URBAN DISTRICT OF HORSFORTH.

Library

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1954.

HORSFORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 5 4

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor E. PERKIN

Vice Chairman: Councillor W. CHAMBERS

Chairman of the Council: Councillor J. SHEARER, J.P.

Councillor R. BARRETT

" A.H. HOLMES, J.P.

" B.S. NEWBY

" H. SNAPE

" W. WALKER, O.B.E.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health
G.P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer
HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent
E.M. BIRTWISLE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Certs. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B., R.S.I. Meat and other foods).

Additional Sanitary Inspector
J. FLITTON, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B).

Pupil Sanitary Inspector
M.F. DODSWORTH, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.

Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office
ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk)
H. DOBSON
MRS. K. BOOTH
MISS E. CLARKSON
M.M. WATSON (Resigned December, 1954)
D. HODGSON
MISS S. WHITEHEAD
MRS. E. GENTLE
MR. G. DUNKERLEY
MISS M. SPEIGHT
MRS. A. SMITH (Appointed June, 1954)
MRS. A. FOSTER (Part-time, appointed July, 1954)

Clerical Staff, Sanitary Inspector's Department
MISS F.J. WATSON (Resigned March, 1954)
MISS D.L. MOXON (Appointed April, 1954)

Divisional Public Health Office
The Green
HORSFORTH

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1954.

The birth rate was 14.2 as compared with 13.0 in the previous year. Of the total births registered 2.0 per cent were illegitimate as compared with 2.1 per cent in 1953.

The death rate from all causes was 12.8 as compared with 12.1 in 1953. The preponderance of deaths due to heart and circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory disease, and the low incidence of deaths from infective diseases is evident from the analysis of the causes of death and is a feature of present trends of mortality. Seventy-five per cent of all deaths were of persons aged 60 and over.

There were 4 deaths of infants under one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.2. This rate compares favourably with that of 28.0 for the West Riding Administrative County and 25.5 for England and Wales.

For the eighth successive year there were no maternal deaths.

The incidence of notified infectious disease was very light.

Satisfactory features of the vital statistics for the year were the low infant mortality, the absence of maternal deaths, and the low incidence of notified infectious disease. The cancer death rate, however, remains high although it must be noted that the deaths from this disease and other chronic and degenerative diseases are thrown into greater prominence by the decline in the other causes of mortality. Moreover an increasing proportion of the population is surviving to the later ages at which these diseases are encountered.

The incidence of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis calls for the continued application of preventive measures, the success of which depends not only on the efforts of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, but also on the co-operation and support of the family doctor, chest physicians, mass radiography unit, industrial medical officer, housing authority, and not least on the patient himself.

It is again necessary to stress the importance of all children being protected against diphtheria by immunisation before attaining their first birthday, and subsequently being re-immunised on first entering school. Of like importance is the protection of the individual and the community against smallpox by the vaccination of all healthy infants followed by their re-vaccination within two to three years of first entering school.

The home nurses, health visitors and home helps have devoted much attention to the many and varied needs of the aged sick and infirm in the District, and valuable assistance has been given by the Divisional Welfare Officer in obtaining the appropriate care in residential accommodation for those who were unable to maintain an independent existence in their own homes.

As the Urban District of Horsforth is included in Division 5 of the West Riding County Council's Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Services, I have included in an appendix to this report, as in previous years, information and statistics relating to these services.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for the kindness extended to me and for their interest in the work of the Department. I would also record my appreciation of the assistance I have received from the Officers of the Council, and of the loyal work of the staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G.P. HOLDERNESS.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District (acres)	2,706.434
Estimated Population mid-year 1954	13,960
Area Comparability Factor - Births	1.02
Deaths	0.98
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	4,773
Rateable value	£88,982
Sum represented by a penny rate	£345. 2s. 8d.

The District is divided into 5 wards

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, legitimate	194	97	97
illegitimate	4	-	4
	198	97	101
Still, legitimate	2	-	2
illegitimate	-	-	-
	2	-	2
Total births	200	97	103

BIRTH RATES

	1953	1954
Live births (per 1,000 estimated population)	13.0	14.2
Still births (per 1,000 estimated population)	0.29	0.14
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	22	10

DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
All causes	179	99	80
Deaths of infants under one year			
legitimate	3	2	1
illegitimate	1	-	1
Deaths of infants under four weeks			
legitimate	1	-	1
illegitimate	1	-	1
Deaths from puerperal causes	-	-	-

DEATH RATES

(per 1,000 estimated population)

	1953	1954
All causes (crude)	12.1	12.8
All causes (adjusted)	12.1	12.6

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age

	1953	1954
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	22.0	20.2

Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age

	1953	1954
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	11.0	10.1

Maternal Mortality
(per 1,000 live and still births)

	1953	1954
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	Nil	Nil

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures

	Urban District of Horsforth	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional figures)
BIRTH RATE:				
Unadjusted	14.2	14.7	15.1	15.2
Adjusted	14.5	14.8	15.3	
DEATH RATES:				
All causes (Crude)	12.8	12.7	11.9	11.3
All causes (adjusted) ø	12.6	12.8	12.5	
Infective and Parasitic Disease *	Nil	0.07	0.08	**
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	Nil	0.18	0.16	0.16
Other forms of tuberculosis	Nil	0.01	0.02	0.02
Respiratory diseases +	1.50	1.27	1.22	**
Cancer ‡	2.29	2.12	2.01	2.04
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.15	2.03	1.84	**
Heart and circulatory diseases	5.01	4.88	4.54	**
INFANT MORTALITY: (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	20.2	28.3	28.0	25.5
MATERNAL MORTALITY:	Nil	0.80	0.89	0.69

ø Birth and Death Rates as adjusted by area comparability factor. These factors allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas and are used for comparing birth and death rates with those in other areas.

* Combined death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases.

\+ Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis.

‡ Death rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

** Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF HORSFORTH RESIDENTS

DISEASE	1953			1954		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2	2	4	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	6	1	7	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	8	17	11	10	21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1	1	1	2
Diabetes	-	1	1	-	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	19	43	16	14	30
Coronary disease, angina	24	12	36	24	14	38
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1	3	1	4
Other heart disease	6	11	17	10	10	20
Other circulatory disease	1	-	1	4	4	8
Influenza	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	2	3	3	6
Bronchitis	5	2	7	9	3	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	7	11	4	5	9
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2	3	-	3
All other accidents	1	2	3	4	2	6
Suicide	1	1	2	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	95	74	169	99	80	179

AGES AT DEATH OF HORSFORTH RESIDENTS

(Based on Local Registrar's Returns as adjusted for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	2	2	4
1	-	-	-
2 to 4	-	-	-
5 to 9	-	-	-
10 to 14	1	1	2
15 to 19	1	-	1
20 to 29	2	1	3
30 to 39	-	2	2
40 to 49	5	2	7
50 to 59	19	7	26
60 to 69	26	12	38
70 to 79	25	28	53
80 to 89	17	24	41
90 & over	1	1	2
TOTALS	99	80	179

INFANTILE MORTALITY

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Misadventure	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ALL CAUSES	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	4

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA

STAFF

Full details of the staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Wakefield undertakes the bacteriological examination of clinical specimens, milk, water, etc. and certain biochemical tests on milk and ice-cream.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, water, etc. is carried out by Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Bradford, and Mr. Raymond Mallinder, Halifax.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service is administered by the West Riding County Council, the District being served by the Depot at White Cross, Guiseley.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The following table gives details of the various clinics serving the Urban District:-

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Name	Situation	When Held
School (Minor Ailments Clinic)	St. Margaret's Hall, Horsforth	Wednesday morning.
Infant Welfare Clinic	- do -	Wednesday afternoon.
Ante-Natal Clinic	- do -	1st & 3rd Monday afternoon in month.
Ante-Natal Exercise Clinic	- do -	Tuesday afternoon.
Chest Clinic	74, New Briggate, Leeds, 1	Daily.

Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)

Name	Situation	When Held
Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Daily.
Ear Nose and Throat	School Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	1st Tuesday in month.
Ophthalmic	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	2nd Wednesday.
	South View Girls' School, Yeadon	By arrangement.
	Baptist Church, Oxford Road, Guiseley	By arrangement.
Orthopaedic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	3rd Friday morning in month.
Paediatric	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	1st Thursday morning.
Remedial Exercises	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Monday morning, Wednesday afternoon and Saturday mornings (alternate)
Artificial Sunlight	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday & Thursday morning.
Speech Therapy	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Wednesday afternoons & Friday all day.
	Baptist Church, Oxford Road, Guiseley	Monday mornings. Wednesday mornings.
Child Guidance	Somerset House, Manor Road, Shipley	Each Monday, except first in month.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Cases from the District are admitted mainly to the Leeds Road Fever Hospital, Bradford. A few cases are also admitted to the Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

OTHER SERVICES

Information regarding the personal health services provided in the Urban District by the West Riding County Council is given in the appendix to this report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 - 1951

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, provides that where a person is suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, the Medical Officer of Health can take steps for the removal of the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance there.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet fever

There was 1 notified case as compared with 16 in the previous year.

Diphtheria

No cases occurred. Particulars of diphtheria immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

Measles

5 cases were notified as compared with 212 cases in 1953.

Whooping cough

79 cases were notified as compared with 25 cases in 1953. There were no deaths. Particulars of whooping cough immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

Acute poliomyelitis

No cases were notified.

Malaria

One case of malaria was notified. This was a relapse of an infection contracted in Korea.

Tuberculosis

Nine new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice during the year. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

Cases of tuberculosis in the Urban District are referred to the Chest Clinic, New Briggate, Leeds.

Further particulars are given in the appendix to this report.

Food Poisoning

Six cases of food poisoning were notified and investigated during the year:-

Case 1. Causal organism and source of infection not established.

Cases 2, 3, 4, 5. These cases occurred in one family, but there was no evidence to suggest that food poisoning was the cause of the symptoms.

