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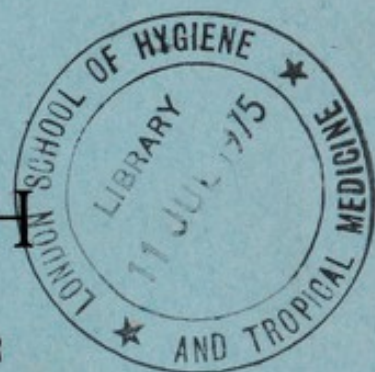


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CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF WAKEFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF
HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR



1971

D.B. Reynolds, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health
Principal School Medical Officer

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

July, 1972.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1971 for the City of Wakefield. The year was marked by change, the first ripple of the all-engulfing whirlpool promised by 1974.

Firstly, the Department saw the transfer of the Junior Section of the Training Centre on the 1st April to the control of the Education Department as a result of the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970. The consequence of the transfer of children to the newly named Park School being to delete from the Education Act of 1944 the phrase "unfit for education at school" - a label which for generations had caused one category of child to be segregated from all others.

Secondly, by virtue of the Social Services Act, 1970, the Council finally established a Social Services Department on the 1st April, resulting in the transfer of certain services from the Health Department. The transfer of functions has been carried out in a piecemeal fashion, the first section to go on the 12th October being the Mental Health Section comprising mental welfare officers, the adults at the Training Centre and Stoneville Hostel. The Day Nursery was transferred on the evening of the 31st December, but responsibility for the Home Help Service and the registration and supervision of nurseries and child-minders continued in the Health Department after the end of the year.

To the staff of those sections and establishments I thank them for their support and loyalty in past years, and extend to them my best wishes for their progress and enlightenment in the new disciplines which have embraced them.

Whilst the responsibility of these services is now vested in the Director of Social Services, I am still

very much involved in the provision of services for the mentally ill and mentally handicapped, and with the health of children attending the day nursery.

During 1971, the Leeds Regional Hospital Board initiated discussions with the local health authorities with a view to providing better services for the mentally handicapped. Meetings took place attended by the Director and myself to consider accommodation available and future plans with a view to ensuring that the local authority accepts its responsibilities in the provision of hostel accommodation to enable an increasing number of hospital based mentally handicapped persons to be discharged into the community. The State's conscience has at last awakened: the Mental Health Act, 1959, envisaged local health authorities providing more hostel accommodation, but neither the Exchequer nor all but a few local health authorities would produce the money to enable hostels to be provided.

1971 also saw a build-up in pressure by the Department of Health for authorities to increase services for family planning. This authority for many years has used the services of the Family Planning Association who in the winter of 1970/71 introduced a National agency scheme offering any one of six basic services to local health authorities. The City Council decided that with effect from the 1st April, scheme 6XX would operate. This provided for free family planning to married patients residing in the City classified as 'medical cases'. Other persons, that is those not classified as 'medical' were obliged to be seen by the Family Planning Association as private or fee paying patients. The Association, however, remitted all or part payment of charges to those women whose financial circumstances did not allow them to meet the charges. In addition, the Association continued to provide a separate domiciliary visiting service to persons recommended by me as being unable or unwilling to attend the central clinic but requiring family planning facilities on social grounds. The full cost was borne by the Corporation for this service.

It is pleasing to record in the body of the Report that in accordance with the recommendations of the Working Party on Ambulance Training and Equipment (The Millar Report) the Health Committee has wholeheartedly entered into arrangements designed to train the ambulancemen to enable them to provide the best possible service to patients in their charge.

During the year, at the request of the Nuffield Centre for Health Service Studies at the University of Leeds, the ambulance service participated in detailed studies to ascertain the flow of patients.

Plans for the re-organisation of local government and for the integration of the health services in April, 1974, have been announced. In the local government sphere many committees have been established to study in depth each aspect of the services, not least being committees of officers and members to study the environmental health services. Parallel to these committees, but not yet so advanced, are studies which are being undertaken upon different facets of the personal health services. The Department has co-operated in projects promoted by the Nuffield Centre investigating health resources in the area, and the management of these services; and it is more than likely that the reports upon these studies will be of benefit to the committees which will ultimately be established to study the health services.

Whatever may be patterns of the future however does not prevent the Department from establishing schemes of co-operation at grass roots level, and it is pleasing to record in the Report of the active liaison which has been forged between the health visitors and several hospital departments, paediatric, geriatric, diabetic, obstetric, which enables a health visitor to attend weekly hospital clinics as a liaison officer between the hospital staff and the district. Arrangements exist for the district nurses to attend lectures and discussions given in the General Hospitals, whilst the staff at the midwifery hospital have provided many opportunities for their colleagues on the district to attend study days and to undertake nursing and deliveries within the hospital.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer is regularly engaged in teaching groups of hospital student nurses in the roles of the community nursing staff, whilst I tutor student nurses in fevers and the organisational patterns of the community health and social spheres.

I am requested by the Department of Health and Social Security to report upon action taken by the Council in fluoridation and in developing health education activities with particular reference to smoking, venereal disease and for the promotion of cervical cytology. In the body of the Report is a section devoted to Health Education and specific mention is made of two of the topics, whilst the third,

venereal diseases, is dealt with in the report by the Venereal Diseases Social Worker which appears in Part IV. On the subject of fluoridation, the Council took no steps to increase the level of fluorides in the water supplies in 1971.

Staffing shortages occurred in 1971 in several spheres, but this has been a regular feature in the Department for a number of years. There has been no response to advertisements for medical and dental staff, but there has been a reasonable supply of part-time staff employed upon a sessional basis. There was a temporary shortage of domiciliary midwives in January, but the co-operation received from the Manygates Maternity Hospital helped in relieving the problem.

The year saw the retirement of two members of the staff who had been employed in the Department for long periods. Mrs. P. Vogeler, Supervisor of the Combined Training Centre, left on the 25th February, having been employed in that capacity since February, 1953, when the Council set up its Occupation Centre for mentally handicapped children in rented accommodation. Mr. G. Hepworth, Public Health Inspector, retired on the 30th September after a period of service of 26 years. They both took with them the best wishes of all the staff.

In my introductory letter last year I dealt at some length upon the infant mortality figures, i.e. deaths of infants under 1 year of age. It is pleasing to record that the high figure of 1970 fell to a much more acceptable level of 16 deaths which gave a rate per 1,000 live births of 19 compared with a figure of 18 for England and Wales.

The live birth rate at 14.4 per 1,000 home population was 1.6 lower than the rate for England and Wales, whereas the death rate at 14.9 was 3.3 higher than the national figure.

In conclusion Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to thank you for your continued help and encouragement during the year and lastly but by no means least I extend to the staff of the Department my thanks for their continued support, for without their conscientious efforts, the work of the Department would have been unrealised.

Yours sincerely,

D. B. REYNOLDS

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1971

Chairman: Councillor W. F. J. Hannaford

Deputy Chairman: Councillor K. W. Rhodes

The Mayor: Councillor A. E. Lofthouse

Alderman H. S. Grainger

Alderman J. H. Taylor

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

Councillor H. Hall

Councillor J. Hall

Councillor D. M. Hinchliffe

Councillor J. Howarth

Councillor J. W. S. Howarth

Councillor M. J. Kent

Councillor C. Peaker

Councillor Mrs. D. Richardson

Councillor Mrs. I. E. Senior

Councillor W. M. Wilson

Non-Council Members Appointed upon Nomination from Other
Bodies:

Nominating Body

Mr. D. J. Watson	National Health Service Wakefield Executive Council
Dr. E. Norton	Wakefield Local Medical Committee
Mrs. F. Tyas	Wakefield Hospital Management Committee

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1971

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:-

DENIS BUCKLEY REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Department, Town Hall Chambers,
King Street, Wakefield.

Telephone No: Office, Wakefield 75157

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

Post Vacant

Medical Officer in Department:-

Post Vacant

Chief Dental Officer and 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, M.Chem. A., F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

W. B. TWYFORD, (*)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

A. BARKER, (*)

(*) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Smoke Inspectors

District Public Health Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods:-

G. HEPWORTH (Retired 30.9.71)

J. D. HILL

MISS D. KEIGHLEY

B. MURGATROYD

S. S. SPURR

J. A. WINTERBURN

Authorised Meat Inspectors:-

D. A. ROBERTS

V. SHARMAN

Technical Assistant:-

G. R. ANDERSON

Trainee Public Health Inspectors:-

W. J. EARNSHAW

A. J. WILLIAMS

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Superintendent Midwife:-

MRS. A. A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Health Visiting Staff:-

MRS. C. ARBLASTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., (PART 1), H.V. Cert.

MRS. I. ARMSTRONG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS M. D. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. E. G. CLIFFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. F. R. CRABB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 31.8.71)

MRS. P. FROBISHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. E. GOTHORP, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. A. INMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., (PART 1), H.V. Cert.

MRS. M. MARTIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. B. M. PRASHAR, S.R.N., S.C.M., (PART 1), H.V. Cert.

MRS. B. ROBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., (PART 1), H.V. Cert.

MRS. M. SCOTT, (*) S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS S. SHARPE, S.R.N., S.C.M., (PART 1), H.V. Cert. (Resigned 31.12.71)

MRS. L. van der VALK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

(*) Fieldwork Instructor

Venereal Diseases Social Worker (part-time):-

MRS. E. W. COHEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., QUEEN'S
NURSE

Assistant Health Visitors:-

MRS. M. ANDERSON, S.E.N.

MRS. M. HEMSLEY, S.E.N. (Resigned 28.11.71)

MRS. D. HANKS, S.E.N. (Commenced 1.12.71)

Home Nurses:-

Senior: MISS P. A. LEADBEATER, S.R.N., O.N.C., S.C.M.,
QUEEN'S NURSE

Full-time:-

MR. F. CALCUTT, S.R.N., O.N.C., QUEEN'S NURSE

MRS. M. COOK, S.E.N.

MRS. F. M. CROSSLAND, S.R.N., O.N.C., QUEEN'S NURSE

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

MRS. B. McCORMACK, S.R.N., QUEEN'S NURSE

MRS. L. PAYNE, S.R.N., O.N.C., S.C.M., (PART 1)

MRS. B. PROCTOR, S.E.N.

MRS. A. WARREN, S.R.N., QUEEN'S NURSE (Resigned 12.12.71)

Part-time:-

MRS. H. HARROP, S.E.N.

MRS. E. M. HOLLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE

Midwives:-

MRS. V. BROOK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. B. CROWTHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. S. GAUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. M. KETTEL, S.E.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 11.1.71)

MRS. C. L. MOLLOY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MRS. S. C. PARK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS C. A. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced 25.1.71)

School Clinic Nurse:-

MRS. J. DOYLE, S.R.N.

Physiotherapist:-

MRS. M. WILSON, M.C.S.P.

