premises Act	..	..	..	97
Accidents re Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	..	..	..	4
Interviews	..	..	..	629
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	661

#### Notices served

Informal notices served	..	..	..	56
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1963)	..	..	..	39
Statutory notices served	..	..	..	32
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1963)	..	..	..	32
Notices outstanding at end of 1964	..	..	..	20
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	..	..	..	146

#### 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

Ashbins provided by owners or occupiers	..	..	407
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	..	..	11

#### Drains

Cleaned out, re-laid or repaired	..	..	47
New inspection chambers provided	..	..	5
New inspection chamber covers provided	..	..	1
Ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired	..	..	1
Gullies cleaned out	..	..	4
New trapped gullies provided	..	..	2

**Dwellinghouses**

Roof repairs .. .. .	10
External walls rebuilt, cement rendered or repointed	1
Internal walls replastered .. .. .	1
Floors re-laid or repaired .. .. .	2
Doors renewed or repaired .. .. .	2
Fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	2
Windows repaired or sashes re-corded .. .. .	6
New eavesgutters or rain water fall pipes provided	8
Eavesgutters or rain water fall pipes cleaned out or repaired .. .. .	11
Houses or rooms cleansed or disinfested .. .. .	1
Cellar floors repaired .. .. .	1

**Water Closets**

Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed .. .. .	9
New pedestal wash down pans provided .. .. .	5
Repaired .. .. .	5
Service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired .. .. .	18

**Water Supply**

Service pipes repaired .. .. .	3
Sinks renewed .. .. .	2
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out .. .. .	7

**Miscellaneous**

Caravans removed .. .. .	118
Nuisances from keeping animals abated .. .. .	1
Nuisance caused by burning refuse abated .. .. .	2

**HOUSING****New Houses erected during 1964**

<i>Size of house, i.e. number of habitable rooms</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Built by Corporation</i>	<i>Built by private enterprise</i>
3 rooms .. .. .	108	108	—
4 rooms .. .. .	102	73	29
5 rooms .. .. .	61	23	38
6 rooms .. .. .	89	—	89
7 rooms .. .. .	19	—	19
	<hr/> 379 <hr/>	<hr/> 204 <hr/>	<hr/> 175 <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 of Con- firmation</i>
White Horse Yard Com- pulsory Purchase Order	7	14	17 Jun., 1963	2 July, 1963	28 April, 1964
Hanson Terrace Com- pulsory Purchase Order	7	25	17 Jun., 1963	2 July, 1963	7 May, 1964
Portobello Road No. 2 (Stubley's Buildings) Clearance Order ..	.. 12	34	17 Jun., 1963	2 July, 1963	2 Mar., 1964
Barnsley Road Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 Compulsory Pur- chase Orders ..	.. 51	100	17 Jun., 1963	2 July, 1963	26 Jun., 1964
Barnsley Road No. 8 Clearance Order ..	.. 9	27	17 Jun., 1963	2 July, 1963	2 Mar., 1964
Barnsley Road No. 9 (Pinfold Lane) Compul- sory Purchase Order ..	.. 2	4	17 Jun., 1963	2 July, 1963	26 Mar., 1964
Doncaster Road No. 5 Clearance Order ..	.. 8	21	12 Dec., 1963	4 Feb., 1964	10 Aug., 1964
Vicarage Street No. 1 Clearance Order ..	.. 6	11	12 Dec., 1963	4 Feb., 1964	18 Sept., 1964
Alverthorpe No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order ..	.. 47	83	12 Dec., 1963	4 Feb., 1964	15 Oct., 1964

<i>Name of Order</i>	<i>No of houses</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>	<i>Date of Represen- tation</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>	<i>Date of Confirma- tion</i>
Montague Street No. 1	41	88	12 Dec. 1963	4 Feb., 1964	6 Nov., 1964
Back Mount Pleasant Compulsory Purchase Order .. ..	6	18	12 Dec., 1963	4 Feb., 1964	15 Oct., 1964
York Street No. 1 and York Place Compulsory Purchase Order ..	13	40	12 Dec., 1963	4 Feb., 1964	11 Aug., 1964
Gladstone Square Com- pulsory Purchase Order sory Purchase Order ..	8	19	12 Dec., 1963	4 Feb., 1964	11 Aug., 1964
Camelia Walk Compul- sory Purchase Order ..	6	13	12 Dec., 1963	4 Feb., 1964	15 Oct., 1964

Difficulties are beginning to be experienced with the present standard of fitness contained in the Housing Act, 1957. These were outlined very sharply by the Minister's decision in connection with the Montague Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, where back to back houses were excluded from the Order. This was notwithstanding the obvious defects as regards lighting and ventilation, but also the fact that in the case of the front house, the distance from the door to the sanitary accommodation was quite considerable. The time must surely be approaching when questions of suitability and amenity have to be taken into consideration rather than being restricted as at present to factual disrepair and lack of certain facilities.