Case 6. Salmonella infection. Source of infection not established.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CORRECTED) RECEIVED DURING 1954

Smallpox	-
Diphtheria	-
Erysipelas	4
Scarlet fever	1
Typhoid	-
Paratyphoid	-
Measles	5
Whooping cough	79
Acute poliomyelitis	-
Acute encephalitis	-
Meningococcal infection	-
Malaria	1
Dysentery	2
Pneumonia	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1
Food poisoning	6

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	Horsforth	England and Wales
Typhoid fever	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	0.01
Meningococcal infection	Nil	0.03
Scarlet fever	0.07	0.96
Whooping cough	5.66	2.39
Diphtheria	Nil	0.00
Erysipelas	0.29	0.12
Smallpox	Nil	-
Measles	0.36	3.32
Pneumonia	1.07	0.60
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic	Nil	0.03
Non-paralytic	Nil	0.01
Food poisoning	0.43	0.20

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1954

(CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

Disease Notified	Under 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 yrs.& over	Total cases notified
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Whooping cough	3	3	5	8	10	46	2	-	1	1	-	-	79
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	5	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	6
TOTALS	6	4	5	10	10	48	5	-	7	6	4	8	113

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1954 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5
Whooping cough	-	3	30	25	11	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	79
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	3	3	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	2	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	6
TOTALS	-	4	35	29	15	9	9	8	-	1	1	2	113

WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1954 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Erysipelas	1	-	1	1	1	4
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	2	-	5
Whooping cough	8	1	39	24	7	79
Dysentery	-	1	1	-	-	2
Pneumonia	1	5	3	3	3	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	-	1
Food poisoning	-	4	1	-	1	6

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1954

Age Periods	NEW CASES *				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	7	2	1	1	-	-	-	-

* These include formal notifications and cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on register at commencement of year	55	25	12	19
No. of cases notified first time during the year	3	2	-	-
No. of cases restored to the register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	7	-	2	1
No. of cases removed from the register	15	2	6	7
No. of cases remaining on the register	50	25	8	13

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF HORSFORTH

Being a Report on the work of the
Sanitary Department during the year

1954

Manor Road,
HORSFORTH.

October, 1955.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

INTRODUCTION

The year 1954 was a period of some considerable activity in the field of sanitary administration. The long awaited housing legislation materialised in the coming into operation of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, a measure embodying certain new and far-reaching features and calling for a new apprisal of conditions of unfitness and unsuitability of dwellings. The policy of removing wartime controls was extended to the supply of meat, with the consequent reopening of private slaughterhouses, calling for a considerable expansion of our food inspection services. Interest in food hygiene was restimulated by the passing of the Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1954, the provisions of which are not yet in force. An effort to give local authorities increased powers to deal with atmospheric pollution and generally to secure cleaner air in our towns was indicated in a Private Member's Bill presented to the House of Commons at the end of the year. This Bill, eventually withdrawn on an undertaking being given that the Government would themselves sponsor a measure with similar aims, united members of both sides of the House and showed the real concern of our legislators that effective steps should be taken to deal with this very vital question.

STAFF

The staff of the Department was as follows:-

Chief Sanitary Inspector

E. M. Birtwisle
Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute
Fellow of the Sanitary Inspectors Association

Sanitary Inspector - additional

J. Flitton
Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute
Member of the Sanitary Inspectors Association

Clerk/Typist

Miss F. J. Watson left us on the 3rd April, 1954, and Miss D. L. Moxon came to us to take up these duties on the 12th April, 1954.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector

M. F. Dodsworth

The pupil commenced his fourth and final year of training, a period which provides for the maximum contribution of this officer to the work of the Department.

The Council reviewed ways of increasing the effectiveness of staffing arrangements to meet changing conditions and provided a small van for the use of the additional Sanitary Inspector. This has shown itself to be a great asset, and by reducing to a minimum time lost in travelling round this rather scattered district, has enabled us to absorb many additional duties. Unfortunately, much of the post-mortem examination of slaughtered animals has to be performed on Sundays and on weekday evenings, with the consequent lengthening of the working week of your officers.

HOUSING

There has again been an increase in the rate of house building in the district. A total of 99 were erected during the year - 48 by the Council and 51 by private enterprise. The increase in private enterprise building is an interesting development and although it has not done a great deal to ease our list of applicants, the provision of any new houses must be a relief to the problem as a whole and the endeavours of private builders are to be commended.

Considerable house building will be necessary for many years if today's unsatisfactory conditions are to be effectively dealt with in our generation and one welcomes all contributions to the total of fit houses. Our problem, however, is to deal with the applicants already on our list or who are at present living in houses scheduled for action under the Housing Acts.

It seems a pity that high building costs are robbing many of the opportunity of providing homes for themselves and so lightening the demand for Council-owned houses.

It seems a pity, too, that the Improvement Grant scheme designed to encourage the raising of the standard of older houses and so as to prolong their useful life has in this district at any rate been confined to owner-occupied houses and has done nothing to improve the lot of tenants living in property lacking necessary amenities. Whilst in this sphere also any contribution to the total of fit houses is a step forward it is obvious that some more definite steps will have to be taken to deal with the problem of improving tenanted houses.

Householders of today are quite rightly unwilling to live in houses without baths, hot water and internal water-closets, and in the absence of owners indicating their willingness to make provision for these amenities it will be necessary for the Council to take over the property and do the work themselves.

I have no accurate information with regard to possible overcrowding of the houses in the district, but our knowledge of the situation generally indicates little statutory overcrowding. We do know, however, of a considerable number of cases where families, usually relatives, are sharing housing accommodation, a situation which of itself is fraught with difficulties.

The Council considered ways of increasing the attractiveness of existing accommodation to meet changing conditions and provided a small sum for the use of the additional sanitary inspector. This has shown itself to be a great success, and by reducing to a minimum the loss in working round this rather unsatisfactory sanitary, has enabled us to absorb many additional duties.

Unfortunately, and for the overcrowding condition of elementary schools has to be borne in mind as a heavy drawback, with the exception of the work of your officers.

Every is a matter over an increase in the rate of house building in the City during. A total of 93 were erected during the year - 63 by the Council and 30 by private enterprise. The increase in private enterprise building is satisfactory development and although it has not been a great deal to show, our list of applicants the provision of any one house must be a matter to the problem as whole and the enlargement of private builders are to be encouraged.

Habitable houses outside will be necessary for many years. Everybody's ultimate very conditions are to be satisfactorily dealt with in our generation and one endeavour all contributions to the level of city living. Our problem, however, is to meet now the applications already on our list or which are to present living in houses unsuited for healthy and the health area.

It seems a pity that high building costs are nothing many of the opportunity of providing homes for themselves and so lightening the burden the Council-owned houses.

It seems a pity, too, that the Improvement Grant scheme designed to encourage the provision of the attention of other houses and so as to produce their amount like one in this district at any rate been confined to non-commercial houses and has done nothing to improve the lot of tenants living in property needing necessary conditions. Which is that scheme also an opportunity to the total of 1?? houses is a step forward it is obvious that also more effective steps will have to be taken to deal with the problem of improving tenanted houses.

Housekeepers of today are quite obviously unwilling to live in inferior houses either, but rather out towards outer-districts, and in the absence of means to improve their attractiveness in city prevailing for those which like it will be necessary for the Council to take over the property and do the work themselves.

I have no intention intermingle with council to possible over-crowding of the houses in the district, but my knowledge of the situation generally indicates little satisfactory improvement. The to have, however, of a considerable number of cases where facilities usually existing, are showing towards overcrowding, a situation which of itself is fraught with difficulties.

A record of work done in securing housing repairs and the abatement of nuisances follows:-

Inspection of dwellinghouses:

The number of visits to dwellinghouses during the year are summarised as follows:-

	Visits
Housing inspections and reinspections	1,426
Housing defects investigated	495
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	4
Alterations and conversions	153
Drainage	348
Applications for Council Houses and exchanges	16
Refuse Collection	387
Disinfection	10
Disinfestation	26
Rodent Infestations	60
Cellar flooding	54
Accumulations	18
Keeping of Animals	12
Miscellaneous	16

Details of work carried out to deal with the various matters found requiring attention are summarised as follows:-

	Abated
Roofs repaired	14
External walls repointed	5
Walls and outbuildings repaired	7
Wallplaster repaired	29
Fireplaces, kitchen ranges, repaired or renewed	8
Chimneys repaired	8
Ceiling plaster repaired	6
Dampness abated	29
Floors repaired or renewed	3
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	6
Window frames repaired or renewed	4
Window cords and fasteners renewed	6
Blocked drains, w.c's. and gullies cleared	123
R.W.P's. and eaves guttering repaired or renewed	8
R.W.P's. disconnected	2
Drains repaired or relaid	12
Drains inspected and tested	152
Water-closets repaired	17
Water-closet cisterns repaired or renewed	2
Cesspools emptied	10
New sinks and waste pipes fitted	4

A record of work done in securing breaking repairs and the abatement of nuisances follows:-

Inspection of premises:

The number of visits to premises during the year are summarised as follows:-

Visits	
Housing inspections and reinspections	1,424
Housing defects investigations	403
Houses inspected as a result under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	4
Alterations and improvements	183
Drainage	341
Applications for Council Houses and exchanges	15
Refuse collection	34
Disinfestation	10
Disinfection	20
Rodent infestation	60
Canine flooding	5
Prosecutions	15
Seizing of animals	12
Miscellaneous	16

Details of some special work to deal with the various nuisances and regulating activities are summarised as follows:-

Work	
Smoke regulated	14
Statutory nuisances regulated	3
Walls and outbuildings repaired	7
Ventilators required	29
Nuisances, intruder, rodent, insanitary or removal	8
Chimney regulated	3
Gullies, plaster regulated	6
Premises cleaned	20
Stoves regulated or removed	3
Floors and floors repaired or renewed	6
Water closets regulated or removed	4
Water closets and fireplaces removed	6
Rainwater pipes, gutters and gullies cleaned	125
R.S.J.'s, and other structural repairs or removal	6
Ventilation, disinfestation	2
Rodent regulated or traps	12
Drains inspected and tested	152
Miscellaneous regulated	17
Pre-war dwellings repaired or removed	2
Dangerous demolished	10
Bad stairs and floors repaired	4

	Abated
Gullies renewed	6
Pail closets renewed	2
Sewers repaired and cleansed	3
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	1
Dry rot abated	4
Paths repaired or relaid	2
Ratproofing carried out	2
Inspection chambers repaired	6
Vermin and other pests eradicated	14
Yard drainage	2
Premises disinfested	6
Premises disinfected	5
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	8
Cellar flooding abated	7
Dustbins renewed	258
Insufficient dustbin accommodation	12
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	6

Action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances was as follows:-

Informal Notices served	85
Informal Notices complied with	63
Statutory Notices served	16
Statutory Notices complied with	15
Legal Proceedings	-

The Table of Housing Statistics asked for by the West Riding County Council is reproduced for your information:-

HOUSING STATISTICS - YEAR 1954

County District: Horsforth Urban.