Home Help Organiser:-

MRS. M. SANDERSON (Resigned 20.8.71)

MISS A. ARMITAGE - Acting Organiser

Ambulance Officer:-

M. G. MOUNTAIN

Chief Administrative Assistant:-

G. F. BAUME

Administrative and Clerical Staff:-

MRS. S. ATKINSON

MISS J. M. BROADHEAD

MISS C. CLIFTON

MRS. J. R. D'ARCY

MRS. J. FOX

MRS. J. M. GIBSON

MRS. M. HAWLEY (Commenced 15.3.71)

W. HEMINGWAY

MRS. V. NAYLOR

MRS. J. PETERS

MRS. V. SATTERSFITT

MISS S. SHARPE

MRS. B. SUGGITT

MISS H. M. VAUSE

MRS. B. WARD (Dental Attendant)

MISS S. E. WILLIAMS

MRS. P. WOOD, A.S.T.C. (Secretary to Medical Officer of Health)

Mental Health Service Staff transferred to Social Services
Department 12.10.71

Mental Welfare Officers:-

MRS. F. APPS

J. P. GRAINGER, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A. - Senior

C. ROBINSON

Warden, Stoneville Hostel:-

MISS H. VICKERS

Supervisor, Training Centre:-

MRS. P. M. VOGELER (Resigned 25.2.71)

Clerk:-

MRS. E. MOUTREY

PART 1GENERAL STATISTICS

1. Area of City	5,801 acres
2. Population as at mid 1971	59,410
3. Number of dwelling houses at 31.3.71 ...	19,902
4. Rateable value at 1.4.71	£2,617,906
5. Product of a penny rate 1970/71	
Gross	£25,335

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Legitimate - Male	390	412	410
Female	373	385	385
Illegitimate - Male	41	41	48
Female	50	38	39
Total live births	<u>854</u>	<u>876</u>	<u>882</u>
Birth rate per 1000 population	14.4	14.7	14.8
Birth rate adjusted	14.7	15.0	15.1
Birth rate (England and Wales)	16.0	16.0	16.3
Illegitimate live births % of total live births	11.0%	9.0%	10.0%
<u>Still Births</u>			
Legitimate - Male	9	7	8
Female	9	10	7
Illegitimate - Male	1	1	1
Female	1	-	-
	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>
Rate per 1000 total births (live & still)			
(a) Wakefield	23.0	20.0	18.0
(b) England and Wales	12.0	13.0	13.0
Total live and still births ...	874	894	898

<u>Infant Mortality</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Infant deaths under 1 year of age	16	24	23
Infant deaths per 1000 live births	19	27	26
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	17	28	28
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	33	25	11
Infant deaths per 1000 live births (E & W)	18	18	18

Neo-natal Mortality

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births	11	22	15
Deaths under 1 week per 1000 live births	8	17	11

Perinatal Mortality

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live and still births	31	37	29
--	----	----	----

Deaths

Males	444	435	429
Females	443	448	459
Total deaths	887	883	888
Crude death rate per 1000 population	14.9	14.9	14.9
Death rate adjusted	13.3	13.3	13.6
Death rate (England and Wales) ...	11.6	11.7	11.9

A detailed analysis of causes of deaths is shown in Table.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1971

Cause of Death		Sex	All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. to 1 yr.	Age in Years										Cause of Death		Sex	All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. to 1 yr.	Age in Years									
						1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	1-							5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
	All Causes	M.	444	5	5	2	2	4	6	7	34	86	146	147		All Causes	M.	444	5	5	2	2	4	6	7	34	86	146	147		
B. 1	Cholera	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 19(4) Malignant neoplasm, Intestine	F.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	5		
B. 2	Typhoid Fever ...	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 19(5) Malignant neoplasm, Larynx	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		
B. 3	Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis ...	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 19(6) Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	M.	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	14	4			
B. 4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 19(7) Malignant neoplasm, Breast	F.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	2			
B. 5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 19(8) Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	M.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-			
B. 6	Other tuberculosis including late effects	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 19(9) Malignant neoplasm, Prostate	M.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-			
B. 7	Plague	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 19(10) Leukaemia	F.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-			
B. 8	Diphtheria	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 19(11) Other malignant neoplasms	M.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	3			
B. 9	Whooping Cough ...	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 20 Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...	F.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1			
B. 10	Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 21 Diabetes mellitus	M.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2			
B. 11	Meningococcal infection	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 22 Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
B. 12	Acute Poliomyelitis	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 46(1) Other endocrine etc. diseases	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-			
B. 13	Smallpox	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 23 Anaemias	F.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2			
B. 14	Measles	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 46(2) Other diseases of blood and blood forming organs ...	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
B. 15	Typhus and rickettsioses ...	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 46(3) Mental disorders ...	M.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2			
B. 16	Malaria	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 24 Meningitis	M.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B. 17	Syphilis and its sequelae	M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 46(4) Multiple Sclerosis	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B. 18	Other infective and parasitic diseases	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	B. 25 Active rheumatic fever	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
B. 19(1)	Malignant neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B. 26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	F.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1			
B. 19(2)	Malignant neoplasm, Oesophagus	F.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	B. 27 Hypertensive disease	M.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2			
B. 19(3)	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	F.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	B. 28 Ischaemic heart disease	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2			
		M.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	4			F.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2			
		F.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5			M.	114	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	30	38	31			
																	F.	103	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	29	65			

[illegible]

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate
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
1964	60,130	977	16.2	802	13.3	16	16.4	32.2
1965	60,100	976	16.2	807	13.4	19	19.5	28.0
1966	60,040	939	15.6	848	14.1	15	16.0	30.4
1967	60,020	912	15.2	794	13.2	14	15.4	25.8
1968	60,200	909	15.1	970	16.1	18	19.8	33.3
1969	59,630	882	14.8	888	14.9	23	26.0	29.0
1970	59,450	876	14.7	883	14.9	24	27.0	37.0
1971	59,410	854	14.4	887	14.9	16	19.0	31.0

PART IIPERSONAL HEALTH SERVICESNATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Section 21 Health Centres

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| " | 22 | Care of Mothers and Young Children |
| " | 23 | Midwifery Service |
| " | 24 | Health Visiting |
| " | 25 | Home Nursing |
| " | 26 | Vaccination and Immunisation |
| " | 27 | Ambulance Service |
| " | 28 | Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare |
| " | 29 | Home Help Service |

HEALTH CENTRES(Section 21)

There are no purpose built Health Centres in the City but towards the end of 1971 murmurings were beginning to be heard of an awakening interest in the subject and it would appear yet possible that the Authority may have one or two in the next year or so.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN(Section 22)

This section is concerned with the provision of health services for the care of both expectant women and mothers together with their children under the age of five years. The personnel providing the services consists of doctors, dentist, midwives, health visitors, clerks and the physiotherapist.

Ante-natal Care

The responsibility for ante-natal care for a patient to be confined at home is shared between the general medical practitioner and domiciliary midwife. The midwives hold ante-natal clinics at four centres and all midwives assist general practitioners at ante-natal clinics held in their surgery premises.

The Department is fortunate in having on its staff a physiotherapist who spends a part of her time preparing expectant mothers for their confinements. This work is spent at relaxation clinics held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, and at the Branch Clinic at Kettlethorpe. Each session is of two hours duration, the first hour being taken by the Health Visitor instructing on all aspects of child care including feeding, bathing, sterilization of feeding equipment, child development and prophylaxis. This is followed by the Physiotherapist who instructs in Psychoprophylaxis - the modern approach to childbirth.

During 1971, a total of 307 women made 1085 attendances at the ante-natal clinics, and 122 women attended the relaxation classes on 700 occasions. The figures are falling as a result of the declining birthrate and the increase in hospital confinements.

Child Health Centres

The City's residents are well served by child health clinics which are situated in seven areas of the town. One is in the centre and the other six are spread into the main areas of population ensuring that no mother has to travel a long distance from home. I have already stated that there are no purpose built Health Centres, but the premises used for clinics with one exception are good. Two are held in purpose built premises, three in adopted premises and two in rented accommodation.

Each clinic functions once weekly, two being held on Tuesday, two on Wednesday and three on Thursday. Two health visitors attend each clinic to give advice on all aspects of child management, health and behavioural problems. They also administer all immunisations and vaccinations with the exception of smallpox. A doctor attends alternate weeks to examine babies and the mother has the opportunity of discussing all health problems.

In my Report for 1970 I commented upon the reversal of the decline in clinic attendances. In 1971 the number of children attending fell by 43 but attendance again rose - from 11,586 in 1970 to 12,256 in 1971.

A summary of attendances at the clinics was as follows:-

No. of children who attended, born in									
(a)	1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669
(b)	1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731
(c)	1966-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750

									2150

Total attendances in year									12256
									=====

The distribution of Welfare Foods at Child Welfare Clinics continued during 1971. However, the Welfare Foods Order, 1971, introduced changes with effect from the 4th April by discontinuing the issue of liquid milk at reduced prices but substituting a free entitlement of liquid milk or national dried milk to expectant mothers and young children from families on low incomes.

Cod liver oil ceased to be available after the 30th April and orange juice after the 31st December, 1971. These commodities were replaced by vitamin A, D and C - in droplet form for children and tablet form for expectant mothers.

The sale of all these foods has fallen very markedly during the past 10 years, the greatest loss being cod liver oil. It remains to be seen whether the more palatable drops will appeal to today's mothers.

The distribution of the several commodities was as follows:-

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% sale compared with 1961</u>
National dried milk	2526	2025	26%
Cod liver oil	267	497	12%
Vitamin tablets (packets) .	900	953	34%
Orange juice	13831	12342	91%
Vitamin drops A, D & C ...	1109	-	-

Issues to Day Nurseries and Maternity Hospitals:-

National dried milk	19	78	3%
Orange juice	120	574	25%

Care of the Premature Baby

Arrangements exist with the Regional Hospital Board for the emergency admission of prematurely born infants to a premature baby unit at the Manygates Maternity 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.

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
1. No. of premature live births			
(a) born in hospital	49	55	54
(b) born at home	4	11	10
(c) total premature live births	53	66	64
2. No. of babies who died			
(a) within 24 hours of birth	4	7	4
(b) between 1st day and 7th day of life	-	1	2
(c) between 7th day and 28th day of life	-	2	2
3. No. of babies who survived 28 days of life	49	56	56
4. No. of premature still births	11	15	10

Day Nursery

Responsibility of the Day Nursery continued to be mine during the whole of 1971 and was not transferred to the Social Services Department until the 1st January, 1972. The Nursery functioned under the supervision of Miss J. M. Smith, the Matron, ably assisted by two Nursery Assistants.

The overall policy of the Nursery remained unaltered during 1971, priority being given to children having but a single parent - father or mother - necessitating them being in employment to care for their child; and to children admitted on my recommendation as requiring a place on medical or social grounds. Other cases were admitted where the parents agreed to pay the standard daily charge of 65p.

During the year 38 children made 2539 attendances.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

At the 31st December, 1971, 11 premises for playgroup activities and 13 child minders had been registered, providing accommodation for 222 children. During the year 2 playgroups and 2 child minders discontinued functioning.

All premises and persons were regularly supervised by health visitors, and all were found to maintain a high standard.

Orthopaedic Treatment

Very few children under the age of five receive treatment from the Physiotherapist nowadays and in 1971 the figure had fallen to a single child who made a total of 21 visits to the clinic for treatments. At the other end of the scale however, the Physiotherapist treated 5 elderly residents on 111 occasions at a Home.

In the School Health Service the Physiotherapist treated 45 children on 646 occasions and in addition visited and treated children in groups attending the Park School.

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

During 1971 there was a very slight decrease in the number of children under school age attending for dental inspection and treatment.

Comparing the statistics with those of 1970, there was a small increase in the number of dental fillings (49) and an equally small decrease in the number of deciduous teeth extracted (29). The number of emergency cases was exactly the same as in 1970.

Little can be said about the Expectant and Nursing Mothers dental service, apart from to say that in 1971 we had one expectant mother for dental treatment, compared with none during 1970.

Summary of Dental Treatment

1. Expectant and Nursing Mothers:-

(a) No. of first visits	1
(b) No. of subsequent visits	4
(c) No. of completed courses of treatment .	1
(d) No. of emergency visits by patients ...	1

2. Children:-

(a) No. of first visits	34
(b) No. of subsequent visits	36
(c) No. of completed courses of treatment .	29
(d) No. of emergency visits by patients ...	16

Speech Therapy

Attendance on the whole has been good this year, although some children have been consistently poor attenders. Parents have co-operated well, both by ensuring practice of speech exercises, and by following any advice given. Many schools have also helped by their co-operation.