This difficulty is likely to be accentuated in future years as we start cleaning up operations of the present list of unfit properties. It is true to say that although there are still some unfit houses in Wakefield, there are no slums. Unless the standard is changed, it could well mean that within the next two or three years clearance of sub-standard houses within the City will have to cease.



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>Popu- lation</i>	<i>Date of Represen- tation</i>	<i>Date of Order</i>	<i>Date of Confirma- tion</i>
Agbrigg Road No. 1 Clearance Order .. ..	2	1	12 Dec., 1964	4 Feb., 1964	
Scarborough Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order .. ..	105	273	10 Sept., 1964	3 Nov., 1964	
Carlton Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order .. ..	35	82	10 Sept., 1964	3 Nov., 1964	
Arundel Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order .. ..	12	29	10 Sept., 1964	3 Nov., 1964	
Crystal Place No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order .. ..	28	57	10 Sept., 1964	5 Jan., 1965	
Ash Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order .. ..	18	44	10 Dec., 1964	5 Jan., 1965	
Total	200	486			

### Houses Demolished

During the year 415 houses were demolished, 392 being in Clearance Areas and 23 individual unfit houses.

### Removal from Unfit Properties

It will be recalled that in the annual report for 1963 I commented on the higher standard of furnishings and cleanliness which we were finding in houses being dealt with under the clearance proposals. The occupants of these well furnished cottages very often resented the fact that their furniture was compulsorily fumigated on removal to municipally owned properties whether there was any evidence of vermin or not, and the volume of these protests gradually grew as time passed.



Towards the end of 1963 reports were submitted to the appropriate committee on this subject, and in February, 1964, it was resolved that as from the 14th February, the present system of compulsory disinfestation by van removal should be discontinued and that in future the property should be inspected by Public Health Inspectors and classified as

- (a) able to move without any disinfestation,
- (b) able to move after spray disinfestation,
- (c) able to move after hydrogen cyanide fumigation.

The Council decided that where spray disinfestation was undertaken, the cost should be borne by the Corporation, but with any case where van removal and cyanide fumigation was necessary, the person moving should be required to pay half of the cost to the Corporation.

This system has proved to work very well during the past year and there have been few instances where any disinfestation has been necessary. In no instance has hydrogen cyanide fumigation been necessary.

#### **Houses in Multi Occupation**

It has not been possible to undertake a survey in connection with houses in multi-occupation, but it has been apparent that the strict action which the Council authorised in connection with houses occupied as hostels by various immigrants had deterred the development of this type of accommodation.

#### **RENT ACT, 1957**

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

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



The number of certificates issued under this Act and still operative is 77.

It is obvious that landlords are taking little action to secure the removal of certificates of disrepair issued under this Act or to comply with undertakings which they gave and which have failed by default. It would appear, therefore, that unless legislation is introduced which enables items of disrepair included in certificates or undertakings to be made good that these certificates now in force will remain in perpetuity.

### MOVABLE DWELLINGS

During the year, 4 licences were in operation. The dwellings are permanently stationed on different sites, and these properly controlled caravans give no cause for concern.

During 1964 difficulties have been experienced in connection with control of movable dwellings, as will be seen by the increased number of visits, i.e. 294 as opposed to 101 in 1963.

This figure of 294 still tends to under estimate the amount of time it has taken to deal with this problem.

The type of person who is causing the difficulty in Wakefield is the itinerant trader, normally concerned in the collection of scrap metal, etc. Due to the intense activity of the past few years in connection with the clearance of unfit houses, there are a large number of cleared sites in different ownerships throughout the City, and the occupiers of these caravans move from site to site and we normally have to deal with the same family on three or four occasions before they eventually quit the town.

When the caravan dwellers descend on one of these sites, they often cause a feeling of fear amongst the occupiers of adjacent houses who reluctantly agree to supply them with water. On leaving the site they leave it foul and littered. Their horses, in the case of horse drawn caravans, are tethered wherever it suits the convenience of the occupiers, and frequently the tethering ropes interfere with commonly used footpaths or cause damage to fences.

The present system, whereby the sites are visited by the Public Health Inspector and a Police Officer is not proving entirely satisfactory. One reason for this lies in the fact that the Police force are frequently represented by a loan constable often mounted on a bicycle, and it appears to the Public Health Inspectors that if the Police force were able to send a patrol car with either a Sergeant or an Officer to the site in the company of the Public Health Inspector, that the caravan dwellers would more readily appreciate that the Corporation meant business in getting them away from the town. On several occasions inspectors have been threatened with physical violence.



## FOOD AND DRUGS

**Registration under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959**

Distributors with premises within the City .. .. .	29
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 .. .. .	165
A total of 10 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 275 licences issued under these Regulations was in operation during 1964 and comprised the following:

- 42 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Tuberculin Tested.
- 51 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.
- 174 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised.
- 5 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Untreated.
- 1 Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.

**Bacteriological Examination of Milk**

During the year a total of 71 samples of milk was submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

A detailed analysis of the type of milks sampled is shown in the Table on page 76.