Number of dwellinghouses in the district	4,773
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	318
1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	763
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,758
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	14
(3) Number of dwellinghouses needing further action:-	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	23
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	7

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	438

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	13
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation	7
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(4) Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.	3 dwellinghouses closed under Sec. 10.

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Not known
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	-
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	-
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	-
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	-

5. New Houses.

Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By the Local Authority:-	Permanent type	48
	Temporary type	-
By Private Enterprise		51

2. Number of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers. 439

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. 411

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) by owners 411

(b) by local Authority in default of owners 411

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 16

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) by owners 15

(b) by local Authority in default of owners -

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation 7

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 411

(3) Number of dwellinghouses localised in pursuance of Demolition Orders 411

(4) Any action under Section 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. 3 dwellinghouses closed in lieu of 3 10.

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of security tenancies or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made 411

(2) Number of security tenancies or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenants or rooms having been rendered fit 1411

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of overcrowding ascertained as the end of the year Not known

(2) Number of families dwelling therein -

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein -

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 411

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved within the year -

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases -

5. New Houses.

Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By the Local Authority - Permanent type 40

Temporary type -

By Private Enterprise 34

6. Housing Act, 1949.

Any action in connection with:-

(a) Section 4 - Advances for purpose of increasing housing accommodation	Nil
(b) Section 20 - Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation	1

Action taken under the Housing Acts since 1945 is summarised as follows:-

	No. of Houses	Persons Displaced
1. (a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11	9	24
(b) Houses on which Demolition Orders have been made as a result of formal proceedings under Section 11, but which have not yet been demolished	2	-
2. Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11	2	9
3. Houses closed as a result of formal action under Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	4	8
4. (a) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11	15	43
(b) Houses subject to an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 but not yet implemented	7	-
(c) Houses subject to an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 that works will be executed to render house fit for occupation	7	22

BUILDING LICENSING

As from the 1st January, 1954, the free limit for the carrying out of works of repair and improvement of buildings was £1,000, or in the case of designated buildings £2,500. This meant that for practical purposes we had seen the end of the licensing of this type of work. Later in the year building licensing was completely abandoned.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The firmness of the Council in previous years in dealing with applications for the licensing of moveable dwellings intended for permanent use seems to be bearing fruit, and whilst difficulties did arise in dealing with certain cases during 1954, we were spared the necessity of taking cases to court or of being required to appear to defend our action in appeals by prospective licensees.

It is, however, necessary to restate the difficulties which we find in trying to administer legal provisions which are hardly designed to meet the modern caravanning problem.

One is amazed that in this era when the provision of proper sanitary accommodation is regarded as so vital to houses of all types that there should be persons who are willing, or who suggest

6. Months end, 1949.

Any action in connection with -

(a) Section 4 - Advances for purposes of increasing housing accommodation

(b) Section 30 - Grants to Housing other than Local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation

Notices taken under the Building Acts since 1940 in minimising as follows -

	No. of Houses Dealt with	Persons Displaced
1. (a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11	9	24
(b) Houses on which Demolition Orders have been made as a result of formal proceedings under Section 11, but which have not yet been demolished	2	-
2. Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11	2	5
3. Houses closed as a result of formal action under Local Government (Amendment Provisions) Act, 1943	4	8
4. (a) Houses closed in pursuance of undertaking given by the owners under Section 11	15	45
(b) Houses subject to an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 but not yet implemented	7	-
(c) Houses subject to an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 that some will be demolished to render house fit for occupation	7	24

As from the 1st January, 1944, the free limit for the carrying out of works of repair and improvement of buildings was £150, so in the case of dedicated buildings £3,500. This equal that for practical purposes no fear from the cost of the financing of this type of work. Later in the year building financing was certainly stimulated.

The Planners of the Council in previous years in dealing with applications for the licensing of movable dwellings intended for permanent use seems to be meeting fairly, not unlike difficulties that arise in dealing with similar cases during 1939, we were forced the necessity of taking steps to court on of being required to appear to defend our action in appeals by prospective licensees.

It is, however, necessary to remove the difficulties which, in trying to administer legal provisions which are hardly adequate to meet the modern caravanning problem.

This is needed that in this way the provision of proper sanitary accommodation in connection as an ideal to houses of all type that there should be persons who are willing, or the interest

that they are willing, to put up with very third rate arrangements in moveable dwellings. Although the majority of persons who come to see us with regard to the siting of caravans in the district wish to use them for permanent or semi-permanent occupation, we are often asked to accept conditions which are indistinguishable from those which might be approved on a site occupied for a night or two as the caravanner proceeds on his holiday tour, and great indignation and suggestions of persecution often result from our asking for a reasonable standard of accommodation.

Once again most of those who come to my office with preliminary proposals have not proceeded to formal applications when they have been informed of the conditions that we would be likely to impose if a licence were granted and generally of the disfavour with which we view the permanent use of caravans as living accommodation.

Difficulties have been experienced in securing the removal of caravans after the expiration of the period for which a licence is granted and also in securing the removal of caravans brought into the district without a licence and for which no licence was subsequently granted.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Once again one must record one's regret that the condition of the River Aire remains very much as in former years.

A great deal of work is being done by the River Board in an endeavour to reduce certain sources of pollution and it is hoped that the coming years will bring improvements, but it apparently needs some calamity to arise from polluted rivers before public opinion is sufficiently aroused to demand that they be made clean.

DRAINAGE

The increase in building activity has made marked demands on time in supervising the construction of drainage work to new and existing buildings. The policy of requiring each individual premises to be separately connected to a public sewer has been continued - a policy which requires general adaptation of the sewerage system to meet the difficulties of serving properties in this way. This method of drainage will go a long way towards eliminating legal difficulties which are constantly being encountered in the existing combined systems.

The developed part of the district is reasonably well drained and sewered and the Council have already called for a scheme to be prepared for the extension of the sewerage system to serve the south-west corner where no sewers at present exist, the scheme also to provide for new trunk sewers and for greater separation of foul and surface drainage.

Situated as we are on a relatively steep slope with an impervious sub-soil the drainage and sewerage system is in time of heavy rain called on to deal with very large amounts of surface and sub-soil water, amounts far in excess of the calculated capacity of the system.

that they are willing, to put up with very strict rate arrangements in exchange facilities. Although the majority of persons who come to see us with regard to the erection of sewerage in the district wish to use them for permanent or semi-permanent occupation, we are often asked to accept conditions which are distinguishable from those which might be expected of a site occupied for a night or two on the roadsides proper, in the locality then, and great indignation and exaggeration of prosecution often result from our asking for a reasonable standard of sanitarily.

Even giving most of those who come to us office with prejudiced proposals have not proceed not to formal applications when they have been informed of the conditions that we would be likely to impose if a licence were granted and generally at the interview with them we show the permanent use of caravans as living accommodation.

Difficulties have been experienced in securing the removal of caravans after the expiration of the period for which a licence is granted and also in securing the removal of caravans occupied by the district without a licence and for which no licence was applied for.

Once again one must record one's regret that the condition of the river Lifey remains very bad as in former years.

A great deal of work is being done by the River Board in an endeavour to reduce certain sources of pollution, and it is hoped that the coming years will bring improvement, but it generally needs most ability to stick from politics! rivers before public opinion is sufficiently aroused to demand that they be made clean.

The increase in building activity has made getting housing so difficult in expediting the construction of housing work to prevent and stopping pollution. The policy of regulating such industrial processes to be reasonably acceptable to a public sewer has been adhered - a policy which requires careful adaptation of the sewerage system because the distribution of sewerage proportions in this way. This policy of continuing with a long sewerage distribution legal difficulties which are constantly being encountered in the ordinary sewerage system.

The development of the district in recent years will continue and accurate and the Council have already asked for a scheme to be prepared for the extension of the sewerage system to serve the north-east corner which is serious attention which the scheme also to provide for new trunk sewers and for greater supervision of foul and surface drainage.

Situated as we are on a relatively steep slope with an impervious sub-soil the drainage and sewerage system is in close of heavy rain seems to be not with very large amounts of surface and sub-soil water, which far in excess of the calculated capacity of the system.

The Council would do well to press forward with schemes for the removal of surface water from the foul sewers and the provision of new systems of surface water sewers discharging direct to the streams and river.

The problem of dealing with surface water on roads is seriously complicated by the material eroded from the considerable number of unmade private streets being washed on to surfaced roadways and causing the blockage of road gullies. We can only look for an alleviation of this difficulty by a vigorous extension of private street works throughout the district.

There are 91 houses in the district which are still not served by the Council's sewers, sewage from these houses being dealt with by means of cesspools and small disposal plants. In the agricultural sections of the area this method of disposal is reasonably satisfactory, but in residential areas, particularly in the south-west corner previously mentioned, it is a source of constant embarrassment.

Six houses and a factory are connected to the sewers of the Aireborough Urban District Council and six houses and a factory to the sewers of Leeds Corporation.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Of the total sanitary accommodation in the district 99% is in the form of water-closets. Unfortunately we still have with us:-

Pail closets	14
Privy middens	6
Chemical closets	9

The conversion of four pail closets at a dyeworks to water-closets and the provision of additional accommodation required to bring the amount up to the standard of the Factories Act was in progress at the close of the year. The drains from these new water-closets are being connected into a sewer of the Leeds Corporation.

On completion of this work little further improvement in the conversion of sanitary accommodation can be looked for until additional sewerage facilities are provided, apart from cases where owners might convert privy accommodation and provide cesspools or disposal plants under the provisions of the Improvement Grant scheme and as part of the general reconditioning of the houses concerned.

WATER SUPPLY

The Council's Waterworks supplies water to 4,748 houses out of the 4,773 houses in the district, and all new buildings have been linked with the Council's mains when erected. Of the 25 houses not so supplied, 7 received their water from the Yeadon Waterworks Company's mains and the remainder obtained supplies from wells and springs.

The approximate populations so served are as follows:-

Horsforth U.D.C. water mains	13,826
Yeadon Waterworks Company mains	16
Private wells and springs	118
	13,960

In all cases water is supplied direct into the houses - there are no cases where houses are served by stand-pipes.