There are not many pre-school children attending the Clinic, although there have been gradual increases in numbers over the past years. At the end of the year 3 were receiving regular treatment, and 3 were under observation. The pre-school child can benefit greatly from Speech Therapy. Help is generally given through advice to the mother, which may be accompanied by weekly visits to the Clinic for language stimulation, or attendance at a playgroup. On the whole, pre-school children respond very well, and in many cases do not need to continue regular therapy when they start school.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The Wakefield Corporation make an annual contribution to the Wakefield 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.

(The following Report has been submitted by Mrs. M. Beaumont, Caseworker, to the Wakefield and Pontefract Deaneries Moral Welfare Association)

At the end of 1971 The Haven Mother and Baby Home at Pontefract is having to consider closing, due to the big drop in admittances. For many years it has fulfilled a need for unsupported mothers, and we wish to thank the Wakefield Corporation for its financial support over such an extended period, enabling Wakefield residents to receive The Haven's care.

Although the admittances to Mother and Baby Homes throughout the Diocese have fallen, this is not due to a decrease in the number of pregnant single girls - the numbers seeking our help remain fairly constant. One can speculate on the reasons why they do not opt for residential care - certainly there is a more tolerant attitude by parents and society in general, so that the girl does not necessarily have to leave the district when her pregnancy becomes obvious - today's parents are much more supportive; and the growing independence of the young does not lead them to seek the protection of a Home. This is recognised by our Agency and we now provide foster mothers who will care for the child for the six weeks prior to adoption.

During 1971, 93 girls sought help. Thirty-five were from Wakefield City, and the remaining 58 were from the West Riding.

From Wakefield - 31 were single

4 were separated or divorced

Their age groups were:-

Aged 15 - 18	18
" 19 - 21	12
" 22 - 24	2
" 25 - 30	1
" 31 and over	2

During the year 29 babies were born to Wakefield mothers:-

27 were born in hospital

1 was born at home

1 was born at a Mother and Baby Home

13 babies were kept by their mothers

13 babies were adopted

1 baby was stillborn

1 baby was taken into care of the
Local Authority, and

1 baby was fostered prior to
adoption.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE
(Section 23)

During practically the whole of 1971 the establishment of seven domiciliary midwives was full unlike the second half of the previous year when the staff suffered considerable shortages.

It will be observed in the table below that the number of domiciliary confinements has fallen very markedly during the past five years, from 351 in 1967 to 261 in 1971. There has been a slight but not a significant rise in the number of women confined in hospital.

I would have expected the fall in domiciliary confinements as increased accommodation became available in the Manygates Maternity Hospital, but the fall in the total number of confinements is reflected in the fall in the City's birthrate from 16.2 in 1964 and 1965 to 14.4 in 1971, compared to the figure of 16.0 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

The reduction in the number of domiciliary confinements affects not only the workloads of the midwifery staff, but also that of all staff concerned with the care of the expectant mother, primarily the health visitors and the physiotherapist who, in collaboration with the midwife, attend the relaxation and mothercraft classes.

All the midwives are approved for the purpose of giving instruction to pupil midwives at Manygates Maternity Hospital undergoing Part II District Training.

During the year there was an awakening to the need for the domiciliary midwives to work more closely with their colleagues in the Maternity Hospital, particularly in view of the impending changes in April, 1974, when the health services are to be amalgamated. This feeling was reflected in the increasing number of study days set aside by the hospital for the staff in the domiciliary service.

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
1. No. of domiciliary confinements	261	270	288	341	351
2. No. of hospital confinements	586	604	574	555	548
3. No. of persons delivered in hospital but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before the 10th day	453	481	566	461	456

Incidence of Congenital Malformations

The Registrar General is informed monthly of congenital malformations observable at birth and during 1971, 27 malformations were discovered at birth in 22 babies (live and stillborn).

The conditions were as follows:-

Central Nervous System ...	7
Eye and Ear	1
Alimentary System ...	2
Urino-genital System	4
Limbs	6
Other parts of Musculo-skeletal System ...	2
Other Systems	2
Other Malformations	3

Information upon these malformations is derived from notifications of birth submitted by the midwife or doctor present at the confinement. The information can be of considerable benefit in the long term planning of certain services such as the Limb Fitting Service of the Department of Health, Special Education Services for the Handicapped, and also in the association of certain congenital malformations and certain specific drugs - a subject constantly under the concern of the Dunlop Committee for the Safety of Drugs.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE
(Section 24)

The scheme of attaching health visitors to general practitioners commenced at the beginning of 1970. The health visitors are based in the Health Department but visit the practitioners' surgeries by mutual arrangement to discuss patients causing concern. This arrangement is beneficial both to the general practitioner who is given the facilities of a highly trained public health nurse undertaking functions complementary to the treatment of the patient, and also to the Health Department which has direct access to the general practitioner. This accessibility often reduces delays in passing information.

The routine but important work required of a health visitor by the Health Department continued and did not diminish as a result of the attachment scheme. However, as staff remained fairly constant throughout the year there was little opportunity to increase either the scope of functions carried out or to deal in depth with any but the more pressing problems of the 4061 persons seen.

It is interesting to compare in the following table the analysis of the categories of persons visited and to compare the pattern of visits in the two years since attachment to general practitioners with 1969 - the year previous to attachment when health visitors were responsible for visiting within a geographical district.

There has been a marked fall in the number of children under five years of age seen in 1971 compared to 1969, 465 fewer children having received 2067 fewer visits. However, at the other end of the age scale 358 additional persons aged 65 and over received 665 more visits. Not quite so startling, but nonetheless interesting was an 85% increase in the number of persons discharged from hospital. Other persons visited increased by 214.

The visits to persons other than children illustrate the changing pattern of the workload of the health visitors brought about primarily by the closer working relationship they have with general practitioners.

A Comparison of Health Visiting During the Years

	1971 (following attachment)	1970 (following attachment)	1969 (before attachment)
1. Children born in the year -			
First visits	913	905	850
Subsequent visits	1453	1281	2021
2. Children born in the previous year -			
First visits	552	744	794
Subsequent visits	1197	1346	1802
3. Other children under 5 -			
First visits	1369	1332	1655
Subsequent visits	1815	1590	2244
4. Total Children seen	2834	2981	3299
Total visits to those children	7299	7198	9366
5. Persons aged 65 & over -			
First visits	674	683	316
Subsequent visits	1098	926	433
6. Mentally disordered persons -			
First visits	29	29	47
Subsequent visits	29	78	45
7. Persons discharged from hospital -			
First visits	72	70	39
Subsequent visits	28	44	32
8. All other persons visited -			
First visits	452	354	238
Subsequent visits	1135	1079	768
9. Total of all visits -			
Persons seen	4061	4117	3939
Total visits	10816	10461	11284
10. No. of ineffectual visits	2612	2096	2357

Paediatric Liaison

A health visitor visits Pinderfields General Hospital each Monday morning and with her colleagues from the neighbouring authority accompanies the Consultant Paediatrician and his staff on the ward round. Details are taken of children who live in the City and this is passed to the health visitor responsible for the child. Information is supplied to the Paediatrician of the child's home background and social conditions.

A health visitor also attends the Special Care Unit at the Manygates Maternity Hospital to gather information of all babies admitted to the Unit who live in the City. All information obtained is also transmitted to the health visitor concerned so that she is made fully aware of the baby's condition, treatment and expected stay in hospital.

Hearing Tests for Children under Five Years

A health visitor is responsible for testing the hearing of children who are given a simple test either at home or at one of the clinics.

By appointment at a clinic:

532 appointments were given, and
286 attended, but unfortunately
246 failed to attend.

Additionally, 34 children were tested whilst attending a child welfare clinic.

A total of 320 children's hearing was tested and of these 8 were unsatisfactory, but only one child was found to have a definite hearing loss and was referred to the general practitioner.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in Their Own Homes

Special care is given to those families within the City who are considered to be at the greatest social risk. They are kept under the constant supervision of the staff of all the social service departments of the Authority and very often State agencies and voluntary organisations are also involved. To effect the best means of co-operation and to provide a clearing house for the exchange of information and views a Co-ordinating Committee meets

monthly to discuss the families to determine the best way by which the families can be assisted to overcome their problems and difficulties.

It is true to say that the attention given to these families is disproportionately large in relation to their problems, and hundreds of hours of a health visitor's and social worker's time can be spent in supervising a single family.

HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The Home Nurses in 1971 carried out their duties of caring for the sick at home conscientiously. Week by week they perform their duties without fuss and without complaint. The standard of work is very high, yet the range of equipment is very restricted when compared with supplies available to their hospital colleagues. However, there is no problem of recruiting staff and vacancies are quickly filled, due I believe, to difficulties which seem to exist amongst some ward sisters preferring practical nursing rather than administrative roles introduced by Salmon structures.

The number of staff employed at the end of 1971 comprised 10 full time and 2 part time nurses with 2 women bath attendants each working part time.

There was a fall in the number of persons who received treatment from 1048 in 1970 to 949 in 1971. The number of visits fell from 29,894 to 27,180, but the average number of visits to patients remained constant at 28.6.

I find the reduction in the number of patients rather surprising as indications generally are that many hospitals throughout the country are increasing the number of patients discharged to community care. Details of visits and cases attended by the nursing staff during the past five years were as follows:-

	Patients analysed by Age				Visits
	Group				
	0-5	5-64	65+	Total	
1971	46	374	529	949	27180
1970	51	404	593	1048	29894
1969	51	365	492	908	30193
1968	67	388	541	996	29753
1967	64	367	554	985	28910

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION(Section 26)

The programme of immunisation recommended to all parents of children under 16 years of age is as follows:-

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Interval
6 months	1	Triple (Diphtheria Tetanus, Whooping Cough) and Oral Poliomyelitis	6-8 weeks
7-8 "	2	Triple Vaccine and Oral Poliomyelitis	6 months
14 "	3	Triple Vaccine and Oral Poliomyelitis	
15 "	4	Measles	
17-24 months	5	Smallpox	
5 years or school entry	(6 (7	Diph/Tetanus and Oral Polio Smallpox revaccination	after 4 weeks
10-13 years	8	B.C.G. Vaccination	
10-13 years	9	German Measles	
School Leavers	(10 (11	Oral Polio, Tetanus Toxoid Smallpox revaccination	after 4 weeks

Considerable efforts were made by the staff in 1971 to have the greatest possible number of children vaccinated. All children at school were invited to have measles vaccination if they had not previously had an attack of measles nor been vaccinated, but the response was poor even though the number vaccinated increased by 50% to just short of 1,000 children. All school entrants were offered a diphtheria/tetanus and poliomyelitis booster injection and although the figures were higher than for the previous year it is short payment for the large amount of clerical activity which the work entails.