**Bacteriological Examination of Water**

During the year 52 samples of water were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The samples comprised:—

Mains water .. .. .	10
Baths and paddling pools .. .. .	40
Streams and becks .. .. .	2



Bacteriological Examination of Milk to which a Special Designation was Applied

Month	Tuberculin Tested			Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested				Sterilised			Untreated		
	Methylene Blue			Methylene Blue			Phosphatase	Turbidity			Methylene Blue		
	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
January ..	7	7	—	4	4	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
February ..	2	2	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	2	1	1	4	4	—	4	1	1	—	1	1	—
October ..	—	—	—	8	8	—	8	2	2	—	—	—	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6	6	—
December ..	—	—	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	11	10	1	45	45	—	45	8	8	—	7	7	—

### Bacteriological Examination of Other Foods

During the year, 11 samples of food were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Type of Food</i>	<i>Report</i>
1	Ostermilk	Satisfactory
2	Corned Beef	Satisfactory
3	Boneless Skinned Ham	Satisfactory
4	Pork Pies	Satisfactory
5	Pork Pies	Satisfactory
6	Potted Meat	A very heavy growth of coliforms and proteus. No pathogenic organisms isolated.
7	Liquid Egg	Satisfactory
8	Liquid Egg	Satisfactory
9	Liquid Egg	Satisfactory
10	Liquid Egg	Satisfactory
11	Ostermilk	Satisfactory

### Chemical Analysis of Toys

During the year 4 samples of toys were submitted for chemical analysis.

During the year press reports were received that certain plastic toys imported from Hong Kong were found to have a high lead content, and following the receipt of this information local stores, shops and market stalls were visited and samples of toys were submitted to the Analyst for chemical analysis. The Analyst reported as follows:—

“The kit consisted of a hammer, axe, screw-driver, spanner and pliers made of plastic material in various colours. Portions of each of the different colours present were analysed separately for lead content, with the following results:—

#### *Lead Content*

Red Material (screw-driver)	3,100 parts per million
Orange material (handle of hammer)	100 parts per million
Silver material (head of hammer)	180 parts per million
Black material (pliers)	140 parts per million



The lead contents of the various toys submitted have been determined with the following results:—

Binoculars	Body (red)	100 parts per million
	Eyepiece (white)	50 parts per million
Trumpet	Mouthpiece (blue)	50 parts per million
	Stops (pink)	40 parts per million
23 piece beauty set	Each of the 9 different colours included in the set was separately analysed as shown below:—	
	Clear blue	5 parts per million
	Dark blue	Nil
	Grey-blue	Nil
	Pink	1 part per million
	Bright red	5 parts per million
	Dark red	2 parts per million
	Fluorescent green	2 parts per million
	Pale green	0.5 parts per million
	Yellow	0.5 parts per million

**OBSERVATIONS**—None of the lead contents is considered excessive or in any way dangerous to health”.

The amount of press publicity given to this matter seemed to have the desired effect of achieving the withdrawal of stocks, and by the time the Analyst's report was received, no further toys of this nature were found to be on sale in Wakefield.

#### **Laboratory facilities**

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

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 2 samples was submitted for biological tests. Both were found to be negative.

### **Chemical Analysis of Water**

As in previous years, the Water Board took regular samples of the water supply in Wakefield, and forwarded copies to this office for examination. The effect of this was that it was unnecessary for large scale sampling to be undertaken by this Department, and during the year 6 samples were submitted for chemical analysis. Four of these were reported as satisfactory.

The two unsatisfactory samples were a sample of beck water taken from Balne Lane, and one from a shallow pond adjacent to Crigglestone which appears to be contaminated by a tar like liquid.

### **Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

A total of 167 samples (24 formal and 143 informal) of foods and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year.

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>
36	1	2.77%	One sample (No. 65) of farm cartoned milk was reported against since it contained 0.5 International Units per mil. of penicillin — ten times the figure of 0.05 I.U. per mil. which is accepted as the practical working limit.

## (b) Other Foods

	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number adulterated</i>	<i>Percentage adulterated</i>	<i>Action taken on unsatisfactory samples</i>
Almonds, ground	1	—	—	
Baby food	1	—	—	
Beer	1	—	—	
Biscuits	3	—	—	
Bread	2	2	100%	Sample No. 124 contained a piece of cloth, the cloth having been baked in the bread. Warning letter to manufacturers. Sample No. 191 contained a piece of rope which had been baked in the bread. Warning letter to manufacturers.
Butter	1	—	—	
Buttered teacake	1	—	—	
Cakes	6	—	—	
Cake decorations	1	—	—	
Cake and pudding mixtures	2	—	—	