Details of water supplied by the Council's undertaking are reported by the Waterworks Manager to be as follows:-

From reservoirs	106,302,000
From boreholes	37,727,000
From Leeds Corporation	11,497,000
	155,526,000

Total average consumption for all purposes	30.5	gallons per head per day
Consumption for trade purposes (estimated)	4.0	-do-
Consumption for domestic purposes (estimated)	26.5	-do-

Sampling arrangements were continued, 18 samples being submitted for bacteriological examination; 8 were reported to be satisfactory and 10 to be unsatisfactory, but in general the water supplied through the filtration works continued to be of excellent quality.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF WORKPLACES

(1) Factories

There were 54 routine inspections of the factories in the district under the provisions of the Factories Acts 1937 and 1948. The factories at present on our register are classified as follows:-

Motor Vehicle repairs and Garages	12
Baking	12
Letterpress printing	1
Plumbing	6
Joinery	8
Cabinet Making	1
Engineers and Smiths	3
Sheet Metal Work	1
Tinsmiths and Welding	1
Boot and Shoe Manufacturing	2
Boot and Shoe repairs	3
Radio and T.V. repairs	4
Electrical Engineering	2
Electricity Generating	2
Manufacturing Chemists	1
Corn Grinding	1
Leather Tanning	1
Soap Making	1
Firewood Merchants	2
Esterification	1
Mantle Alterations	3
Worsted Spinning	2

Cloth Finishing	1
Woollen Spinning and Weaving	1
Woollen Worsted Weaving	1
Scrap Metal	2
Paper Baling and Rag Sorting	2
Laundry	1
Dry Cleaning	1
Building Operations and works of Engineering Construction	6

Inspections and action taken in respect of these premises are summarised as follows:-

	No. on Register	Inspections	Defects found	Remedied
Factories with power	68	26	3	2
Factories without power	11	14	2	1
Other premises	6	14	1	1
	85	54	6	4

Details of the defects found were:-

Sanitary Conveniences	- Insufficient	3
	- Unsuitable or defective	2
Other offences		1

(2) Outworkers

There is no great demand for this type of employment amongst the residents of our district and only two persons were on the register at the close of the year. No unsatisfactory conditions were found in connection with this type of employment.

(3) Workplaces

10 inspections were made of offices and other workplaces and no conditions were found which necessitated action under the appropriate legislation.

(4) Shops - General

There were 46 inspections made under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, enforceable by this Council, including the provisions of Section 38, the administration of which has been delegated to this Council by the West Riding County Council. No conditions were found which necessitated action under the appropriate legislation.

(5) Hairdressers and Barbers

16 premises where the business of hairdresser or barber is carried on are registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

On the 20th December, 1954, the Council made byelaws under the provisions of this Act for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of the premises, the cleanliness of the instruments and equipment and the cleanliness of the persons employed in such premises, the byelaws to come into operation on the first day of April, 1955.

Cloth Finishing 4

Smelling, Splicing and Serving 4

Textile Thermal Testing 4

Stone Total 2

Paper Sizing and Bag Sorting 2

Laundry 4

Dry Cleaning 4

Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction 6

Inspections and action taken in respect of these premises are tabulated as follows:-

	No. of Inspections	Defects found	Prosecutions
Factories with power	64	26	3
Factories without power	11	4	2
Other premises	6	4	1
	83	34	6

Details of the defects found were:-

Sanitary Conveniences - Insufficient 3

- Insufficiently or defectively 2

Other offences 1

(2) Infectious

There is no great amount for this type of employment except the residents of our district and only two persons died on the premises at the close of the year. No unsatisfactory conditions were found in connection with this type of employment.

(3) Workplaces

10 inspections were made of offices and other workplaces and no conditions were found which necessitated action under the appropriate legislation.

(4) Shops - General

There were 16 inspections made under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, enforceable by this Council, including two prosecutions of Section 38, but administration of which has been delegated to this Council by the West Riding County Council. No conditions were found which necessitated action under the appropriate legislation.

(5) Nurseries and Crèches

16 premises where the business of nurseries or crèches is carried on are registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1937.

On the 20th December, 1938, the Council made bye-laws under the provisions of this Act for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of the premises, the cleanliness of the furniture and equipment and the cleanliness of the persons employed in such premises, the bye-laws to come into operation on the first day of April, 1939.

(6) Shops - Pet Animals

Since the coming into operation in 1952 of the Pet Animals Act of 1951 there has been a marked discontinuance of the sale of pets very often carried on as a sideline to other businesses. Sales now appear to take place on private premises under arrangements which do not come within the scope of the Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(1) Milk Supply

In previous years I have looked forward to the day when the district might be zoned in a "specified area" and the sale of any but graded milk prohibited. At the close of the year we had been informed that the Minister of Food intended to zone the district in this way early in 1955. The fact that these proposals have been formulated without opposition is indicative of the tremendous change that has taken place in the retailing of milk during the last few years, and consumers are now to reap the advantage of the steady increase in their demands for graded milk. The distribution of loose ungraded milk almost disappeared during the year 1954. Housewives cannot fail to appreciate the advantages of a prepacked product produced under good conditions and having the better keeping qualities attributable to graded milk.

Sampling during the year was as follows:-

(a) Bacteriological

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	2	-
Pasteurised Milk	1	-
Tuberculin Tested Milk	3	-
Sterilised Milk	4	-
Ungraded Milk	2	1
	12	1

(b) Chemical

	Genuine	Not Genuine
Samples taken	5	1

Licences issued for the sale of designated milk were as follows:-

Tuberculin Tested	10
Pasteurised	10
Sterilised	26

These represent a total increase of 5 over the licences granted in the previous year.

(2) Meat

In my last report I noted that we had been informed of the Government's decision to return to the butchering trade on the 3rd July, 1954, the privilege of carrying out their own slaughtering

(3) Dairy - Hot Milkshake

Since the dairy came into operation in 1932 of the Pet Animals Act of 1931 there has been a marked diminishing of the sale of pets very often secured on an a milk line in other industries. Dairies now attempt to take place on private premises under arrangements which do not use which the name of the dairy.

(4) Milk Depot.

In previous years I have lodged complaints at the dip when the different depots be found in a "specified area" and the sale of any but grading milk prohibited. At the close of the year we had taken the matter of this introduced to some the director in this my report in 1933. The last that there proposals have been formulated without opposition in consequence of the reasonable change that has taken place in the retailing of milk during the last few years, and consumers are now to pay the advantage of the steady increase in their demand for graded milk. The distribution of these graded milk almost disappeared during the year 1933. Hereafter cannot fail to appreciate the advantages of a graded product produced under good conditions and having the better keeping qualities attributable to graded milk.

Grading during the year was as follows:-

(5) Inspectorial

	Examinations	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Dairies) Milk	3	-
Pasteurised Milk	4	-
Sterilised Tested Milk	3	-
Sterilised Milk	4	-
Graded Milk	2	1
	16	1

(6) Inspected

	Grading	Not Grading
Samples taken	3	4 -

Bacteriological for the sale of graded milk were as follows:-

Sterilised Tested	13
Pasteurised	13
Sterilised	26

These represent a total increase of 5 over the figures for the previous year.

(7) Meat

In my last report I noted that no had been informed of the Government's decision to adopt to the Liverpool Scale on the 3rd July, 1933. The prohibition of carcases only, which was introduced

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Period 2nd July 1954 to 31st December 1954

	Carcases Inspected and Condemned				
	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	67	150	85	1,155	151
Number inspected	67	150	85	1,155	151
All diseases and conditions except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	1	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	7	1	17	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2.98	5.03	2.35	1.55	-
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	26	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.98	18.00	-	-	0.66

and that a review of accommodation previously used as slaughterhouses had been made. Early in 1954 discussions took place with all the butchers in the district with a view to utilising the most satisfactory accommodation for use as private slaughterhouses and for its bringing up to a sufficiently high standard so as to enable meat to be produced under proper conditions.

Arising from these discussions the Council indicated that they were prepared to grant licences to three of the private slaughterhouses after works specified in a special report which I produced had been carried out to our satisfaction, and by the time slaughtering was permitted these three slaughterhouses had been brought up to this standard and licensed.

The trade took immediate advantage of this relaxation and the first beast was slaughtered on the 2nd July. Since that date two of the slaughterhouses have been in constant use - the other one has only been used intermittently. The needs of all the butchers who wish to slaughter in the district would appear to be met by the accommodation now licensed.

At first slaughter took place on most evenings and on Saturdays and Sundays, but since the business has become better organised it has been concentrated on Sundays and on Monday evenings, with intermittent slaughter of small animals at other times during the week. The Council expressed their concern that so much of the work was being carried out outside office hours and that members of the staff were being called upon to attend during this work, but unfortunately the holding of cattle auctions at which the majority of cattle slaughtered in Horsforth are purchased, on Saturdays and Mondays, has largely governed the days on which slaughtering can take place. It must also be remembered that the personnel employed by the private butcher on slaughtering work usually also assist in the work of the shop and in delivery work.

In general the butchers have co-operated very well with your officers and their relationship between us and the whole of the personnel employed in the slaughterhouses has at all times been on a high level. This has contributed materially to the work of post-mortem inspection and assessment of the quality and soundness of the meat.

(3) Ice-Cream

39 premises are registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of ice-cream or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale. Practically all the ice-cream now retailed in the district is prepacked at the place of manufacture and there is little demand for ice-cream sold loose. The public do well to recognise the value of an article which comes to them in as hygienic a state as which it leaves the food factory.

and that a twelve of accommodation previously used as slaughter-houses had been made. Early in 1954 discussions took place with all the butchers in the district with a view to utilising the most satisfactory accommodation for use as private slaughterhouses and for its bringing up to a sufficiently high standard so as to enable meat to be produced under proper conditions.

Arising from these discussions the Council indicated that they were prepared to grant licences to three of the private slaughterhouses after varies specified in a special report which I produced had been carried out to our satisfaction, and by the time slaughtering was permitted these three slaughterhouses had been brought up to this standard and licensed.

The truly good butchers obviously of this calibre and the first beast was slaughtered on the 2nd July. Since that date two of the slaughterhouses have been in constant use - the other one has only been used intermittently. The needs of all the butchers who wish to slaughter in the district would appear to be met by the accommodation now licensed.

As first slaughter took place on most Monday and on Saturday and Sunday, but since the business has bedded better organised it has been concentrated on Sundays and on Sunday mornings, with intermittent slaughter of small animals at other times during the week. The Council expressed their concern that at week of the meat was being carried out at public office hours and that members of the area being called upon to attend during this week, but understand the holding of public meetings at which the advisability of setting slaughtered in Ernefrith was pointless, on Saturday and Monday, one largely prevented the days on which slaughtering can take place. It came also to remembered that the personnel employed by the private butcher on slaughtering work usually also assist in the work of the shop but in delivery work.

In general the butchers have co-operated very well with your officers and their relationship between us and the work of the personnel employed in the slaughterhouses has on all sides been on a high level. This has contributed materially to the work of positive action inspection and enforcement of the quality and cleanliness of the meat.