Children under 16 vaccinated in 1971

	Year of Birth					Others under 16	Total Courses
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67		
PRIMARY COURSES							
Diphtheria	8	422	129	12	37	4	612
Whooping Cough	8	422	129	12	29	4	604
Tetanus	8	422	129	12	29	4	604
Poliomyelitis	5	409	128	9	31	2	584
Measles	-	232	180	38	141	401	992
German Measles	-	-	1	-	-	30	31
RE-INFORCING DOSES							
Diphtheria	-	-	2	5	1142	8	1157
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	3	28	1	32
Tetanus	-	-	2	6	1142	22	1172
Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	5	1135	4	1145

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The Chest Physicians employed by the Regional Hospital Board continue to vaccinate the Contacts of those ill with tuberculosis. B.C.G. is also offered to children over the age of ten through arrangements made with Headteachers, and during 1971, the numbers receiving vaccination against tuberculosis were as follows:-

	By Chest Physicians	At School
1. Number who had a skin test ...	33	824
2. Total positive cases	3	110
3. Total negative cases	30	714
4. Number vaccinated	30	707
5. Babies vaccinated at birth ...	18	-

Vaccination against Smallpox

Year of Vaccination	Age when vaccinated				Total
	0 - 1 years	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 16 years	
1968	12	186	241	46	485
1969	4	109	179	15	307
1970	2	136	214	16	368
1971	-	96	257	35	388
Re-vaccinations					
1971	-	-	-	67	67

AMBULANCE SERVICE(Section 27)STAFF

The establishment during 1971 remained unchanged at one Ambulance Officer, one Clerk, four Shift Leaders, fifteen Ambulancemen and the Caretaker/Handyman. In accordance with National Joint Council recommendations, the Authority's work study staff commenced a preliminary survey in the latter part of the year and it is hoped that in addition to financial benefit, easing of the staffing situation should occur. Sickness during the year totalled 52 working weeks compared to 50 during the previous year, but other absences at Training Schools, annual leave, and staff replacements accounted for a further 96 working weeks, an increase of 17 weeks on 1970.

TRAINING

Basic and Refresher Courses at the Regional Training School accounted for 21 weeks whilst in-service training continued with several evening sessions attended by speakers each qualified in their own field of work. Staff were seconded to the Wakefield Hospital Group for a period of one week, during which they were instructed by hospital staff in various techniques.

In addition to normal training it was pleasing that Shift Leader R. Crowther successfully completed an Instructors' Course at Wrenbury Hall, and has been accepted into the Institute of Ambulance Instructors as a qualified Instructor. This is a difficult course with a high percentage of failures and I am extremely pleased with his result.

During the year the first full scale Major Accident exercise was held. Faced with the problem of a derailed train at Horbury, Ambulance, Fire and Police Services were presented with a realistic problem. Many lessons were learned and a second exercise is planned for 1972.

At a time when many authorities are experiencing difficulties with training programmes it is heartening to see the Ambulance Service in the enviable position of being up-to-date in this important sphere of activity.

EQUIPMENT

After thorough tests carried out over six months using equipment on loan from British Oxygen Company, the Health Committee agreed to the purchase of Entonox for use on the Accident and Emergency vehicles. All staff were trained in its use and a local Consultant was engaged to give an evening lecture on the subject.

VEHICLES

One new vehicle was purchased in 1971, a purpose built Ambulance, to replace one of the van conversions.

STATISTICS

The following tables give a clear picture of the number and type of patients carried, mileage and comparisons with previous years. Mileage has fallen slightly but the number of patients has risen very slightly. This can be attributed to two factors, a more efficient use of the resources available and a reduction in some of the kidney patient journeys to Leeds.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE AMBULANCE SERVICE DURING 1971

PATIENTS

TYPE	STRETCHER	SITTING	TOTAL 1971	TOTAL 1970
Out-patient				
Discharge	6,763	16,781	23,544	23,107
Transfer	296	641	937	960
Acute	1,433	1,418	2,851	3,015
Accident	849	310	1,159	1,331
General	651	180	831	856
Infectious	1,126	380	1,506	1,307
Mental	7	38	45	30
	15	9	24	19
TOTAL SECT. 27	11,140	19,757	30,897	30,625
Training Centre				
Others	404	26,648	27,052	24,502
	106	188	294	686
TOTAL PERSONS CARRIED	11,650	46,593	58,243	55,813

JOURNEYS

TYPE	AMBULANCE	CARS	TOTAL 1971	TOTAL 1970
Section 27	4,133	1,215	5,348	5,432
Training Centre	419	632	1,051	938
Others	223	25	248	267
TOTAL	4,775	1,872	6,647	6,637

MILEAGE

TYPE	AMBULANCE	CARS	TOTAL 1971	TOTAL 1970
Section 27	75,926	40,074	116,000	122,340
Training Centre	1,744	15,110	16,854	14,555
Others	1,236	96	1,332	1,742
TOTAL	78,906	55,280	134,186	138,637

MILES PER PATIENT RATIO

TYPE	1971	1970
Section 27	3.75	3.99
All work	2.30	2.46

Vehicle Maintenance Workshop

The servicing of all Health Department vehicles and many belonging to several other Departments was routinely carried out in 1971, and a breakdown of work is given in the following table.

There was little staffing sickness during the year totalling only four days, but day release by the Apprentice at the Technical College aggregated to six working weeks.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE WORKSHOPS

Department	Fleet	Mechanic	Man Hours App.	Total Hours	Cost £
Ambulance	12	1,079	901	1,980	1,664.49
Home Nursing	3	55	36	91	78.48
Public Health	1	11	16	27	21.65
Education	3	85	71	156	131.33
Parks	4	161	179	340	277.10
W.R.V.S.	1	43	26	69	60.15
Social Services	4	126	111	237	197.98
Weights and Measures	1	20	39	59	45.03
West Riding C.C.	-	47	35	82	69.75
Sundry Recharges	-	14	7	21	18.55
TOTAL 1971	29	1,641	1,421	3,062	2,564.51
TOTAL 1970	29	1,684	1,269	2,953	2,245.79

LABOUR COST PER VEHICLE PER YEAR

1971 £85.30

1970 £75.58

1969 £67.79

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE
(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 Aftercare of Tuberculosis Patients

Matters concerned with the care and aftercare of tuberculous patients are dealt with by the Health Committee, but the practical aspects of the patients' care fall initially upon the Chest Physicians employed by Hospital Management Committees.

A health visitor attends the Chest Clinic on the first Tuesday morning of each month and discusses cases with the Chest Physician. Where it is difficult for a patient or contact to be followed up by the Physician, the health visitor forms a link with her colleagues who undertake the home visiting and report their findings to the Chest Clinic.

Free milk can be made available to patients living at home upon the recommendation of the Chest Physician, but little use is now made of this service as a result of improved Social Security benefits and at any one time there is seldom more than two patients benefiting from the scheme.

B.C.G. vaccination for the prevention of tuberculosis is available to all school children in their early teens. Whilst there are often problems in persuading parents generally to accept vaccination for their children against most diseases, this is not the position with B.C.G. vaccination. A report upon this service appears under Section 26 (Vaccination and Immunisation).

Convalescent Home Treatment

Convalescent Home treatment, usually for a period of a fortnight, is available to those in need of a rest but unable to meet the cost themselves. It can only be provided upon the written request of a general practitioner, and family income is taken into account to determine charge. Only two requests were received for this service in 1971.

Laundry Service and the Provision of Incontinence Pads

The laundry service enables elderly bedridden persons to be supplied with cotton sheets, drawsheets and pillowcases. A regular usage is made of this service but the number of patients is few in number, and during 1971 only 12 used the service.

The distribution of disposable pads to incontinent patients continued to increase in number and in 1971 the total issued was about 22,000. As a result the cost of this service grows greater each year but the benefit derived by patients and those who would otherwise have to launder urine or faecal soaked sheets outweighs the costs.

Visit of Mass Radiography Unit

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the City on three occasions during 1971. The first visit was in January and was brought about by the notification of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a girl at a secondary school. The Unit visited the school upon two days in January and x-rayed 726 persons of whom 4 were referred for full-size x-rays, but none of the persons x-rayed showed any evidence of tuberculosis.

The second visit was made necessary again by the notification of an isolated case of pulmonary tuberculosis in an elderly man resident in an Old Persons' Home. The Unit x-rayed 184 residents none of whom was found to have tuberculosis but three persons were discovered to have other chest conditions requiring medical care.

The final visit was the Unit's annual survey of places of employment where it was considered there were persons employed who were at greatest risk of contracting tuberculosis. In determining the programme of visits consideration is given to premises visited in the two previous years.

During the period 9th to 30th November, the Unit visited 13 establishments comprising 5 associated with wool, 1 with printing, the Central Electricity Generating Board, H.M. Prison and 5 residential homes for the elderly. The outcome of the visits is summarised as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total
Number of miniature x-rays ...	1400	1100	2500
Number found abnormal	13	6	19
<u>Analysis of Findings</u>			
(a) Cases of active tuberculosis	3	-	3
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis	5	4	9
(c) Other abnormalities	5	6	11

Chiropody Scheme

The chiropody treatment scheme is a welcome service to a great many elderly persons and others who are allowed up to four free treatments every twelve months. Persons eligible are:-

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

The scheme is continually expanding as the following table indicates:-

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Number authorised to receive treatment					
(a) Aged persons -					
domiciliary visits ...	420	361	328	276	244
at surgery	1644	1580	1504	1437	1329
(b) Physically handicapped					
domiciliary visits ...	2	2	6	7	10
at surgery	18	10	13	10	36
(c) Expectant mothers -					
domiciliary visits ...	-	-	-	-	-
at surgery	1	-	2	5	3
Totals ...	2085	1953	1853	1735	1622

Domiciliary Service for Diabetics

A Diabetic Clinic is held each Monday morning at Clayton Hospital by Dr. R. Fletcher, Consultant Physician, and is attended by a health visitor. It is her responsibility to interview the patient after his consultation with the doctor.

She explains the importance of a controlled diet to fit in with his individual way of life. The patient is also advised of the method of testing urine. An appointment is made for the health visitor to visit the patient at home to discuss the diet, and to allow her the opportunity of dealing with any problems which may have arisen since the patient was seen in hospital, and generally to reassure the patient about his condition and illustrate how he may lead as near a normal way of life as possible.

In 1971, the Diabetic health visitor visited 60 new patients, and made re-visits when requested to advise on dietary or insulin changes. The district nurse also visited patients to administer insulin injections where required.

Screening for the Prevention or Early Detection of Cancer of the Cervix and Cancer of the Breast

The service for the taking of cervical smears for cytological diagnostic investigation, examination of the breasts and pelvic examination continued at a somewhat slower pace in 1971 when 306 women were examined. There were no cases for further investigation.

Issues of Equipment to Aid Nursing

Equipment is stocked by the Department and issued on loan to assist patients in their recovery from illness. Many requests come from hospital social workers following a patient's discharge, other requests are received from general practitioners, home nurses and health visitors. Our aim is to provide a speedy service, but it is inevitable that for certain items of equipment, such as wheelchairs for which there is a high seasonal demand, a waiting list occasionally builds up. However, total issues in 1971 exceeded the figure for the previous year by 173 items.

The stock as at the 31st December, 1971, and the number of issues of each item of equipment was as follows:-

Equipment	Stock	Annual Issues
Aeropreen sheets	5	5
Air rings	47	24
Back rests	41	54
Beds, hospital type ...	17	16
Bed cages	22	34
Bed pans	128	91
Bed blocks	5	-
Commodes	57	108
Cots	1	-
Enuresis alarms	1	1
Fireguards	5	4
Foam blocks	2	2
Foam rings	2	2
Fracture boards	7	11
Lifting poles	13	15
Mattresses	12	16
Pillow foam	2	2
Rubber sheets	79	90
Urinals	66	56
Wheelchairs	48	79
Total annual issues ...		610

Geriatric Treatments by the Physiotherapist

Attendances of children at the Orthopaedic exercise clinic fall off during the long summer school holidays, and to make the best use of the Physiotherapist arrangements were made for her to treat selected elderly persons. Those chosen suffered from arthritis and they were given wax bath therapy twice weekly for approximately four months with successful results.