Number Number Percentage examined adulterated adulterated				Action taken on unsatisfactory samples
Cheese and cheese spread	..	2	1	50%
Sample No. 75 contained a high water content (71%) and had been prepared from partly skimmed milk. This product is invariably a soft cheese, but may be made from full-cream, skimmed or partly skimmed milk. In the Analyst's opinion, the cheese should be made from full cream milk unless the fact that skimmed milk has been used is made apparent. Warning letter to retailer.				
Cherries	..	2	—	—
Chocolate	..	2	2	100%
Sample No. 116 showed on analysis that this was not a genuine chocolate but a chocolate substitute. Matter taken up with retailer.				
Condiment, non-brewed	..	1	—	—
Cornish paste	..	2	1	50%
Sample No. 193 was found to contain a dead spider beetle which had been baked in the pastry. Warning letter to manufacturers.				
Cream, canned	..	1	—	—
Dates, stoned	..	1	—	—
Dripping, pork	..	2	—	—
Figs	..	1	—	—
Fish cakes	..	2	—	—
Fish paste	..	2	—	—
Flour	..	2	—	—



Number Number Percentage examined adulterated adulterated				Action taken on unsatisfactory samples	
Food colours	..	..	3	1	33.33%
Fruit, canned	..	..	1	—	—
Fruit, dried	..	..	2	—	—
Fruit, fresh	..	..	4	—	—
Gelatine	..	..	1	—	—
Ginger, ground	..	..	1	—	—
Gravy salt	..	..	2	—	—
Ice cream	..	..	7	—	—
Instant mashed potato	..	..	1	—	—
Hazlet	..	..	1	—	—
Lard	..	..	1	—	—
Margarine	..	..	2	—	—
Meat pies	..	..	4	—	—
Meat paste	..	..	1	—	—

Sample No. 222 was found to contain 42 parts per mil. of lead, thereby contravening the Lead in Food Regulations, which prescribe a limit of 20 parts per mil. for food colours. Matter taken up with manufacturers and also with the Local Authority in whose area the colouring was produced. Samples proved that the amount of lead in each sweet was so small that the colouring matter was in accordance with the Regulations.





			Number Number Percentage examined adulterated adulterated			Action taken on unsatisfactory samples
Mint in vinegar	..	..	1	1	100%	Sample No. 153 contravened the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, in that the ingredients were not correctly listed. Matter taken up with manufacturers.
Peel, mixed cut	..	..	1	—	—	
Preserves ..	..	..	2	—	—	
Pudding, ready made	..	..	1	—	—	
Salmon (canned)	..	..	1	—	—	
Sauce ..	..	..	1	—	—	
Sausage ..	..	..	16	3	18.7%	Samples Nos. 91, 102, 132 all possessed satisfactory meat contents but they all contained undeclared sulphur dioxide preservatives. Matter taken up with retailers.
Shandy (canned)	..	..	1	—	—	
Soft drinks	..	..	2	—	—	
Soup powder	..	..	1	—	—	
Spirits ..	..	..	3	—	—	
Syrup, cane	..	..	1	—	—	
Sweets ..	..	..	5	—	—	
Tea ..	..	..	1	—	—	
Vinegar	..	..	1	—	—	

*Number Number Percentage  
examined adulterated adulterated*

*Action taken on unsatisfactory samples*

Sample Nos. 165 and 166 were samples of port and sherry which were both coloured by means of coal tar dyes, and genuine port and sherry should not contain artificial colouring. Matter taken up with retailers.

	3	2	66.66%
Wine .. .. .	..	2	66.66%
<b>Drugs</b>			
Aspirin .. .. .	2	—	—
Cough mixtures .. .. .	5	—	—
Glycerine of thymol .. .. .	1	—	—
Tonic .. .. .	1	—	—
Inhalant .. .. .	1	—	—
	167	17	10.18%



## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

The stalls on the market and the various shops in the City were regularly inspected to ensure that the Merchandise Marks Act was being complied with. In no instance was it necessary to take formal 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

During 1964 considerable attention has been focused on Food Hygiene, following the Aberdeen typhoid epidemic. The staffing position has not allowed for as much work to be undertaken in this connection as one would like, but nevertheless there has been some improvement apparent in the standard, particularly in relation to the more easily contaminated food stuffs.

Whilst the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak was at its height, the Medical Officer of Health and I made several visits outside normal working hours to the market and shops in the town centre to check upon the standard of food hygiene.

Generally, the standard was quite high and most staff were exercising a reasonable amount of care in handling the food. One point which did cause us some concern, however, was to see the amount of handling to which meat products were being subjected. The use of tongs or other serving appliances seemed almost unknown, and some shop assistants seemed to take a delight in the number of times they could handle slices of meat between its being cut from the large piece and its being handed to the customer.

There is one class of trade in Wakefield which is particularly liable to the risk of food poisoning, and that is mixed business where butchers meat, cooked meats and confectionery are sold from the same stall. During one of the visits I have referred to, a shop assistant was observed to serve in this order, offal, presumably



for animal feeding, cooked meat and cream confectionery without stopping to wash the hands during the whole transaction. It will be appreciated that where the type of offal used for animal feeding, i.e. plucks, is handled, the hands obviously become bloody, and it is when this type of substance gets on to the hand and moistens them that contamination can so easily be transferred from one thing to another.