(3) Ice-Cream

22 premises are registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice-cream or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale. Principally all the ice-cream now vendied in the district is prepared at the plant of Sunderbrae and there is little demand for ice-cream made locally. The public is well to recognise the value of an article which comes to them in an hygienic state as when it leaves the food factory.

Whilst this arrangement is a considerable step forward in the maintenance of hygienic conditions during distribution care is still necessary at the time of sale to prevent contamination.

It is unfortunate that this step forward in the prepacking of ice-cream has contributed materially to a nuisance arising from litter and it is evident that more education is necessary amongst those who use this commodity to see that the wrappers are properly disposed of after the ice-cream has been consumed.

No ice-cream is now manufactured in the district.

10 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological grading and were placed as follows:-

Provisional Grade		
1	-	9
2	-	1
3	-	Nil
4	-	Nil

(4) Unsound Food

Food examined and found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered by the owners was as follows:-

(a) Tinned Goods

	Lbs
24 tins of Meat	272
249 tins of fruit	266

(b) Other Foods

Beef	1,922
Pork	120
Mutton	34
Veal	12
Bacon	9
	2,635

(5) Public Houses

Most of the work that we asked for as a result of the survey of public houses in 1950 has now been completed, apart from certain improvements to sanitary accommodation, and in these cases undertakings have been given that this will be considered as part of larger schemes for the general improvement of the premises.

(6) Fried Fish Shops

The general standard of the 10 existing fish shops remains good and the improvements carried out during recent years have contributed greatly to the achievement of this standard. One new establishment was opened during the year after the premises had been made to conform with our requirements.

32 visits were made.

Whilst this arrangement is a considerable step forward in the maintenance of hygienic conditions during distribution care is still necessary at the time of sale to prevent contamination.

It is unfortunate that this step forward in the prevention of contamination has contributed materially to a reduced catch of fish and it is evident that very strenuous measures will be necessary to ensure that the trade generally is made aware that the wrappers are properly disposed of after the fish-cake has been consumed.

No ice-cream is now manufactured in the district.

10 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological analysis and were placed as follows:

Satisfactory Grade	
1	5
2	1
3	Nil
4	Nil

(4) Unsound Food

Food condemned and found to be unfit for human consumption was surrendered by the owners and as follows:-

(a) Tinned Goods

	lbs
24 tins of jam	272
24 tins of fruit	264

(b) Other Foods

Beef	1,232
Pork	120
Mutton	34
Veal	12
Bacon	9
	1,635

(5) Public Health

Most of the work that may be noted for as a result of the survey of public health issues in 1950 has now been completed. Apart from certain improvements to sanitary accommodation, and in these cases undertakings have been given that this will be completed as part of larger schemes for the general improvement of the premises.

(6) Fried Fish Shops

The general standard of the 10 operating fish shops remains good and the improvements carried out during recent years have contributed greatly to the achievement of this standard. One new establishment was opened during the year after the premises had been made to conform with our requirements.

32 visits were made.

(7) Other Food Premises

Visits to other food retailing premises numbered 106 and matters found to require attention are shown in the list below, with a note as to those which were remedied during the year:-

	Carried forward from 1953	Found in 1954	Remedied
Inadequate washing facilities	-	1	1
Inadequate sanitary accommodation	-	1	1
Unsatisfactory drainage	-	1	1
Defective ceilings	1	2	2
Defective walls	-	1	1
Defective floors	1	2	3
Painting, cleansing, etc., required	-	1	1

(8) Clean Food Byelaws

There were no contraventions of the Clean Food Byelaws noted during the many inspections of food premises and this can be taken as an indication of the readiness with which food handlers have co-operated in the administration of these byelaws. The general standard of food hygiene is good although this is a matter on which no relaxation can be permitted and there must be constant striving to improve conditions. It is noted that the Ministry of Food have drafted new regulations which it is hoped will come into force quite soon and which should lead to the possibility of dealing with matters which at present are outside the scope of our food legislation.

(9) Bakehouses

24 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the district. There was some delay in carrying out the improvements to the old premises mentioned in my last report and at the close of the year they had still not been improved.

(10) Underground Bakehouses

During the year the Council received an application for the renewal of the certificate which has to be granted each five years for the continuance of the use of the underground bakehouse at 94, Town Street. These premises are in good condition and the certificate was renewed.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

We have now reached a period of crisis in atmospheric pollution. The condition of the atmosphere over our larger cities is recognised as a serious menace to health - medical authorities can point directly to pollution's adverse effect on the human body, others to its effects on buildings, furnishings and clothing, and all to the unpleasantness of fog and its dislocation of traffic and commerce. Fuel technologists draw attention to the criminal waste of fuel in

(7) Other Food Premises

Visits to other food retailing premises numbered 106 and matters found to require attention are shown in the list below, with a note as to those which were remedied during the year:-

	Defects Found in 1953	1954	Remedied
Inadequate washing facilities	-	1	1
Inadequate sanitary accommodation	-	1	1
Unsatisfactory lavatory	-	1	1
Defective ceilings	1	2	2
Defective walls	-	1	1
Defective floors	1	2	3
Painting, cleaning, etc., required	-	1	1

(8) Clean Food Premises

There were no contraventions of the Clean Food Bye-laws noted during the many inspections of food premises and this can be taken as an indication of the readiness with which food handlers have co-operated in the administration of these bye-laws. The general standard of food hygiene is good although this is a matter on which no relaxation can be permitted and there must be constant striving to improve conditions. It is noted that the industry of food has started new regulations which it is hoped will come into force quite soon and which should lead to the possibility of dealing with matters which at present are outside the scope of our food legislation.

(9) Bakehouses

24 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the District. There was some delay in carrying out the improvements to the old premises mentioned in my last report but at the close of the year they had still not been improved.

(10) Unhygienic Bakehouses

During the year the Council received an application for the removal of the certificate which has to be granted each five years for the continuance of the use of the unhygienic bakehouse at 94, Town Street. These premises are in good condition and the certificate was renewed.

We have now reached a period of crisis in atmospheric pollution. The condition of the atmosphere over our larger cities is recognised as a serious menace to health - medical authorities can point directly to pollution's adverse effect on the human body, others to its effects on cultivation, furnishings and clothing, and all to the unpleasantness of fog and its obstruction of traffic and commerce. Most technologists now attribute to the excessive waste of fuel in

combustion which gives rise to pollution and mining engineers to the rapid reduction of our mineable coal. The average individual quite calmly ignores this overwhelming mass of evidence and blithely protests that he at least is going to continue his habit of having a coal fire to sit in front of during the winter evenings.

The last few years have seen a tremendous change in the design and efficiency of domestic fuel appliances which are in the main capable of burning harder coals and coke, but so often these appliances are chosen because of their colour or shape, and their contribution to fuel efficiency or the abatement of pollution is rarely considered.

In the industrial field the manual stoker is now a rarity except on small plants and the profusion of mechanical stokers, appliances for increasing combustion efficiency and indicators at every stage of combustion, have made it possible to operate plants with minimum risk of trouble. The effectiveness of mechanisation is such that smoke emission from mechanical plants is usually due to some human error or omission.

As a result of serious smog opisodes a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beaver were appointed to consider the question of atmospheric pollution and to advise the Government on measures which should be taken for its abatement. The final report of the committee became available during the year and many looked for its early implementation by the Government. We were to see greater interest displayed in this subject by parliamentarians than is usually evident in the consideration of reports of this nature and before the close of the year Mr. Nabarro, Member of Parliament for Kidderminster, had introduced a Private Member's Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the committee. It was obvious that this subject was one which should be dealt with by a Government Bill and Mr. Nabarro's measure was eventually withdrawn on an undertaking being given by the Government to introduce a Bill of their own at a very early date.

It is to be hoped that the Government measure will be a bold one setting a new pattern for legislation to deal with smoke nuisances and that the protests of industry and the right of the private householder will not weigh too heavily resulting in wide-scale exemptions with loss of efficiency of the legislation.

The West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the Yorkshire Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society carried on the hard task of publicising the problem and advising on ways of overcoming it. It was my pleasure to continue to serve on the executive committee of both bodies.

The figures obtained from our investigations are set out in the accompanying tables. Once again our thanks are due to

consumption which gives rise to pollution and clearly contributes to the rapid reduction of our atmospheric soil. The average individual quite easily ignores this overpowering case of ordinance and fatigue produces that he at least is going to continue his habit of having a coal fire to sit in front of during the winter months.

The last few years have seen a tremendous change in the design and efficiency of domestic fuel appliances which are in the main capable of burning better coals and coke, but so often these appliances are chosen because of their colour or shape, and their contribution to fuel efficiency or the abatement of pollution is rarely considered.

In the industrial field the manual stoker is now a rarity except on small plants and the production of mechanical stokers, appliances for increasing combustion efficiency and bulkstores at every stage of combustion, have made it possible to operate plants with minimum risk of trouble. The advantages of modern methods is such that smoke emission from mechanical plants is usually due to some human error or omission.

As a result of certain very obnoxious a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beaver were appointed to consider the question of atmospheric pollution and to advise the Government on measures which should be taken for its abatement. The final report of the committee became available during the year and they looked for its early implementation by the Government. We were at most greater interest displayed in this subject by constituencies and as usually evident in the consideration of reports of this nature and before the close of the year in. Salford, Member of Parliament for Kidderminster, had introduced a Private Member's Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the committee. It was obvious that this Bill was one which should be dealt with by a Government Bill and Mr. Beaver's members had voluntarily withdrawn on an undertaking being given by the Government to introduce a Bill of their own at a very early date.

It is to be hoped that the Government measure will be a bold one setting a new pattern for legislation to deal with such matters and that the rights of industry and the rights of the private householder will not be left too heavily neutral in such amendments with loss of efficiency of the legislation.

The last Sitting Regional Coal Utilisation Committee and the Yorkshire District of the National Smoke Abatement Society carried on the hard task of publicising the problem and advising on ways of overcoming it. It was my pleasure to accompany to serve on the executive committee of both bodies.