HEALTH EDUCATION

So many different and varied activities are grouped together under this general heading that readers might be interested to know in rather more detail what is included in the programme of Health Education carried out by Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors.

Smoking and Health

In September, 1971, the Second World Conference on Smoking and Health took place in London, and to coincide with this the Health Education Council mounted for the first time an intensive television anti-smoking National Campaign.

This was backed up locally by an Anti-Smoking Display at the Principal Child Welfare Clinic, and two leaflets "Why Should I stop Smoking" and "How to stop Smoking" were made available to the public from this Department, the Health Visitors pressing home the message in their talks to schools and Mothers' Clubs and at Child Welfare Clinic.

Mothercraft Classes

These are held in some City High Schools, and cover all aspects of child care, including home safety, family planning, first aid, drug abuse, and personal hygiene.

The pupils pay follow-up visits to Child Welfare Clinics to see in practice what they have been taught in theory. The illustrated books and written work they have produced in school about this subject show how interested and attentive they have been.

Immunisation

Posters and leaflets are displayed at Child Welfare Clinics, and the Health Visitors encourage parents to take full advantage of the prophylactic programmes.

Infectious Diseases - Prevention of Spread of

Food Hygiene displays are shown at the Margaret Street Clinic, and posters showing the dangers of uncovered food, flies, dirty hands, etc., are displayed at Child Welfare Clinics.

Lectures are given to food-handlers by Public Health Inspectors.

Preparing for Retirement

A member of the Health Visiting staff contributes to the course of lectures given at the Technical College on this subject.

Cancer Education

Posters are exhibited at Clinics, and the Health Visitors encourage women to attend the Cytology Clinic, and give advice on breast self-examination.

Talks to Police Cadets

A Health Visitor attends the classes at the Technical College to lecture on the work of the Health Visitor, and Police Cadets come into the Department to see the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

Home Accidents

The table on page 42 shows that there were eight fewer home accidents dealt with at Clayton Hospital in 1971 than in the year before, and only two fatal accidents, compared with eight home accident deaths last year.

The total number of accidents reported was 789, the majority being caused by falls.

At the meeting of the Wakefield Home Safety Advisory Council held in December, 1971, concern was expressed about the standard of safety of toys when and if Britain joins the Common Market, and this matter was brought to the notice of the National body of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, requesting reassurance that such matters were being carefully considered.

Hazards in the home are pointed out and stressed by Health Visitors when visiting, and, by constant reiteration and training, it is hoped that good habits will become second nature to the housewife, so that even when busy and under stress she will automatically do things the safe way, thus reducing the risks in her home, and also setting a good example to her children. Accidents will continue to happen, and risks will continue to be taken, but much can be done to avoid or prevent many accidents, and it is the aim of the Health Visitors to point out the obvious physical dangers, so that householders are aware of them, and can take the necessary precautions.

HOME ACCIDENTS DEALT WITH AT CLAYTON HOSPITAL, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1971

Type of Accident	All ages M F	0 - M F	1 - M F	5 - M F	10-14 M F	Total under 15 yrs. M F	15 - M F	25 - M F	45 - M F	65 and over M F	Total aged 15 and over M F
Falls	114 183	7 10	43 46	16 13	6 6	72 75	5 13	18 25	9 25	10 45	42 108
Burns and Scalds	43 58	3 8	19 11	8 4	2 8	32 31	4 4	2 7	3 8	2 8	11 27
Swallowed Poisonous Substances	26 24	1 2	17 19	1 0	1 1	20 22	3 0	1 1	1 1	1 0	6 2
Cuts from Sharp Implements	81 77	0 0	10 9	13 7	8 6	31 22	14 13	16 26	17 12	3 4	50 55
Washing Machines	0 5	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 4
Others	80 98	3 1	28 24	13 13	5 8	49 46	9 13	16 14	5 10	1 15	31 52
TOTALS	344 445	14 21	117 110	51 37	22 29	204 197	35 43	53 74	35 58	17 73	140 248
	789	35	227	88	51	401	78	127	93	90	388

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE
(Section 29)

The Domestic Help Service remained under my control during the whole of 1971. The following table shows that 1971 was a year of expansion in the number of hours of service provided. However, there was a reduction in the number of persons receiving the service, markedly in the age group 65 years and over.

An increasing number of home helps are now being employed to work an average of 12 hours weekly. This type of employee is very suitable to the service as the work is hard and very often is carried out in households having a minimum of labour saving gadgets, in addition to working for the elderly whom we know to be often exacting and demanding in their requirements.

Extent of Home Help Service	1971	1970	1969
1. Staff at 31st December			
No. of home helps in employment			
(a) Full time	-	1	4
(b) Part time	95	81	74
(c) All staff expressed in terms of whole time	42.5	45.5	48.1
2. Hours worked during year	96,768	92,765	89,034
3. Visits by Organiser and staff to households .	,706	1,010	1,115
4. Cases analysed			
(a) Aged 65 years and over	677	724	643
(b) Aged 64 years and under:			
(i) Chronic sick and tuberculous	62	66	19
(ii) Mentally disordered	9	9	7
(iii) Maternity .	12	13	15
(iv) All others	23	13	74
TOTALS ...	783	825	758

PART IVEPIDEMIOLOGY

Details relating to infectious diseases notified in 1971 are shown in the two tables commencing on the next page. A total of 366 persons were notified as suffering from notifiable diseases and an additional 14 persons were notified with tubercular conditions.

The disappointing feature was the high number of cases of measles which totalled 290 of whom 123 were children of school age. On page 29 I wrote of the efforts that had been made in an attempt to vaccinate against measles all children including those at school, but that the response was poor. If parents who rejected the offer for their children could have brought home upon themselves the misery and inconvenience bestowed upon their children as a result of not accepting immunisation, I doubt I would be reporting upon 290 cases of measles, and that number of children in this town would have spent a happier 1971. There is simply no excuse for this parental indifference except possibly on certain religious grounds.

There were 17 cases of dysentery. All the cases were children resident in a local authority residential nursery and the outbreak occurred between May and July. Strict hygiene precautions imposed upon the staff were ultimately successful in stopping this outbreak.

The case of food poisoning was an isolated case involving a young lady who was sent home ill from her place of employment in a neighbouring town. Investigations were carried out but proved inconclusive.

Of the 14 persons notified as having tuberculosis, 2 were babies under the age of 1 year of whom the father of one had previously been notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 2 others were school children. All four were coloured children.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1971

(Corresponding figures for 1969 and 1970 appear in columns 1 and 2)

Condition	1969 Total	1970 Total	1971 Total	under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Age unknown
Measles (excluding Rubella)	18	301	290	21	30	33	32	51	121	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	4	6	17	-	5	5	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	9	13	36	-	-	2	5	7	15	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	11	48	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	6	15	3	2	1	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis due to infection with meningococcus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified organisms	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	46	382	366	24	37	41	40	62	147	9	3	2	-	1	-	-

There were no notifications for the following conditions during 1971:-

Acute encephalitis	Leptospirosis	Smallpox
Acute poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid fever	Yellow Fever
Anthrax	Tetanus	
Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	

NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS

Age Group (in years)	New Cases		Deaths	
	Pulmonary M F	Non-Pulmonary M F	Pulmonary M F	Non-Pulmonary M F
0-1	2 -	- -	- -	- -
1-4	- -	- -	- -	- -
5-14	- -	2 -	- -	- -
15-24	1 1	- 1	- -	- -
25-44	2 -	- 1	- -	- -
45-64	3 -	- -	- -	- -
65-74	1 -	- -	- -	- -
75 & over	- -	- -	- -	- -
Totals 1971	9 1	2 2	- -	- -
" 1970	9 3	2 1	- -	- -
" 1969	16 6	3 1	2 1	- 1

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following report has been prepared by Mrs. E. W. Cohen, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1), H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse, Venereal Diseases Social Worker for the West Riding County Council and the City of Wakefield.

The Clinic in Wakefield for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal and sexually transmissible diseases is known as "Department 15" at Clayton Hospital and is under the direction of Dr. J. A. Burgess. Altogether there are seven sessions held at the Department as follows:-

One Diagnostic Clinic to deal with patients who have no history of exposure to infection but may have signs and symptoms of possible venereal or sexually transmitted disease. Children for prospective adoption attend this Clinic; also patients with doubtful serological tests for syphilis.

Three female Clinics - two afternoon and one evening.

Three male Clinics - two morning and one evening.

The following remarks apply only to residents living in the City of Wakefield both permanently and temporarily. It will be appreciated that not all the population avails itself of the services of Department 15. Some people prefer to attend Clinics away from their home town where there is less likelihood of their being known and thus avoid possible embarrassment. Also there are other patients who attend General Practitioners for treatment and are not referred to a Clinic.

The number of new patients attending Department 15 during 1971 continued to increase - almost 20% over the number of new patients attending in 1970.

Syphilis

Unfortunately, there was an increase in the number of patients found to be suffering from this disease. Two female patients having recently acquired Syphilis and two babies suffering from Congenital Syphilis.

Gonorrhoea

Unlike the rest of the country where there was an overall increase in the number of patients suffering from Gonorrhoea, in Wakefield there was a marked decrease; in 1970 there were 25 men and 12 women found to have this disease whilst in 1971 only 14 men and 11 women were so infected.

As stated above there was this increased number of new patients attending the Clinic some of whom were found to be suffering from other sexually transmissible diseases whilst others needed no treatment at all although they knew they had obviously been at risk. Probably the members of the so called permissive society of today are realising that they do run the risk of acquiring a venereal disease and are not so hesitant in seeking advice.

Blood Tests in Pregnancy

These continue to be taken by Medical Officers at Ante-natal Clinics and by General Practitioners. If a patient shows a positive Wasserman Reaction she is usually referred to Department 15. Indeed it was because of such practice that during 1971 an expectant mother was found to be suffering from Syphilis and was treated accordingly.

Contacts

Most patients arrange for their own contacts to attend for investigation by passing on a "Contact Slip" given to them at the Clinic. If this fails the Social Worker endeavours to find the contact. Often the patient refuses to see the contact again and it is then necessary for the Social Worker to obtain any available information in order to find the contact and persuade him or her to attend the Clinic.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTHREPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

As we take this second step into the 1970's it is interesting to note how constant are the problems associated with environmental health. In his Annual Report for 1950, my predecessor, the late William Roberts, commented on the fact that the year had been uneventful in general but that satisfactory progress had been made in routine matters. He mentioned standards of fitness and the repair of dwelling houses, and expressed regret that the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, had not been fully implemented within the City. He then went on to write about improvements in food hygiene that had been brought about and said that much good had been obtained by co-operation with the trade by means of talks and demonstrations. He thought it necessary to go into some detail concerning the milk supply within the City and to devote a considerable part of his report to the need for action to secure a cleaner environment by smoke abatement.

Some 10 years later, in 1960, the tone was still much the same and on this occasion I commented that the main effort of the public health inspectorate had been directed on to three main fronts - housing, food inspection, and clean air.

It will be appreciated as this introductory chapter to the Annual Report for 1971 is read that the same problems are with us and one is forced to the conclusion that these are recurring problems.

In compiling this report I have varied the format somewhat from previous occasions in that all the comment is contained in this introductory section and that the statistics are given collectively after the introduction.

Investigation of Nuisances

Since the appointment of the first public health inspector was made in the middle of the 19th century, one of the main aspects of the work has been the investigation of nuisances of various kinds and this task remains with us to the present day, and it is interesting to note how consistent the number of complaints received remains over the years. This suggests that as the general standard of living increases a similar compensatory action is motivated in the citizen resulting in a higher standard of comfort being demanded.