There has been no demand during the year for further education in Food Hygiene, and this still causes members of this Department to feel that there is insufficient interest in this subject among the rank and file of the food trade.

I would like to reiterate the plea I made last year for the full co-operation of the citizens of Wakefield to improve the standard of Food Hygiene. At present, it is never possible to have more than three Inspectors on general duties within the City, whereas there are thousands of housewives doing their shopping, and if they would lend us their eyes and report unsatisfactory food hygiene, preferably in the first instance to the Management of the shop, then suitable improvement would be effected.

## 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 1964 was 67.

The number of businesses registered under this legislation remains fairly strong, but the value of the legislation is somewhat doubtful since many of the mobile shops operating within the City do not come within the scope of the Act. These mobile shops vary greatly in quality of construction. The best of them as good as any shop in the City, whilst the worst of them are like converted buses which do not seem to have been cleaned out since they were last used for the transport of passengers.



### ICE CREAM

During 1964, 11 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 211. Only one of the premises is used for the manufacture of ice cream, the others being for storage and sale only.

A total of 16 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
16	16 (100%)	—	—	—

It is pleasing to be able to report that all the samples taken during the year under review have been classified as provisional Grade 1.

The doubts and fears which were expressed 2 or 3 years ago concerning the development of the soft serve ice cream machine have not materialised so far as Wakefield is concerned. There is little doubt that the standard of hygiene in the ice cream trade is probably better than in any other branch of the food industry.

### 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 above mentioned Act.

The number on the Register at the end of 1964 was 43.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

During 1964 the two private slaughterhouses within the City continued to operate satisfactorily, and work was in progress on the construction of the new slaughterhouse which is to replace the municipally owned abattoir. At the two private slaughterhouses,



the requirements of the slaughterhouse legislation were fully complied with. At the City abattoir they were complied with as fully as possible, bearing in mind the short life of the property.

#### **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958**

A total of 28 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during 1964. Twenty-seven of the licences were renewals and 1 was a new licence.

### **MEAT INSPECTION**

It will be seen from the following table that the number of animals slaughtered within the City has increased during 1964. It is relevant to point out that the increase is principally in the number of pigs slaughtered and this has greatly increased the work of inspection which members of this department have to undertake.

The introduction of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, placed on the local authority a responsibility to ensure that meat is inspected in accordance with the Regulations. One of the requirements of these Regulations is that the inspection should, so far as is practicable, take place at the time of slaughter and this has meant that Inspectors have had to spend long hours at the slaughterhouses even at times when the throughput has been quite light because of this necessity to inspect offal as it is removed from the carcass. It seems unreasonable to ask any Inspector to affix a stamp to a carcass identifying him as the person who has undertaken a specific inspection, unless he has had the opportunity of inspecting it in accordance with the Regulations.

#### **Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1964**

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Borough Slaughterhouse</i>	<i>Private Slaughterhouses</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cows .. ..	464	1	465
Heifers .. ..	542	1	543
Bulls .. ..	6	1	7
Bullocks .. ..	2498	634	3132
Calves .. ..	37	2	39
Pigs .. ..	4667	13102	17769
Sheep .. ..	11490	3749	15239
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19704	17490	37194
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. ..	37194		

A total of 37194 animals was slaughtered in 1964, compared with 32804 in the previous year, an increase of 4390.



**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned.**

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed .. .. .	3682	465	39	15239	17769	—
Number inspected .. .. .	3682	465	39	15239	17769	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</b>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	1	2	2	11	23	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	217	107	—	138	630	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	5.88	23.44	5.128	0.977	3.672	—
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	1	—	—	27	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .	0.027	0.215	—	—	0.1502	—
<b>Cysticerci.</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Inspection of other Food**

<i>Food</i>					<i>tons</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>qtr.</i>	<i>st.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Bacon	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	0	2
Bilberries	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	1
Cheese	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	8
Cherries	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Chickens	..	..	..	..	—	3	1	1	8
Cucumbers	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	1	5
Ducklings	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	9
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	1	10
Gammon	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	5
Meat	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	0	0
Meat Pies	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	6
Milk Powder	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	0	4
Orange Juice	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	5
Pears	..	..	..	..	—	1	2	1	7
Prawns	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	0
Puff Pastry	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	13
Semolina	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	4	13
Syrup	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	0	8
Tomato Paste	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	4
Turkeys	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	12
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	—	6	3	0	1
					—	17	0	1	10

<i>Canned Food</i>					<i>tons cwt. qtr. st. lb.</i>					
Meat	..	..	..	..	1376	3	13	1	0	1
Milk	..	..	..	..	56	—	—	1	1	3
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	660	—	8	0	0	7
Fruit	..	..	..	..	1533	1	14	3	1	3
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	62	—	—	1	0	9
					3687	5	16	3	1	9
Total .. ..					3687	6	14	0	1	5

The tables shown above relate solely to the foods for which condemnation certificates were given, and do not in any way reflect on the considerable amount of work which was undertaken in inspecting stocks of corned beef and other tinned foods during the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak.