The figures obtained from our investigations are set out in the accompanying table. Some words our thanks are due to

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SOOT

1954 ANALYSES

MONTH	RAINFALL Inches	TONS OF SOOT Per sq. mile	INSOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile	SOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile	TAR IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile
JANUARY	2.24	17.79	3.30	14.49	.20
FEBRUARY	2.85	36.14	16.57	19.57	.23
MARCH	1.78	29.48	22.33	7.15	.36
APRIL	.20	9.09	5.53	3.56	.10
MAY	3.05	19.27	11.36	7.91	.16
JUNE	1.78	10.08	6.16	3.92	.16
JULY	1.42	5.67	2.54	3.13	.10
AUGUST	5.85	10.90	4.08	6.82	.16
SEPTEMBER	2.54	10.34	6.06	4.28	.07
OCTOBER	4.07	14.39	7.54	6.85	.23
NOVEMBER	4.98	17.03	8.00	9.03	.16
DECEMBER	2.75	13.64	5.11	8.53	.16
TOTALS	33.51	193.82	98.58	95.24	2.09

ASSESSMENTS RECEIVED BY MONTH

1954 - 1955

MONTH	RECEIVED Tonnes	TOTAL OF BOOTS Pair Sq. Mile	AMOUNTS WITHIN BOOT In Boot Tons per Sq. Mile	BALANCE WAITING In Boot Tons per Sq. Mile	TAX IN BOOT Tons per Sq. Mile
JANUARY	2.24	17.77	3.30	14.47	.20
FEBRUARY	2.85	34.14	16.37	17.77	.23
MARCH	1.70	50.44	22.23	7.45	.36
APRIL	.27	9.09	5.25	3.85	.10
MAY	3.06	12.27	11.36	1.91	.16
JUNE	1.78	10.00	6.15	3.85	.16
JULY	1.22	5.67	2.54	3.13	.12
AUGUST	3.85	10.50	4.03	6.47	.15
SEPTEMBER	2.34	10.14	5.67	4.48	.17
OCTOBER	4.07	14.23	7.54	6.69	.23
NOVEMBER	4.48	12.03	4.50	7.53	.16
DECEMBER	2.75	13.24	5.11	8.13	.16
TOTALS	35.51	199.32	94.18	95.14	2.09

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR GASES

1954 ESTIMATIONS

MONTH	MILLIGRAMS SO_3 per 100 sq. cms. per day
JANUARY	2.070
FEBRUARY	2.529
MARCH	1.665
APRIL	1.503
MAY	1.170
JUNE	1.116
JULY	1.080
AUGUST	0.927
SEPTEMBER	1.404
OCTOBER	1.960
NOVEMBER	2.250
DECEMBER	2.115
Average Pollution per day	1.649

Mr. B. Holmes for permission to use his garden at 78, Broadgate Walk, for the stationing of the soot deposit gauge and the gauge for the estimation of sulphur.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one offensive trade carried on in the district, that of soap boiling, and this is restricted to one factory which is operated under reasonably good conditions.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Routine disinfection takes place following the removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital, and in some cases terminal disinfection is carried out after the recovery of patients nursed at home. It is only rarely that our services are called upon for this type of work.

No cases occurred during the year for the use of our disinfestation services to deal with bed bugs, fleas, etc., but our assistance is frequently sought by the occupiers of premises concerned with a wide range of other types of infestation, including crickets, ants, cockroaches, wasps and hornets. Indeed the whole character of this section of our work has changed in the period since the last war and whilst the older type of infestation has gone we are constantly being asked for advice and assistance in dealing with new types of insect pests. Effective action was taken in all cases that were reported to us and the residents showed great appreciation of our service.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council's policy of assisting occupiers of premises who are unfortunate enough to be infested with rats or mice has been continued and the public respond very well in giving information regarding infestations. The methods mentioned in previous reports were continued and generally occupiers have been willing to carry out ratproofing subsequent to our dealing with the infestations.

10 infestations were dealt with involving 60 visits.

The Council's sewers are remarkably free from rat infestation. At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries a test baiting of the sewers was carried out during 1953 with completely negative results.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The information and statistics in this section of the report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1955.

(1) Refuse Collection

The collection of refuse was continued on the same basis as in previous years, waste paper and other salvageable materials being kept separate from refuse during collection and conveyed in trailers which are provided for each of the refuse collection vehicles. The routine collection was often adversely influenced by the absence of the necessary labour and on these occasions it was only by denuding other services of their labour that routine collection was maintained at a reasonable frequency.

It was evident from the general development of the district that refuse collection was approaching the point when additional labour would have to be made available. It is hoped that some method might be found during the next few years of further mechanising the service and reducing its demands on the labour market. Refuse collection in itself does not readily lend itself to this type of improvement, but there are other sections of the public cleansing service that might well be mechanised to a greater degree and liberate personnel for collection work.

(2) Refuse Disposal - Tipping

At the commencement of the financial year we were in the process of completing our tipping on the first of the two sites at Calverley Bridge and a contractor was employed to strip surface soil from the second site prior to tipping operations being transferred to it. The soil recovered from this second site was utilised in finishing off the first site and generally levelling so that the land might be used for some recreational purpose. By the end of May the whole of our tipping operations had been transferred to the new site and we were again very short of the covering material required to give the tip the control which is so necessary. The absence of means of regularly stripping and providing covering material for the refuse deposited was keenly felt, and I am pleased to record that at the close of the year the Council were considering the purchase of a tractor loader with bulldozing blade, which could be utilised for winning soil for covering materials and assisting in the levelling and general control of the site.

There has been favourable comment from the public on the method employed by the Council in the disposing of refuse and the improvement which will eventually result to the ground on which operations are now taking place.

(3) Refuse Disposal - Salvage

The difficulties of the waste paper trade which were so obvious during 1952, resolved themselves during 1953, and during the year covered by this report it was evident that we were entering into a phase of a stabilised market, with the demand for waste paper collected by local authorities steadily increasing. Whilst there was some improvement in the amount of paper that we were able to salvage, it does appear that our present arrangements cannot be greatly expanded without some material change in our method of handling, sorting and baling.

We experienced difficulties in the disposal of ferrous scrap, not so much from a recession in the demand, but due to transport and labour difficulties of the contractors who have previously received this material, and the amount returned to industry fell considerably during the year.

It was evident from the general backgrounds of the District that further collection was appreciably the better than additional labour would have to be made available. It is hoped that some method might be found during the next few years of further mechanizing the service and reducing its demands on the labour market. Better collection in itself has not really land like it to this type of improvement, but there are other methods of the public disposing service that might well be mechanized to a great degree and likewise provided for collection work.

(2) Public Disposal - Dumping

At the commencement of the financial year we were in the process of completing our dumping on the first of the two sites at Calvinsky Bridge and a contractor was employed to strip surface soil from the second site prior to tipping operations being transferred to it. The soil removed from this second site was utilised in finishing off the first site and generally levelling so that it could again be used for more recreational purposes. By the end of May the whole of our tipping operations had been transferred to the site and we were again very short of the covering material required to play the big tip control which is so necessary. The absence of means of regularly stripping and providing covering material for the growing depositing was largely felt, and I am pleased to record that at the close of the year the Council were successful in the purchase of a tractor loader with bulldozing blade, which could be utilised for stripping soil for covering materials and assisting in the levelling and general control of the site.

There has been favourable comment from the public on the method employed by the Council in the disposing of refuse and the improvements which will eventually result to the present on tipping operations are now taking place.

(3) Public Disposal - Salvage

The distribution of the waste paper bags which were made obvious during 1958, continued throughout during 1959, and during the year covered by this report it was evident that we were attracting more a place of a civilised nature, with the demand for waste paper collected by local authorities steadily increasing. Whilst there was some improvement in the amount of paper that we were able to salvage, it does appear that our product destroyed could be greatly increased without some material change in our method of handling, sorting and baling.

The experienced difficulties in the disposal of rubbish appear not to stem from a shortage in the labour, but due to inexperience and labour difficulties of the contractors who have previously handled this material, and the amount intended to be handled considerably during the year.

We do not handle a large amount of textiles, but here again there was a fall in the value of materials recovered during our refuse collection work.

The payment of a bonus to the workmen engaged in the public cleansing service was continued. The amount paid depends on the weight of paper and textiles recovered and is distributed according to the number of hours worked by each of the employees. Details of the payments made are set out in the figures below.

Refuse Collection and Disposal
Statistics of work performed and costs

Loads collected	2,303
Weight of material collected (estimated)	5,520 tons
Visits to premises	194,063
Miles covered	14,262
Total nett cost of collection and disposal (including loan charges)	£6,477
Cost per ton	£1. 3s. 5d.
Cost per 1,000 premises	£1,232. 2s. 10d.
Cost per 1,000 population	£431.16. 0d.

Too much reliance must not be placed on the figure of weight of material collected, which is entirely built up from estimations made by the drivers of the vehicles. I am sure that the Council would do well to inaugurate a scheme of regular weighings of the various types of vehicles used so that the costs worked out on these weights could be very much more accurate than at present.

The figures relating to visits to premises, too, require to be accepted with caution as our records are somewhat out of date and require the revision of the register of premises from which refuse is collected. It is hoped that during next year this revision of the register will be completed.

The value of salvaged materials sold during the year is shown in the table below:-

	£	s	d
Metals	30	4	5
Textiles	128	18	1
Bottles and Jars	5	8	-
Waste Paper	1,664	3	8
	£1,828	14	2

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE BONUS SCHEME DURING FINANCIAL YEAR 1954 - 55

Period	Value of Salvaged Materials			Workmen's Share			Council's Share		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1st Quarter	469	17	10	99	16	8	370	1	2
2nd Quarter	412	9	5	94	10	3	317	19	2
3rd Quarter	453	11	10	114	10	11	339	-	11
4th Quarter	492	15	1	122	6	3	370	8	10
TOTAL	£1,828	14	2	£431	4	1	£1,397	10	1

So do not handle a large amount of material, but even again there was a fall in the value of material recovered during our routine collection work.

The payment of a bonus to the workmen engaged in the public cleansing service was continued. The amount paid depends on the weight of paper and textiles recovered and is distributed according to the number of hours worked by each of the employees. Details of the payments made are set out in the figures below.

Rufus Collections and Disposal
Statistics of work performed and costs

Loads collected	6,302
Weight of material collected (estimated)	5,520 tons
Visits to premises	154,423
Miles covered	14,852
Total net cost of collection and disposal (including loss charges)	£5,[illegible]
Cost per ton	£1. 3s. 3d.
Cost per 1,000 premises	£1,232. 2s. 10d.
Cost per 1,000 population	£34.16. 0d.

The much reduced cost not be placed on the figure of weight of material collected, which is entirely built up from estimates made by the drivers of the vehicles. I am sure that the Council would do well to incorporate a scheme of weighing machines of the various types of vehicles used so that the more accurate and up-to-date returns would be very much more accurate than at present.