The change in emphasis in the type of complaint is indicated by the attention that is now paid to noise nuisances. It is apparent that the public are increasingly conscious of the intrusion of noise into their private lives, and it is, therefore, pleasing to be able to report that the noise nuisances to which I made reference in last year's Report have now been abated thanks largely to the willing co-operation which was extended to this Authority by the Company. Other sources of noise still cause problems - factories, where, in warm weather, doors are opened to increase ventilation, kennels where dogs are trained for a public service, discotheques in residential areas. These varied complaints illustrate the need for extreme care in examining proposals for new developments.

In earlier Reports I have commented on the improved position concerning rodent control within the City. It is now some six years since the responsibility for the treatment of rodents in the sewers was passed to this Department, and since that time a full treatment of the sewers has been undertaken annually. At the first treatment in 1967, approximately 10% of the sewers in the City showed evidence of infestation by rats and at the end of 1971 this figure had been reduced to something less than 5%. This reduction in the rat population in sewers is reflected in the number of surface infestations. In all fields, however, as we get one problem in hand another comes to the surface, and the control of mice is now proving difficult.

A new development in recent years has been the control of birds in premises where their presence presents a health risk (e.g. bakehouses) or in situations where their droppings cause a nuisance. This has necessitated the mastering of new techniques by inspectors and operatives.

Housing

Last year I commented that a start had been made on considering the first general improvement area in Wakefield. Consideration of this project has continued throughout 1971, but the difficulties inherent in the area selected have caused progress to be painfully slow and at the end of the year it seemed that these difficulties had doomed the project to failure before it left the ground. It is almost certain that the area we originally looked at, instead of being improved, will be dealt with by the now familiar pattern of relatively small clearance areas intermixed with areas of old housing which are to be

patched up to give an extension of life. This will result in the main problem of dealing with the environmental conditions in the area being held over for future years. I sincerely hope that in the not too distant future consideration will be given to the full implementation of general improvement areas and to the consideration of environmental improvement in its widest sense.

The work we have undertaken on housing projects has continued on the same lines as in recent years. During the past decade the number of houses included in clearance programmes has shown a marked reduction as shown in the following figures:-

1960	-	301	houses
1961	-	194	"
1962	-	315	"
1963	-	301	"
1964	-	200	"
1965	-	137	"
1966	-	172	"
1967	-	263	"
1968	-	286	"
1969	-	50	"
1970	-	24	"

The figure for 1971 is 29 and it is anticipated that by the end of 1972 all the houses included in the list of unfit houses will have been dealt with. It must not be imagined, however, that this is the end of the line for housing clearance. The battle for good housing is constant and one that remains with us. Standards, which must, of necessity, be very local, are constantly rising. As areas are looked at for improvement it will be necessary, if proper provision is to be made for amenity areas, garage space, play areas etc., for the worst houses to be removed and so clearance will continue. Happily the present arrangements for the payment of compensation have removed much of the hardship that clearance once caused.

The emphasis on housing is, therefore, now directed to the improvement of properties and to controlling houses in multiple occupation. In this latter category the houses with the greatest problems have already been made the subject of direction orders and indications are that owners are now securing the completion of repairs and making adequate provision of essential facilities so as to enable them to apply for an increase in the permitted number under the direction order. In the better type of house in multiple occupation the owners are

only too anxious to co-operate with the local authority in obtaining a satisfactory standard in their properties and this work, which is being undertaken in conjunction with the Fire Authority, is making a definite contribution in improving both the standard of safety and the provision of essential amenities in this type of property. In a town such as Wakefield, where there is a large core of administrative workers, it is impossible to envisage houses in multiple occupation ceasing to exist, since almost all of the so called flat accommodation and the bedsit accommodation comes under this general heading.

There is one aspect of housing where there is no room for complacency - the provision of a site for "gypsy" caravans. The Council has provided a temporary site, the conditions on which are unsatisfactory.

The site was planned to allow for a degree of self management, a long term resident to be given free accommodation in return for the supervision and cleansing of sanitary blocks etc. This has proved impracticable and the combination of vandalism, the careless attitude of the caravanners, and inadequate supervision has resulted in circumstances which the Medical Officer of Health considers to be prejudicial to health.

Clean Air

In the 1970 Report it was necessary to report on the effects of the strike concerning refuse collection and once again industrial unrest plays a part in the preparation of an annual report. The strike in the coal industry affected fuel supplies to large areas of the town and supplies of solid smokeless fuel became almost unavailable. The formal suspension of orders was not practical due to the difficulties of the time factor involved, and the Council sought, and obtained, the co-operation of local fuel distributors in limiting deliveries of coal to householders to an absolute minimum to tide over the period of the strike.

Difficulties have been encountered in connection with the distribution of coal in smoke control areas. This unlawful delivery is not being undertaken by any of the reputable fuel merchants in the City, but by one or two members who do not consider it appropriate for them to be in their trade organisation and who are, therefore, beyond one sphere of influence. Every effort is being made to overcome this problem but difficulties are encountered since the deliveries are made at deliberately inconsistent

times, and even during the weekend, so as to prevent detection. The organised fuel distributors are eager to co-operate with the Council in eliminating this unlawful practice.

On the domestic front clean air progress has been maintained and the St. John's Smoke Control Order became operative on the 1st April, 1971, and two further Orders were made and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation. During 1971 approval was given in respect of fireplace adaptations at 561 privately owned premises, and a breakdown in the choice of fuel may be of interest. Three hundred and thirty three householders expressed a preference for gas as the main fuel; 136 chose solid fuel and 48 electricity. At the other properties dealt with a combination of more than one fuel was used. So far as one can see, this tendency to turn to piped fuels seems likely to continue, but it is possible that if the solid fuel industry can continue the development of appliances designed to burn raw coal smokelessly there will be a tendency, particularly in mining areas, for the public to swing back to solid fuel.

Little problem is now encountered so far as industrial smoke is concerned, although for a short time during the year difficulty did arise from the emission of acid smut from an oil burning installation which came under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate. It is pleasing to be able to report that due to the close co-operation which exists between this office and the Alkali Inspector a solution was very easily obtained.

Food and Drugs Administration

It is pleasing to be able to report that in general progress has been maintained in the field of food hygiene. Large scale improvements have been effected at one of the largest bakeries in the town and at a second bakery the construction of a completely new bread plant was in progress at the end of the year. Some improvements have continued to be made in the Council's market premises and in general the co-operation of the trade at all levels has been willingly given and is most welcome.

On the debit side, however, there is still cause for me to comment adversely on the number of complaints that are received concerning foreign bodies in food or breaches in food hygiene. During 1971 it has been necessary to institute legal proceedings on 8 occasions and these have involved the handling and unhygienic

transport of meat, the presence of animal droppings in foodstuffs, dirty bottles from dairies, the sale of mouldy bread, and the sale of foodstuffs which have been attacked by rodents etc.

Investigations which are carried out in connection with these complaints still suggest a reluctance on the part of some management to place food hygiene on the same level of importance as production and also that some employees are unwilling to accept any degree of personal responsibility for their work.

Nowadays we hear a great deal of the need for exercising tolerance in community relations and this need was emphasised in Wakefield towards the end of 1971 when there appeared to be a deliberate attack on a part of the catering industry within the City. Rumours were circulated on a very wide scale that complaints had been received that dog and cat meat etc., was being sold in the Chinese restaurants and that their customers had been admitted to hospital following the consumption of food. The position became so serious that I thought it necessary to issue a statement to the local press advising that conditions in these restaurants were satisfactory and that there was no cause for alarm or concern by persons using the Chinese restaurants in the City of Wakefield.

In Wakefield we have a large processing dairy of modern construction which employs the latest techniques known in the dairy industry, but as with all dairies they are plagued with the question of dirty milk bottles which, although passing through a modern bottle washing plant, emerge with the evidence of contamination and misuse still apparent. There appears to be two possible solutions to this problem. The first concerns the development of an electronic scanner capable of examining the whole bottle. To my own knowledge prototypes have been used and there is need for continued research if multi-trip bottles are to remain in use. The second solution lies in the replacement of the present milk bottle by a single trip container. This, in addition to increasing the cost of milk, would also impose a heavy load on the local authority in obtaining the satisfactory disposal of the containers.

Meat inspection continues to be a major task so far as the public health inspectorate is concerned and during 1971 almost 120,000 animals were slaughtered and inspected in the City. The largest of the slaughterhouses is licensed for export to the continent and this poses additional problems since in addition to meeting the

British standards, legal standards applied by the importing countries have to be maintained. One problem arises from the fact that the office of public health inspector is not duplicated on the continent and it is customary for the continental countries to insist that exported meat is certified by veterinary inspectors. This is an additional commitment for the meat trade to meet and seems to be unnecessary. It is surely not impossible to ensure that certification by public health inspectors, which is accepted in this country and which has been proved to give a standard of meat inspection second to none, should be accepted by the continentals and it is my hope that if this country does eventually enter into the Common Market that some sensible and satisfactory arrangement can be made to recognise the true value of the public health meat inspection service.

During the year it became necessary to increase the charges for meat inspection and the income derived largely pays for the service provided.

In general the work of this Department proceeded satisfactorily, but for the last few months of the year we were hampered by being an inspector short on the establishment and with an establishment as small as is provided in Wakefield a reduction by one qualified person makes a very marked difference on the output that can be obtained.

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received 1645

This figure comprises:-

Ashbins	...	643
Rodents	...	453
Drains	...	114
Nuisances	...	128
Housing	...	150
Miscellaneous	...	157

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Total number of inspections made	15143
Complaints	739
Nuisances found	32
Re-inspection of houses under notice	153
Re-lets and municipal applications	302
Overcrowding	2
Houses in multiple occupation	516
Improvement grants	187
Slum clearance (housing inspections)	113
Clearance areas	101
Bedding inspections	34
Moveable dwellings	24
Land charge enquiries	942
Bakehouses	38
Dairies and milk distributors	141
Fish friers	63
Food preparing premises	122
Food shops under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	85
Food hygiene inspections	1039
Hairdressers	98
Hawkers and open air caterers	24
Hotel and restaurant kitchens	78
Ice cream premises	121
Markets	188
Pet shops	12
Public houses and licensed premises	97
Shops Act, 1950	55
Slaughterhouses	336
Shops and warehouses	194
Imported food containers	3
Factories with power	201
Factories without power	12
Special premises: (electricity stations, institutions, building sites, railway sheds)	2
Outworkers	9
Smoke control areas	1390
Smoke observations - Industrial	90
Domestic	42
Atmospheric deposit stations	1162
Atmospheric pollution other visits	25
Boilerhouse inspections	43
Drainage tested	43
Drains inspected	144
Domestic sanitary accommodation	15
Public sanitary accommodation	3
Rodent infestation	439
Visits to premises re insect infestation	162

Animals (keeping of)	31
Diseases of Animals Act	5
Cinemas and places of entertainment	5
Infectious disease	43
Noise nuisance	48
Refuse accommodation	894
Plans	123
Child Minders Regulations	3
Sampling	397
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	1068
Interviews	891
Miscellaneous	2014

Notices Served

Informal notices served	14
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1970)	14
Statutory notices served	19
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1970)	24
Notices outstanding at end of 1971	5
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	26

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

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

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

Drains

Cleaned out, relaid or repaired	25
Ventilating and soil pipes renewed or repaired	3
Gullies cleaned out	1

Dwelling houses

Roof repairs	2
External walls rebuilt, cement rendered or re-pointed	1
Internal walls re-plastered	1
Floors relaid or repaired	1
Fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired	325
Windows repaired or sashes re-corded	2
New eavesgutters or rain water fallpipes provided	3

Eavesgutters or rain water fallpipes cleaned out or repaired	4
Chimney pots renewed	1
Ceilings replastered	1

Water Closets

Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	2
New water closets provided	3

Water supply

Service pipes repaired	4
Sinks renewed	1
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out	8
Taps repaired or new taps provided	1

Miscellaneous

Yards and passages repaired	1
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	37
Nuisance from keeping of animals abated	1

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION

The Corporation operates a bin replacement scheme, but this only applies to houses where the owners have been formally required by notice to provide a dustbin. In these cases an annual charge, at present 15p, is levied with the general rate.