### **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 9 samples of fertilisers was taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1964. Seven of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be of satisfactory composition.

In the case of the 2 unsatisfactory samples, the irregularities were of a minor nature and appropriate letters were sent to the retailers.

### **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

A total of 6 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1964.

The following registrations, etc., were effected during 1964.

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

### **CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956**

After two or three years of steady progress in the establishment of Smoke Control Orders for domestic property, 1964 has unfortunately seen a cessation of this activity.

The Sandal No. 2 Smoke Control Order which affected some 1,300 dwellings and 616 acres of the City was due to become operative on the 1st January, 1964. This was postponed by the City Council to the 1st September, 1964, and subsequently to the 1st June, 1965.

The reasons for the delay in the bringing into operation of the Sandal No. 2 Order followed the publication of the Government



report on domestic fuel supplies and Circular 69/63 on the subject of smoke control areas. Despite the assurances which had been received from the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the manufacturers of solid smokeless fuel, the Council were not satisfied that supplies of suitable fuel were available for the occupants of the houses included in the Order. Consequently an approach was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the Order to be treated as though it had been made after the issue of Circular 69/63 which would have enabled grants to be paid on the conversion of the existing approved appliance to enable them to burn hard coke. The Minister indicated that they were unable to accede to this request and further representations to the Ministry are still progressing.

In view of the uncertainty associated with this Order, no action was taken to survey other areas. This delaying of the clean air programme has had the unfortunate effect of destroying the good will which had been built up by the activities of this Department in the early years, and although almost the only press reports which had related to clean air had contained adverse criticism there is no doubt that the majority of the citizens of Wakefield want clean air. This is particularly apparent from the enquiries received at this office, and from observations made when visiting in the City or when addressing meetings.

It is my hope that clean air activity will recommence in the near future, but the good will which we had achieved will require to be rebuilt, and this will unavoidably take up a lot of time. Many people feel let down in that they had been delaying adaptations in their house until such times as they could receive grant for such work. They have now been forced to go ahead and undertake conversions entirely at their own expense, whereas had the clean air campaign continued, they would have been entitled to receive a grant.



**TABLE I**  
**Result of Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide and Air Filter Apparatus**

National Survey Classification of Site	C.1		C.2		A.2		D.1E.		B.3		B.3	
	Power Station (15)		Double Two Shirt Co. (17)		Stanley Street (20)		Public Health Dept. (18)		Hall Road (19)		Kettle- thorpe (21)	
Month	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O <sub>2</sub> mg/ Cu.M.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O <sub>2</sub> mg/ Cu.M.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O <sub>2</sub> mg/ Cu.M.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O <sub>2</sub> mg/ Cu.M.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O <sub>2</sub> mg/ Cu.M.	Smoke mg/ Cu.M.	S.O <sub>2</sub> mg/ Cu.M.
January ..	—	—	344	329	422	311	397	519	438	433	307	251
February ..	260	238	307	303	345	271	276	385	379	295	220	211
March ..	122	127	180	293	231	199	169	317	294	241	129	177
April ..	262	220	102	182	155	223	104	266	150	190	97	158
May ..	208	185	71	132	95	148	72	179	79	141	52	124
June ..	150	143	89	133	120	145	87	181	106	146	69	131
July ..	200	122	48	120	52	106	53	164	159	147	90	117
August ..	108	150	58	126	90	136	145	167	83	158	63	146
September ..	194	170	76	138	100	148	96	187	150	152	67	118
October ..	368	279	281	250	343	323	282	393	359	200	231	207
November ..	389	306	268	259	394	345	295	434	350	257	229	212
December ..	460	389	336	367	486	433	365	540	458	188	305	271
Total ..	2721	2329	2160	2632	2833	2788	2341	3732	3005	2548	1859	2123
Average (1964)	247.3	211.7	180.0	219.3	236.0	232.3	195.0	311.0	250.4	212.3	154.9	176.9
Average (1963)	246	210.6	135.33	197.4	165.75	124.25	216.5	286	273.25	250	124.33	155.5

## RODENT CONTROL

Number of inspections made .. ..	2865
Operations at business premises .. ..	163
Operations at private dwellings .. ..	151
Operations at Corporation premises .. ..	46

## VERMINOUS PREMISES

### Hydrogen Cyanide Fumigation

During 1964 the following work in connection with the disinfestation of houses found to be infested with bed bugs was carried out:—

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

### Spray Disinfestation

Municipal houses .. ..	19
Other than Municipal Houses .. ..	8

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The number of sub-standard closets at the end of 1964 was:—

Trough Closets .. ..	2
Privy Middens .. ..	6
Chemical Closets .. ..	3

## 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 1964 .. ..	8309
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1963.. ..	286



## OFFENSIVE TRADES

**Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1964**

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

## CANAL BOATS

No canal boats were inspected during 1964. 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 1964 was 85 (an increase of 5).