The figures relating to visits to premises, too, require to be accepted with caution as our records are scanty and do not require the revisions of the registers of premises from which refuse is collected. It is hoped that during next year this revision of the register will be completed.

The value of salvaged materials will during the year is shown in the table below:-

	£	s	d
Metals	30	2	0
Textiles	425	15	1
Rotting and Jute	5	8	-
Waste Paper	1,653	3	5
	£1,8[illegible]	14	2

BENEFIT OF SALVAGE WORK DURING PERIOD OF TRADING YEAR 1[illegible] - 19

Period	Value of Salvaged Materials £	s	d	Workmen's Bonus £	s	d	Council's Share £	s	d
1st Quarter	4[illegible]	17	10	29	16	8	370	4	2
2nd Quarter	419	7	5	34	10	3	317	18	2
3rd Quarter	4[illegible]	11	10	144	10	11	3[illegible]	-	11
4th Quarter	4[illegible]	15	4	122	6	3	370	8	10
TOTAL	£1,[illegible]	14	2	£[illegible]	4	4	£1,[illegible]	10	7

(4) Street Cleansing

This service has of necessity suffered the fate of Cinderella and at all times been dependent on receiving transport and labour which was not taken up by the demands of refuse collection and disposal. The service cannot be operated efficiently under such circumstances, but until an improvement in the labour position is evident the service must continue to be affected in this way. Unfortunately, the demands for litter removal and street cleansing generally, continue to increase and there appears to be little improvement in the public conscience with regard to the littering of roads. The greater availability of wrapping materials undoubtedly contributes to this factor, but at the same time one is sorry to see a general deterioration in the public's attitude towards this matter.

As a measure towards the solution of the litter problem, a survey was made of the nuisance arising in Stanhope Drive and adjoining side roads, and a scheme of carefully sited litter-bins was introduced, which it is hoped will result in greater use of this type of receptacle. It is obvious that the public must be presented with some means of disposing of litter as their use for wrapping materials etc. ceases. This is particularly evident in connection with the habit of purchasing fish and chips and consuming them in the street, the wrappings being jettisoned as soon as the meal is completed.

Weeds which have been a great difficulty since the war years were again attacked by spraying with proprietary weed killer. This method of removal has shown itself to be very much superior to removal by hoeing.

The mechanical sweeper continued to give good service in the collection of debris arising on the roads, but this work was not often fully recognised because of road contours which make the efficient use of sweeping machines more difficult. The machine has completed eight year's service and at the close of the year arrangements had been made for the replacement of the sweeping mechanism with more up-to-date equipment.

The details of the work carried out by the vehicles employed on street cleansing are set out in the table below:-

Statistics of work performed by Street Cleansing Vehicles and cost

Loads collected:-	(a) by street sweeper	315
	(b) by gully emptier	210
	(c) by other vehicles	143
Weight of material collected:-		Tons
	(a) by street sweeper	787
	(b) by gully emptier	525
	(c) by other vehicles	186

(b) Street Cleaning

This service has of necessity suffered the fate of Cinderella and in all times been dependent on providing transport and labour which was not taken up by the demands of refuse collection and disposal. The service cannot be operated efficiently under such circumstances, but until an improvement in the labour position is evident the necessary continue to be affected in this way.

Unfortunately, the demands for litter removal and street cleaning generally, continue to increase and there appears to be little improvement in the public consciousness with regard to the littering of roads. The greater availability of wrapping materials undoubtedly contributes to this factor, but at the same time one is sorry to see a general disregard in the public's attitude towards their native country.

In a campaign towards the solution of the litter problem, a survey was made of the nuisance arising in Dundee Drive and adjoining side roads, and a scheme of carefully sited litter-bins was introduced, which it is hoped will result in greater use of this type of receptacle. It is obvious that the public must be promoted with more means of disposing of litter as their use for wrapping materials can, means. This is particularly evident in connection with the habit of purchasing fish and chips and throwing them in the street, the wrappings being litterbugged as soon as the meal is completed.

Roads which have been a great difficulty since the war years were again attended by spraying with proprietary weed killer. This method of removal has been found to be very much superior to removal by hoeing.

The mechanical sweeper continued to give good service in the collection of debris arising on the roads, but this work was not often fully recognised because of road obstacles which make the efficient use of mechanical machines very difficult. The machine has explored eight years a service and at the close of the year arrangements had been made for the replacement of the sweeping machines with more up-to-date equipment.

The details of the work carried out by the vehicles employed on refuse collection are set out in the table below:-

Statistics of work performed in district Cleansing
Vehicles and Staff

Loads collected:- (a) by street sweeper 145
(b) by dully-sweeper 210
(c) by other vehicles 143

Weight of material
collected:- (a) by street sweeper 727 Tons
(b) by dully sweeper 315
(c) by other vehicles 186

Miles covered:- (a) by street sweeper 2,852
(b) by gully emptier 1,387
(c) by other vehicles 887

Total nett cost (including loan charges) :- £1,876

(5) Transport

The transport in use during the year was as follows:-

One 1943 Karrier Bantam with 7 cu.yd. refuse collection body
One 1948 Karrier Bantam with 7 cu.yd. refuse collection body
One 1950 Karrier CK3 with 10 cu.yd. refuse collection body
One 1953 Karrier Gamecock with 10 cu.yd. refuse collection body and double cab

One 1947 Lewin Sprinkler Sweeper Collector
One 1948 Karrier Yorkshire Gully Emptier
Three Salvage Trailers

It will be seen from the dates set out opposite each vehicle that some are of advanced age and are long past the end of their economic life. I am sure that the Council would do well to consider a regular rota for the disposal of vehicles of this type.

The advantages would be many and the painting, body maintenance and the reconditioning of mechanism could be adequately phased to cover the known life of the vehicle. It would also be possible to obtain much better second-hand prices for vehicles maintained in this way.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The existing conveniences continued to be very inadequate, but during the year the new convenience for men and women in King George Road was brought into service. There are many other centres of the township which require the provision of conveniences of this type. It is hoped that the opening of this convenience marks the first stage in a scheme for making proper provision throughout the township.

It is unfortunate that in this service, too, the public conscience is such as to make the provision of amenities very difficult; almost right from the opening of this new set of conveniences there has been continuous misuse and extensive damage to the fittings. If the public expect the local authority to provide amenities such as this surely we can hope to receive support from them in the proper use of the appliances provided.

CONCLUSION

An Annual Report can, in general, only record that portion of the work readily reproducible in statistical form and gives little indication of the wide range of incidental problems dealt with over the period.

The work carried out by the Department, so often directed towards helping those in difficulty and trouble, is many times extended beyond normal limits and the confidence of the Council

Million convenient- (a) by street sweeper 3,822

(b) by gully emptier 1,327

(c) by other vehicles 987

Total refuse work (including loss charges) :- 21,876

(3) Transport

The transport in use during the year was as follows:-

One 1943 Karrier Tender with 7 cu.yd. refuse collection body

One 1948 Karrier Tender with 7 cu.yd. refuse collection body

One 1950 Karrier CS3 with 10 cu.yd. refuse collection body

One 1951 Karrier Cantocook with 10 cu.yd. refuse collection body and loading gear

One 1947 Austin Sprinkler Sweeper Collector

One 1948 Karrier Worksmaster Gully Emptier

Three Salvage Trailers

It will be seen from the table set out opposite each vehicle that some are of advanced age and are long past the end of their economic life. I am sure that the Council would be well to consider a regular rota for the disposal of vehicles of this type.

The advantages would be many and the painting, body maintenance and the reconditioning of mechanism could be adequately placed to cover the normal life of the vehicle. It would also be possible to obtain much better second-hand prices for vehicles maintained in this way.

The existing conveniences continued to be very unsatisfactory, but during the year the new conveniences for men and women in King Street Park was brought into service. There are many other centres of the township which require the provision of conveniences of this type. It is hoped that the opening of this convenience marks the first step in a scheme for making proper provision throughout the township.

It is unfortunate that in this instance, too, the public conclusion is, that as to make the provision of sanitary difficulty almost right from the opening of this new set of conveniences there has been continuous abuse and extensive damage to the fittings. If the public expect the local authority to provide conditions such as this are, I do hope to receive support from them in the proper use of the amenities provided.

An Annual Report was, in general, only record that portion of the work readily ascertainable in statistical form and gives little indication of the wide range of incidental problems dealt with over the period.

The work carried out by the Departments, so often directed towards helping those in difficulty and trouble, in many cases extended beyond normal limits and the conditions of the Council.

indicated on so many occasions helps greatly to encourage the continuance of all these functions.

Such as has been done could only be achieved by the ready help and assistance of many, and to all these and especially to my very loyal staff, I record my thanks.

E. M. BIRTWISLE.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

oOo

A P P E N D I X

oOo

APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:-

	Population (Mid 1954)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	30,840	5,323
Horsforth Urban District	13,960	2,706
Aireborough Urban District	27,450	6,856

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer
G.P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer
HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant County Medical Officer
CECILIA TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

Clinic Medical Officers (Part-time)
KATHLEEN B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.
C.W. DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
T.H. ELMER, M.B., Ch.B.
W.W. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B.
N. PYECROFT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
G. TWYNHOLM-MASON, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officers
S. MITCHINSON, L.D.S.
S. LEVINSON, L.D.S.
P.W. THORNTON, L.D.S.

Superintendent Health Visitor
Vacant

Health Visitors and School Nurses
MISS P.I. ADAMSON, S.R.N.
MRS. M.A. BURGOYNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.P.A., H.V. Cert.
MISS E.B. CRIBB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS I. EMERY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Appointed July, 1954)
MISS J.M. FITTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Appointed July, 1954)
MRS. E.E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. N.S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. I. MORTIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS A.J. MOVERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS M.E. MARGERISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS E.B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V. Cert.

Tuberculosis Visitor
MRS. S.A. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N. (Transferred)
MISS M.W. PEASE, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A. (Cert).(Appointed March,1954).

Assistant Health Visitors
MRS. A.L. BLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time)
MRS. B.J. EDWARDS, S.R.N. (Resigned December, 1954).