Total number of ashbins on maintenance at end of 1971	8386
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under maintenance scheme during 1971	515

CANAL BOATS

No canal boats were inspected during the year. The total number of boats on the register is 2, the same as last year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

A total of 14 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1971.

The following registrations, etc., were effected during 1971:-

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 the register	5

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938

Section 154

Registration of hairdressers' and barbers' premises. The number on the register at the end of 1971 was 87 (an increase of 5).

RODENT CONTROL

Number of complaints investigated .. .	436
Operations at non-agricultural premises	439
Operations at agricultural premises ...	-
Number of survey visits	71
Number of sewer treatments	3
Number of manholes test baited and treated	2679

DISINFESTATION

Spray Disinfestation

Municipal houses	42
Other than municipal houses	11

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

A total of 11 samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs was taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1971. Ten of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be satisfactory. In the case of the unsatisfactory sample the irregularity was of a minor nature and an appropriate letter was sent to the retailer.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS (LICENSED SITES)

During the year one licence was in operation. This licence is in respect of a permanent site which has been satisfactory for several years.

HOUSING ADMINISTRATIONClearance of unfit houses

During the year action was taken to secure the closure or demolition of 29 houses (27 in clearance areas and 2 as individual properties). Details of the clearance areas represented are as follows:-

<u>Name of Order</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Popula- tion</u>	<u>Date of Repres- entation</u>	<u>Date of Order</u>	<u>Date of Confir- mation</u>
Beech Grove No. 1 C.P.O.	13	25	11.2.71	24.1.72	
Thornes Lane Wharf No. 3 C.P.O.	12	18	11.2.71	24.1.72	
Park Street No. 1. C.P.O.	2	9	17.2.71		
Total	27	52			

A total of 39 houses was demolished, 3 having been dealt with as individual unfit houses, the remainder being in clearance areas.

New houses erected during 1971

<u>Size of house, i.e. number of habitable rooms</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Built by Corporation</u>	<u>Built by Private Enterprise</u>
4 rooms	120	45	75
5 rooms	108	9	99
6 rooms	69	-	69
	297	54	243

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation	101
Number of letters served requiring additional services or facilities ..	6
Number of Notices of Intention to serve Direction Orders	16
Number of Direction Orders served	18

RENT ACT, 1957

No action was taken under the Rent Act during the year, but 36 certificates were still operative at the end of 1971.

CLEAN AIR ACT(a) Industrial

During 1971, 90 smoke observations were taken on industrial chimneys within the City.

Four contraventions of the "Permitted Periods" Regulations were recorded.

(b) DomesticSmoke Control Areas in the City

Title	Operative date	Houses	Other Premises	Acreage
Central No. 1	1.10.60	96	174	23
Central No. 2	1.7.62	122	147	37.75
Alverthorpe No. 1	1.9.62	189	10	130.5
Kettlethorpe No. 1	1.9.62	1	2	61.6
Eastmoor No. 1	1.4.63	-	-	6
Sandal No. 1	1.11.63	373	5	353
Sandal No. 2	1.6.66	1312	10	616
Flanshaw No. 1	1.6.68	1176	38	329
Thornes Lane No. 1	1.9.68	185	4	90
Horbury Road No. 1	1.9.68	193	4	282
Sandal No. 3	1.4.70	80	2	172
St. John's No. 1	1.4.71	1456	38	350
Total		5183	434	2448.85

Result of Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide and Air Filter Apparatus

National

Survey No. 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 Hlth. Department (18)		Hall Road (19)		Kettlethorpe (21)	
Month	Smoke mg/Cu.M	S.O ₂ mg/Cu.M	Smoke mg/Cu.M	S.O ₂ mg/Cu.M	Smoke mg/Cu.M	S.O ₂ mg/Cu.M	Smoke mg/Cu.M	S.O ₂ mg/Cu.M	Smoke mg/Cu.M	S.O ₂ mg/Cu.M	Smoke mg/Cu.M	S.O ₂ mg/Cu.M
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	19	51	22	49	34	90	27	104	25	94	16	67
August	36	66	32	49	55	85	33	102	57	82	27	50
September	72	98	65	87	107	130	98	165	109	149	53	90
October	126	121	112	119	184	173	148	234	186	191	82	94
November	115	170	80	115	144	183	100	215	144	179	67	116
December	138	165	107	138	185	188	126	230	182	217	92	129
Total	506	671	418	557	709	849	532	1050	703	912	344	546
Average (1971)	84.4	111.8	69.6	92.8	118.1	141.4	88.6	175.0	117.1	152.0	57.3	91.0

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION(a) REGISTRATION OF PREMISESWakefield Corporation Act, 1938Section 109 (Registration of Hawkers of Meat, Fish, Fruit or Vegetables)

The number of hawkers registered at the end of 1971 was 58.

Section 110 (Registration of Food Preparation Premises)

The number on the register at the end of 1971 was 49.

Ice Cream

During 1971, 14 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 96 samples was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year. All the samples were subject the 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
96	80 (83.33%)	9 (9.375%)	7 (7.29%)	-

Milk and DairiesRegistration under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959

Distributors with premises within the city	43
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	136

A total of 25 new registrations was effected during the year.

Milk (Special Designations) (General) Regulations, 1963

A total of 250 licences issued under these Regulations was in operation during 1971 and comprised the following:-

77 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.	
137 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised.	
31 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Untreated.	
4 Dealer's licences authorising the use of the special designation Ultra Heat Treated.	
1 Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.	

(b) FOOD HYGIENE AND CONTROL

Number of Food Premises in the City

Grocer and provision dealer	113
Fishmonger and fish fryer	45
Butcher	35
Baker and confectioner	24
Greengrocer	22
Sweets and confectionery	42
Restaurants, coffee bars and factory canteens	89
Public houses, clubs and off licences	112

(c) FOOD EXAMINATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year a total of 185 samples of milk was submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Details of the types of milks sampled are given below:-

- 121 samples of Pasteurised milk, 6 of which failed the Methylene Blue Test
- 38 samples of Untreated milk, 2 of which failed the Methylene Blue Test
- 26 samples of Sterilised milk, all of which were satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination of Other Foods

During the year, 26 samples of food were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

Type of Food	Report
Fresh Cream	Methylene Blue decolourised in 0 hrs. Phosphatase Test Pass.
Fresh Cream Dessert	No organisms isolated
Mussels	E. Coli per ml. of tissue: 1. No pathogenic organisms isolated.
Meat & Potato Pie	Satisfactory.
Cultured Buttermilk	Small number of aerobic spore bearers present. Coliform not isolated. No pathogenic organisms isolated.
Natural Yogurt	Satisfactory.
Haslet	Satisfactory.
Savoury Duck	Satisfactory.
Double Cream	Satisfactory.
Pasteurised Cheese	
Spread with Ham	Satisfactory.
Cooked Mussels	Satisfactory.
Blackcurrant Fool	Small number of aerobic spore bearers present. No other organisms isolated.
Pork Pies	Satisfactory.
Orange Crush	Satisfactory.
Fresh Double Cream	Methylene Blue decolourised after 2½ hours. Phosphatase Test Pass.
Fresh Double Cream	Methylene Blue not decolourised after 4 hours. Phosphatase Test Pass.

Type of food	Report
Fresh Cream	Methylene Blue not decolourised after 4 hours. Phosphatase Test Pass.
Raw Meat	Satisfactory.
Fresh Cream	Satisfactory.
Orange Juice	Satisfactory.
Chitterlings	Small number of E.Coli I present. No pathogenic organisms isolated.
Meat & Potato Pie	Satisfactory.
Pork Brawn	Satisfactory.
Potted Meat	Small number of aerobic spore bearers and micrococci present. No pathogenic organisms.
Orange Crush (2)	Satisfactory.

Bacteriological Examination of Water

During the year 58 samples of water were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The samples comprised:-

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Mains Water	14	3	1
Baths & Paddling Pools	44	42	2

Biological Tests for Brucella Abortus

A total of 38 samples of raw milk was submitted for biological tests for Brucella Abortus. All the samples were satisfactory.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the City of Wakefield.

Chemical Analysis of Water

During the year 5 samples were submitted for chemical analysis. Two of the samples were reported as unsatisfactory.

Food and Drugs Sampling

A total of 317 samples (180 formal and 137 informal) of food and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year.

Details of the samples taken are as follows:-

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult- erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
<u>Foods</u>			
Almonds, ground and blanched	2	-	
Almond marzipan	1	-	
Baking powder	2	-	
Baby Food	3	-	
Beer	1	-	
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	-	
Biscuits	5	-	
Bread	2	2	A loaf of bread contained dark grey streaks which were found to consist of charred dough and mineral grease. Warning letter sent to bakery. A second loaf of bread was found to have been attacked by rodents. Manufacturers fined £20 and £5.65 costs.
Butter	4	1	This sample contained 16.6% of water, i.e. 0.6% above the legal maximum. Matter taken up with retailers.
Cake	3	1	Extraneous material found in a coffee cake proved to be clear, brittle plastic, probably from a broken rim of a jar or similar plastic container. Manufacturers fined £5 and £4.70 costs.
Cake and pudding mixtures	3	-	
Cereal	1	-	
Cheese & Cheese spread	6	-	
Cocoa & cocoa products	5	-	
Coconut, desiccated	1	-	
Coffee & coffee & chicory essence	5	-	
Cooking crumbs	1	-	
Cornflour	1	-	

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult- erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
Cream (Canned)	3	-	
Cream of Tartar	1	-	
Custard (Canned)	2	-	
Dairy Topping (Canned)	1	-	
Dessert Mix	2	-	
Dripping	2	-	
Fish & fish products	10	1	Salmon paste - this sample contained the artificial colouring Ponceau MX. The use of this coal-tar dye in food was prohibited with effect from 1st Jan. 1971. Matter taken up informally with manufacturers.
Flour	3	-	
Fruit (Canned)	2	-	
Fruit, dried	5	-	
Fruit loaf	1	1	Extraneous matter present in the loaf proved to be a dropping from a herbivorous animal. It had almost certainly been introduced with the dried fruit. Manufacturers fined £10 and £8.80 costs.
Fruit juice	2	-	
Gelatine	1	-	
Gravy Mix	2	-	
Ice-Cream	5	-	
Ice-Cream Mixture	1	-	
Jelly, table	3	-	
Lard & Cooking Oil	3	-	
Low Fat Spread	1	-	
Margarine	2	-	
<u>Meat and Meat Products</u>			
Beefburgers	4	4	Three of the samples, all from the same manufacturer, were deficient in meat content containing 69%, 70% and 75% respectively. Manufacturer fined £15 and £6.50 costs. The fourth sample had a meat content of