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 6 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting contraventions of the Act.

**Outworkers (Section 110)**

Notifications were received of 2 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.

	Number on Register	Number of			Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices		
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	8	4	—	—	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	351	154	5	—	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	28	1	—	—	—
Totals	387	159	5	—	—

# II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	5	3	—	6	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	3	—	6	—



## 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 to the Council	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	—	—	—	—	—

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1964

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1964:—

Food and Drug Samples	..	..	..	167
Fertilisers		..	..	9
Water Samples	..	..	..	6
Water for Radioactivity	..	..	..	12
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	18
Total	..	..	..	212

The table on pages 80-85 summarises the articles submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples was 10.2 per cent. compared with 10.6 per cent. in 1963 and 20.4 per cent. in 1962.

### Milk

The average composition of the 36 samples analysed is shown in the table below, which, for comparison purposes, also shows the corresponding figures for 1963, together with the 1964 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>
	1964	1963	1964	
Number of samples	36	37	915	—
Solids-not-fat ..	8.61%	8.65%	8.71%	8.50%
Fat .. .. .	3.77%	4.05%	3.85%	3.00%
Total solids.. ..	12.38%	12.70%	12.56%	11.50%

None of the samples were fat deficient or contained added water. In 11 samples the Milk-solids-not-fat (which are equally if not more valuable nutritionally than the fat) fell below 8.5 per cent., thereby raising a presumption that added water was present. In each of these cases, however, the freezing point of the milk proved the deficiency to be due to natural causes (that is cows giving poor quality milk) and not to adulteration.



One sample of farm-cartoned milk was reported against since it contained 0.5 International Units per ml. of penicillin — ten times the figure of 0.05 I.U. per ml. which is accepted as the practical working limit.

### **Food other than Milk**

Sixteen of the 121 samples of food other than milk were found to be unsatisfactory, details being as follows:—

*Cottage Cheese* possessed a high water content (71 per cent.) and had been prepared from partly skimmed milk. This product is invariably a soft cheese, but may be made from full-cream, skimmed or partly skimmed milk. It is not possible for a purchaser to distinguish between the various types. In my opinion all cheese should be made from full-cream milk unless the fact that skimmed milk has been used is made apparent.

*Chocolate.* An informal sample and a subsequent formal sample from the same source were found on analysis to have been made from a mixture of fat-free cocoa, vegetable fat, sugar and skimmed milk solids. The fat content of genuine chocolate consists of cocoa butter and where the latter has been replaced by cheaper vegetable fat the product must not be described as chocolate.

*Food Colour.* A sample of Raspberry Red Colouring used in a local sweet factory contained 42 parts per million of lead, thereby contravening the Lead in Food Regulations, which prescribe a limit of 20 parts per million for Food Colours. The Colouring consisted of a mixture of three red dyes each of which is included in the permitted list for use in food.

*Potted Meat.* One sample contained 66 per cent. of meat, whereas the lowest meat content which can be regarded as acceptable for this product is 70 per cent. In addition, the sample contained a cereal filler, an ingredient which is expected in Meat Paste, but should not be present in an article described as "Potted Meat", Cereal Filler was also present in another sample although in this case the meat content (71 per cent.) was fractionally above the minimum requirement.

*Mint in Vinegar* contravened the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, in that the ingredients were not correctly listed.



*Sausages.* All the 16 samples of sausage analysed during the year possessed satisfactory meat contents, but 3 samples contravened the Preservatives in Food Regulations, in that they contained underdeclared sulphur dioxide preservative. Where sausages contain preservative the Law requires that the purchaser shall be made aware of this fact either by a label on the article itself or by means of a conspicuous notice in the shop.

*Wine.* Samples of 'Port' and 'Sherry' were both coloured by means of coal-tar dyes. The addition of artificial colouring matter is prohibited (and is, indeed, unnecessary) in genuine Port and Sherry. The two samples in question were almost certainly British Wines, and to sell them under the name of 'Port' or 'Sherry' constitutes a false trade description under the Merchandise Marks Act.

The remaining four unsatisfactory samples originated as complaints by members of the public due to the presence of foreign bodies in food. They comprised *Bread* in which had been baked a piece of greasy cloth; a *Teacake* containing a piece of rope about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long; *Cornish Pasty* containing a dead Spider Beetle, which tests showed had been baked in the pastry; and *Sliced Meat* part of the surface of which was covered by a blackish deposit which analysis proved to be mineral grease — probably lubricating grease from the slicing machine.

### Drugs

All 10 samples submitted proved satisfactory.

### Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Nine Fertilisers but no Feeding Stuffs were submitted for analysis under the above Act. 7 of the samples were satisfactory, but two showed minor infringements of the Regulations. *Raw Bone Meal* contained 3.6 per cent. more Phosphoric Acid than was declared (the maximum permitted limit of variation being 1.0 per cent.) *Dried Blood* was sold without the required Statutory Statement of composition — analysis proved that the composition was in fact satisfactory.

### Water Analysis

Three samples of water from the public supply were analysed and found to be of good quality.

Two stream waters and a pond water were analysed. One of the stream waters was free from sewage contamination, one was slightly contaminated, whilst the pond water contained a considerable quantity of creosote.



### Radioactivity

Routine monitoring of the City water was continued. Samples were taken each week and the activity was determined on the bulked monthly sample. No atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons have been carried out since 1962, and levels of radioactivity fell accordingly, with the exception of a slight rise in the Spring months. The latter was to be expected and is accounted for by the downward movement of air from the upper atmosphere which occurs at that time of the year. The following Table shows the average quarterly levels of radioactivity for the past two years:—

<i>Quarter</i>		<i>Activity picocuries per litre</i>
1963	First	15.9
	Second	18.0
	Third	20.0
	Fourth	15.7
1964	First	13.6
	Second	15.6
	Third	11.9
	Fourth	8.9

The highest level of radioactivity recorded in the City water was 23.8 picocuries per litre in July 1963, when fallout from the American and Russian tests the previous year reached its peak. It should be emphasised that even this figure is well below the accepted hazardous level.

### Miscellaneous

A sample of "Drainfree" was found to consist mainly of Caustic Soda, and therefore constituted a Part II Poison under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

Seventeen plastic toys were analysed following reports of high lead contents in certain of these articles manufactured in Hong Kong. Apart from a red screw-driver which contained 3,100 parts per million of lead, all the toys contained less than the 250 parts per million regarded by the Home Office as a safe limit.

### 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, for their most helpful co-operation throughout the year.

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

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in the City are reasonably adequate. Plans are at present being prepared to improve the sludge disposal facilities at the Calder Vale Sewage Works and also for the provision of a new Pumping Station to improve the sewerage facilities for the southern area of the City. Both these schemes are fairly well advanced and it is hoped that a physical start will be made on them mid-1965.

## WAKEFIELD WATER, 1964

*(I am grateful to the Engineer and Manager of the Wakefield and District Water Board for this Report)*

- (a) (i) The Bacteriological quality of the water in the City has at all times been satisfactory. Weekly examinations are carried out for coliform count and plate count at 22°C and 37°C. The chemical quality has been satisfactory except for a short period in April when some microscopic forms of algae penetrated the filters and the last two weeks of 1964 when slight colour and turbidity was observed.
- (ii) A rapid decrease in storage in the autumn, due to the very dry weather, made it necessary to impose restrictions on the use of hosepipes on 12th November, 1964. The restrictions were removed on 30th December, as the storage position improved with the heavy rain in November and December.
- (b) Regular Bacteriological Analyses are carried out on raw waters and of treated water entering supply. The raw and treated waters are tested weekly. Copies of all analyses (including chemical) are sent to the Medical Officer of Health. A typical analysis is given below:—

Colour	less than 5 Hazen
p.H	8.0
Electrical Conductivity	155 Dionic Units
Total Solids	85 p.p.m.
Chloride	24 p.p.m. Cl.
Total Hardness	60 p.p.m. Ca. Co. <sub>3</sub>
Alkalinity	20 p.p.m. Ca. Co. <sub>3</sub>
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.20 p.p.m. N <sub>2</sub>



Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil p.p.m. $N_2$
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.13 p.p.m. $N_2$
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.06 p.p.m. $N_2$
Oxygen absorbed from	
Permanganate in 4 hours	0.20 p.p.m.
Iron	Nil p.p.m. Fe
Manganese	Nil p.p.m. Mn
Aluminium	0.10 p.p.m. Al
Sulphate	30 p.p.m. $SO_4$
72 hr Plate Count at 22°C	3 colonies per ml
24 hr Plate Count at 37°C	1 colonies per ml
Presumptive Coliform Count	— Nil, per 100 ml.

The Board does not carry out fluoridation and the natural fluoride level is 0.06 to 0.1 mg./litre.

- (c) The Water is unlikely to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) Following the outbreak of algae in supply the chlorination before filtration was increased with satisfactory results. The colour and turbidity followed after storms had resulted in a highly coloured water entering the storage reservoir. The pressure filters were not able to remove all the colour and turbidity. As the storage reservoir settles the quality will improve. The quality has been of concern to certain industrial consumers.
- (e) Total population supplied (Wakefield and nine other authorities) .. 238,100 (1961 census)  
 Total population supplied (Wakefield City only) .. 61,268 (1961 census)  
 Population supplied by stand pipes .. Nil  
 Number of dwelling houses (Wakefield and nine other authorities) .. 78,689 (1961 census)  
 Total dwelling houses supplied (Wakefield only) .. 19,463 (1961 census)

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