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adulterated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
			70% and a warning letter was sent to the manufacturers.
Baked Beans & Pork Sausages (Canned)	1	-	
Beef paste	1	-	
Brawn	1	-	
Corned Beef (Canned)	1	1	A complaint of a piece of rusty wire in a can of corned beef proved to be a bundle of slightly charred lean meat fibres. No formal action was taken.
Chicken & Chicken Products (Canned)	4	-	
Cornish Pasties	1	-	
Luncheon Meat (Canned)	3	-	
Mortadella	1	-	
Meat pies	2	-	
Potted Meat	1	-	
Polony	2	-	
Sausages	12	1	This sample of pork sausage was 9.2% deficient in meat content. Warning letter sent to manufacturers.
Sausage Rolls	1	-	
Scotch Egg	1	-	
Veal, jellied	1	-	
Milk	98	2	One sample was found to contain 3.0% added water. Matter taken up with processing dairy. The second sample was a bottle of milk which contained a large number of hairs suspended in the milk and adhering to the inner wall of the bottle - microscopical examination proved them to be rodent hairs. Processing dairy fined £40 and £5.40 costs.
Milk, Channel Island	3	-	

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adulterated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
Milk, condensed (Canned)	1	-	
Milk Pudding (Canned)	1	-	
Milk Shake flavouring	2	-	
Non-brewed condiment	1	-	
Pastry Mix	2	-	
Pease Pudding	1	-	
Pepper	2	-	
Pickles & Sauces	5	-	
Potato Sticks	1	-	
Potatoes, powdered	1	-	
Preserves	5	1	Jar of marmalade containing blue bottle. Warning letter sent to manufacturers.
Puddings, ready made	2	-	
Pumpnickel	1	-	
Pumpkin seeds	3	3	Three packets of pumpkin seeds were found to be infested with maggots. Warning letter sent to retailers.
Rice, ground	1	-	
Rose Hip Syrup	1	-	
Semolina	1	-	
Soft drinks	10	1	Extraneous matter present in a full bottle of lime drink proved to be parts of the body of a spider. Warning letter sent to manufacturers.
Soup & Soup Mix	4	-	
Spirits	3	-	
Suet, beef	2	-	
Sugar, icing	1	-	
Sweetener, artificial	1	-	
Sweets	5	-	
Tea & Tea Bags	4	-	
Tomatoes & tomato spread	4	-	
Vegetables (Canned)	1	-	

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adulterated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
Vegatables, dried	2	-	
Vinegar	2	-	
Virol	1	-	
Wine	2	-	
<u>Drugs</u>			
Aspirins	2	-	
Bicarbonate of Soda B.P.	1	-	
Cough & cold preparations	2	-	
Indigestion Preparations	1	-	
Pain killing tablets	1	-	
	<u>317</u>	<u>19</u>	

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, fertilisers 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.

(d) FOOD INSPECTION

Number of Animals slaughtered in the City during 1971

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Private Slaughterhouses</u>
Cattle	11,622
Calves	1
Pigs	68,374
Sheep	38,299

A total of 118,296 animals was slaughtered in 1971, compared with 105,585 in the previous year, an increase of 12,711.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclu- ding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	11599	23	1	38299	68374
Number inspected	11599	23	1	38299	68374
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	23	155
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3872	4	-	4390	15839
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	33.39	17.38	-	11.52	23.39
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	195
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.284
<u>Cysticerci</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

No horses were slaughtered in the City during the year.

Meat and Offal condemned at the private slaughter-houses - 57 tons 6 cwt. 1 qtr. 1 st. 8 lb.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

A total of 26 licences to slaughter or stun animals was issued during 1971. Twenty four of the licences were renewals and 2 were new licences.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the City.

Inspection of Other Food

	lbs.
Cheese	61
Frozen Foods	2,907
Nuts	298
Vegetables	948
Meat	958
Dried Fruit	187
Fruit	8,422
Ice-Cream	239
Rice, sago	140
Miscellaneous	38
Total	14,198

Total - 6 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 0 st. 2 lb.

	No. of tins	lbs.
Meat	975	2,673
Milk	313	306
Vegetables	2,012	3,581
Fruit	6,842	21,815
Fish	169	73
Totals	10,311	28,448

Total - 12 tons 14 cws. 0 qrs. 0 sts. 0 lbs.

Disposal of Unsound Food

The unsound meat from the private slaughterhouse is disposed of by sale to processing contractors whose plants have been approved by this Department.

All other unsound food is disposed of by incineration at the Department's own incinerator installed at the Ambulance Station and Disinfestation Centre in Brunswick Street.

During the year 7 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting contraventions of the Act.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	12	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	297	201	15	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	2	1	-
Totals	309	215	16	-

II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	9	7	-	5	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	10	8	-	5	-

III. OUTWORKERS

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 unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	10	-	-	-	-	-

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Registration and General Inspections:-

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during year	Number of registered premises at the end of the year	Number of registered premises receiving an inspection
Offices	20	221	160
Retail Shops	28	465	338
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	10	53	24
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	14	99	65
Fuel storage depots	-	2	1
Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act ..			1,063

Reported Accidents:-

Workplace	Number reported	Total number investigated	Action Recommended			
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal advice	No Action
Offices	1	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shops	8	1	-	-	1	-
Wholesale shops, warehouses	43	1	-	-	-	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	55	2	-	-	1	1

Number of applications for exemption one
 Number of prosecutions nil

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1971

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1971:-

Food and Drug samples	317
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs	11
Water Samples	5
Water for Radioactivity measurement ..	12
Miscellaneous	9
	<hr/>
	354
	<hr/>

The Table on pages 67/71 summarises the articles submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The percentage of unsatisfactory samples was 6.0% compared with 3.9% in 1970 and 7.2% in 1969.

MILK:-

The average composition of the 101 samples analysed is shown in the Table below, which, for comparison purposes, also shows the corresponding figures for 1970, together with the 1971 figures for Leeds and the minimum composition required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Number of samples	Wakefield		Leeds	Minimum legal requirement
	1971	1970	1971	
	101	62	1,411	
Solids-not-fat	8.65%	8.65%	8.72%	8.50%
Fat	3.91%	3.92%	3.80%	3.00%
Total Solids	12.56%	12.57%	12.52%	11.50%

With the exception of one milk which contained 3.0% of added water, all samples were free from added water, fat deficiency and antibiotic residues. One sample was reported against because of the presence of large numbers of hairs suspended in the milk and adhering to the inner wall of the bottle - microscopical examination proved them to be rodent hairs.

The total included 3 Channel Island milks which are required to contain not less than 4.0% of fat compared with the 3.0% minimum for ordinary milk.

In 18 samples the milk solids-not-fat (which are equally if not more valuable nutritionally than the fat)

fell below 8.50%, thereby raising the presumption that added water was present. In each case, 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 added water.

FOOD OTHER THAN MILK

17 of the 209 samples of food other than milk were found to be unsatisfactory. 7 of these were routine samples and 10 originated from members of the public. Details of the unsatisfactory samples are as follows:-

Beefburgers are required by the Sausage and Other Meat Product Regulations to contain not less than 80% of meat. Three of the four samples were deficient in meat content containing, respectively, 69, 70 and 75% meat. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted against the manufacturer concerned.

Bread Seven slices in a white loaf were contaminated with fragments of charred dough and mineral grease, both faults indicating insufficient attention to the cleaning of bakery equipment between batches. In another sliced loaf a hole about one inch in diameter and the same in depth was present in the wrapping, the crust and the next three underlying slices. The appearance was strongly suggestive of rodent attack and this was confirmed by the finding of a rodent hair within the cavity.

Butter contained 16.6% of water. Although only 0.6% above the legal limit of 16.0% this excess can represent a considerable sum of money in a large consignment.

Corned Beef. A complaint of the presence of a short length of rusty wire in a can of corned beef appeared to be justified on naked eye inspection, but microscopical examination proved the 'wire' to consist of a bundle of slightly charred lean meat fibres.

Cake. Another extraneous object which was not quite what it seemed at first sight was a triangular fragment (apparently a piece of broken glass) found in a coffee cake. It proved to be clear, brittle plastic material and from its slight curvature had probably been broken from the rim of a jar or similar plastic container.

Fruit Loaf. Extraneous matter present in the loaf proved to be a dropping from a herbivorous animal. It had almost certainly been introduced with the dried fruit.

Marmalade. Embedded in the contents of an open, but full, jar of marmalade was the body of a blue-bottle. Analysis proved that the fly had been subjected to heat treatment.

Pumpkin Seeds. Three packets of this unusual foodstuff were infested with live insect larvae (maggots) and the seeds were heavily contaminated with larval excreta.

Salmon Paste, contained the artificial colouring matter Ponceau MX. The use of this coal-tar dye in food was prohibited with effect from 1st January, 1971.

Park Sausages contained only 59% of meat as compared with the legal requirement of not less than 65%.

Soft Drink. Extraneous matter present in a full bottle of lime drink proved to be parts of the body of a spider.

Drugs. The 7 samples submitted all proved satisfactory.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

9 fertilisers and 2 feeding stuffs were submitted. A sample of Bone Meal was 2.75% deficient in nitrogen content, whilst another sample of the same commodity contained a 2.9% excess of phosphoric acid. With these exceptions all the samples were satisfactory, analysis confirming the composition claimed in the respective statutory statements.

WATER

3 samples of mains water were analysed and proved to be in every respect normal and satisfactory. 2 samples of water from a flooded cellar were unusual in that the first showed evidence of considerable pollution by sewage, whereas the second (taken three weeks later) proved to be a relatively pure water.

RADIOACTIVITY

The monthly routine monitoring of the City water was continued. The average level of artificial radioactivity was 4.5 picocuries per litre, compared with 3.7 picocuries per litre in 1970, the increase probably being due to the dry summer. In 1963 when fall-out from the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons was at its peak, the yearly average was 19.1 picocuries per litre.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

Following complaints of excessive amounts of dust in a recently built warehouse, several samples of the dust in

question were submitted to chemical and microscopical examination. It had been suggested that the dust originated from the handling of cement at a nearby ready mixed concrete works, but analysis strongly indicated that the dust swept from shelves in the warehouse came from the warehouse floor and not from any outside agency.

The deposit in two holding tanks at a local mineral water factory proved to consist of hydrated iron oxide, but the mains water supplied to the factory was normal and satisfactory and its iron content was not excessive. The steriliser used at the same factory proved to be a Quaternary Ammonium compound and was in no way responsible for the deposit.

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

R. A. DALLIN, F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am informed by the City Engineer that the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal within the City are reasonably adequate.

At the Calder Vale Water Pollution Control Works the mechanical scrapers recently installed in the sedimentation tanks have now been commissioned and the design of new inlet works is in hand.

WAKEFIELD WATER 1971

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

- (a) (i) The water supply in the City has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (ii) No contamination of supplies occurred.
- (iii) All dwellings in the City are supplied directly.
- (iv) The fluoride level was below 0.1 mg/lF.
- (b) (i) The raw water was sampled bacteriologically weekly and normally contains coliforms including E. Coli. The treated water was sampled three times weekly and results were very satisfactory. Chemical analyses were carried out weekly - a typical result is appended.
- (ii) Due to the treatment carried out the water has no plumbo-solvent action.

A typical chemical analysis is as follows:-

Appearance	Clear and colourless
Colour (Hazen)	Below 5
Chloride (mg/litre Cl)	22
pH	7.6
Electrical Conductivity (Dionic)	145
Alkalinity (mg/litre CaCO_3)	15
Hardness (mg/litre CaCO_3)	51
Iron (mg/litre)	Nil
Manganese (mg/litre)	Nil
Free Chlorine (mg/litre)	Nil
Total Chlorine (mg/litre)	0.22
Aluminium (mg/litre)	0.05

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