Midwives

MISS W. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief)
MRS. D. LAURIE, S.C.M.
MISS R. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned April, 1954)
MRS. M. WATTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned October, 1954)
MISS J.E.P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned November, 1954)
MRS. G.M. WOODHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses

MRS. H.M. BURNELL, S.R.N., Queen's Nursing Sister (Relief)
MISS J.E. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister
MISS O.M. ILLINGWORTH, R.M.P.A. (Resigned November, 1954)
MRS. O.L. LONGLEY, S.R.N.
MRS. M. MOORE, S.R.N., (Appointed October, 1954)
MRS. A.L. PARNHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS N.M. ROBSON, S.R.N. (Resigned November, 1954)
MRS. A.WALTON, S.E.A.N. (Deceased April, 1954)
MRS. D. WARD, S.R.N.
MISS J.E.P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed December, 1954)
MISS A. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (T.B. Nurs.Cert). Queen's Nursing Sister
MRS. D. WILSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister

Day Nursery Matrons

Guiseley - MISS E.N. CANHAM, Nursery Nurse Certificate R.S.I. Nursery Training College Certificate (Resigned November, 1954)
Yeadon - MRS. D. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N. (Resigned November, 1954)
Pudsey - MISS E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Horsforth - MRS. I. BRADLEY, S.R.N.

Mental Health Social Worker

MISS E. BUCK.

Mental Health Home Teacher

MRS. J.A. ROOKS.

V.D. Social Worker

MISS E.M. SENIOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Speech Therapist

MISS K. THOMAS, L.C.S.T. (Transferred May, 1954)
MRS. A.S. LEE (Transferred May, 1954)

CONSULTANT STAFF AT SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS
(Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Consultant Ophthalmologist

R. BURNS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Resigned September, 1954)
T.S. SEVERS. M.B., B.S., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed December 1954).

Consultant Aural Surgeon

H. MORUS JONES, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

J. WISHART, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

(Provided by Leeds University Department of Paediatrics)

Paediatrician

R.J. PUGH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Births

The births notified during the year assignable to the Division were as follows:-

	DOMICILLIARY		INSITIUTIONAL		TOTAL
	LIVE	STILL	LIVE	STILL	
PUDSEY M.B.	103	2	314	8	427
HORSFORTH U.D.	30	-	174	1	205
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	57	3	280	6	346
TOTALS	190	5	768	15	978

It is evident from the above figures that the present trend towards confinement in hospitals and maternity homes in preference to confinement at home continues, only 20 per cent of confinements taking place at home. One of the main factors responsible for this situation is the ready availability of beds in maternity units provided by the Regional Hospital Board in this area.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery

The number of midwives in the Division was reduced during the year from seven to four by the resignations of Mrs. Rust and Mrs. Watts in Pudsey and the transfer of Miss Whitfield to the Home Nursing Service in Aireborough. In view of the reduction in the amount of domiciliary midwifery no new appointments were made to replace these midwives, but their areas were allocated to the remaining midwives. One of the midwives undertakes relief duties in the Division.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the year was as follows:-

	Attended by County Midwives		Attended by Independent Midwives	
	(Dr. not present)	(Dr. present)	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse
PUDSEY M.B.	96	1	-	-
HORSFORTH U.D.	27	4	-	-
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	56	9	-	-
TOTALS	179	14	-	-

In addition to domiciliary confinements, the midwives also attended 548 cases confined in hospitals and maternity homes who were discharged home before the end of the lying-in period.

All the midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and are equipped with the necessary apparatus. They are also authorised to administer pethidine analgesia. The following table gives the number of cases in which these analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives during the year:-

	Gas and Air	Pethidine
PUDSEY M.B.	80	50
HORSFORTH U.D.	21	14
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	43	21

3. Institutional Confinements

All applications for Regional Hospital Board maternity accommodation for expectant mothers in this Division are made by the ante-natal clinic or the patient's own doctor, to the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following maternity homes according to the wishes of the patient:-

Four Gables Maternity Home, Horsforth	20 beds
The General Hospital, Otley	20 beds
St. Winifred's Maternity Home, Ilkley	12 beds

At each of these units it is possible for the patient's own doctor to attend the confinement if desired.

Prior notice of the discharge of maternity cases from the Maternity Unit under the control of the Ilkley and Otley Management Committee is sent direct to the Divisional Public Health Office, thus enabling immediate follow up by the midwife or the health visitor, as appropriate, to be arranged.

4. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Prior to the inception of the National Health Service ante-natal care was mainly provided at the ante-natal clinics of local authorities. Now an increasing number of general practitioners are providing ante-natal care for their booked patients under the Maternity Medical Service of the National Health Service Act and more women are seeking a bed in hospital. These factors have led to a marked reduction in attendances at some of the clinics.

The following attendances were made during the year:-

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD PER MONTH	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR		TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES	
		ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal
PUDSEY	4	180	45	839	45
FARSLEY	4	147	1	504	1
CALVERLEY	1	53	17	195	17
HORSFORTH	2	22	10	67	10
RAWDON	1	36	7	110	7
YEADON	2	27	8	102	8
GUISELEY	4	40	5	171	5

5. Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

These clinics, by teaching the mother the functions of labour pains and the course of labour, by teaching her relaxation and preparing her for labour by a course of ante-natal exercises, can do much to help her to approach her confinement with understanding and confidence.

Owing to the resignation of Mrs. Watts it was necessary to suspend the relaxation sessions at the Pudsey Clinic from October. These sessions will be re-commenced as soon as staff is available. Sessions were commenced at the Horsforth Clinic in June and it is intended to extend these facilities to the rest of the Division when possible.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD PER MONTH	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES
PUDSEY	4	26	152
FARSLEY	4	30	180
CALVERLEY	4	25	142
HORSFORTH	4	15	118

6. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive priority dental treatment through the County Council's Scheme either at the County's Dental Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, or from their own dentist. The services of a private dental practitioner can, however, only be utilised under the scheme when it is not reasonable to expect the patient to attend a County Dental Clinic. Under the scheme all treatment, including the provision of dentures, is entirely free.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:-

The following attendances were made during the year:-

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD PER MONTH	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR		TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES
		ante-natal	post-natal	ante- post- natal natal
FUDGE	4	120	45	639 45
PADDY	4	127	1	904 1
GARVIEW	1	35	17	193 17
HUGHES	3	32	10	67 10
RAMOOR	1	36	7	110 7
DUNCH	2	47	5	102 5
WHITELEY	4	40	5	171 5

2. Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

These clinics, by teaching the mother the functions of labour pains and the course of labour, by teaching her relaxation and improving her for labour by a course of ante-natal exercises, can do much to help her to approach her confinement with confidence and confidence.

Owing to the resignation of Mrs. Watts it was necessary to suspend the relaxation meetings at the Fordy Clinic from January. These meetings will be re-commenced as soon as staff is available. Meetings were commenced at the Swadwick Clinic in June and it is intended to extend these facilities to the rest of the District when possible.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS HELD PER MONTH	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES
FUDGE	4	35	152
PADDY	4	30	120
GARVIEW	4	35	142
HUGHES	4	15	72

6. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive gratuitous dental treatment through the County Council's Scheme either at the County's Dental Clinic, Hundredene Lane, Fordy, or from their own dentist. The services of a private dental practitioner can, however, only be utilised under the scheme when it is not reasonable to expect the patient to attend a County Dental Clinic. Under the scheme all treatment, including the provision of dentures, is entirely free.

CLINIC DURING SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:-

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - 1954

CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS PER MONTH	NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE WHO FIRST ATTENDED A CENTRE OF THIS LOCAL AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR	NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR AND WERE BORN IN			TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED	NO. OF ATTENDANCES MADE BY CHILDREN WHO AT DATE OF ATTENDANCE WERE			TOTAL ATTENDANCES
			1954	1953	1952 - 1949		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	
PUDSEY	8	161	142	149	125	416	1791	342	173	2306
FARSLEY	4	101	81	98	94	273	1541	385	179	2105
CALVERLEY	4	48	47	60	73	180	868	302	259	1429
HORSFORTH	4	125	120	91	82	293	1769	377	161	2307
RAWDON	4	61	53	54	79	186	895	190	265	1350
YEADON	4	100	92	73	89	254	1343	349	159	1851
GUISELEY	4	101	94	77	119	290	1327	390	440	2157
TOTALS	32	697	629	602	661	1892	9534	2335	1636	13505

2. Day Nurseries

During the year the County Council revised its policy regarding Day Nurseries.

In accordance with the revised policy no places can be provided in Day Nurseries for children of mothers who enter industry unless it is necessary for any mother to go out to work on account of the fact that she is the principal support of the family. The accommodation is provided for, and must be restricted to, health cases where the mother is not working except as the principal support of the family, or where the father has the care of the children and is deprived of the services of his wife by reason of death, divorce or separation and has no housekeeper. Bad housing accommodation per se cannot be accepted as a reason for admission in the absence of an overriding health reason. Examples of cases which may be accepted are:-

(a) The young child whose mother is ill or lying-in.
(b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
(c) The child of the widow, and the mother who is divorced or separated from her husband, who is without adequate financial resources and must work for the support of her family.
(d) The child of the widower.

As from the 1st April the hours of opening were from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

As from the 1st December the Yeadon and Guiseley Day Nurseries were closed.

The nurseries are recognised by the Ministries of Health and Education as training centres for students for the certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board.

All the children attending the nurseries are medically examined monthly, and diphtheria immunisation is also carried out when necessary.

NAME OF DAY NURSERY	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE DURING YEAR	
	0 - 2	2 - 5
PROVIDENCE HOUSE, STANNINGLEY	8	19
SUNNYBANK AVENUE, HORSFORTH	8	23
WHACKHOUSE LANE, YEADON	7	21
OXFORD ROAD, GUISELEY	8	20

3. Premature Infants

Special equipment for use in the nursing of premature babies at home is stationed at the Pudsey Ambulance Depot from which it can be delivered to the home at any time day or night at the request of a doctor or midwife. Nurse Gibson has attended a special course of instruction in the care of premature babies at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, and arrangements have been made for her to be notified of all premature births in order that she can advise and assist the domiciliary midwives as to their care.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated, and if it is $5\frac{1}{2}$-lbs. or less the infant is considered to be premature.

There were 39 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 35 survived over 28 days, giving a survival rate of 89.7 for the Division as compared with 86.9 in 1953.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:-

PREMATURE BABIES BORN DURING 1954 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION

		Born dead			Died in first 24 hours			Died on 2nd to 7th day			Died on 8th to 28th day			Survived 28 days			Total		
		Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs
BORN AT HOME	PUDSEY	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
	HORSFORTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	AIREBOROUGH	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
BORN IN PRIVATE NURSING HOME	PUDSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	HORSFORTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AIREBOROUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
BORN IN HOSPITAL	PUDSEY	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	2	12
	HORSFORTH	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	1	3	5
	AIREBOROUGH	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	1	10

"Private Nursing Homes" includes Nursing Homes and Maternity Hospitals or Homes not in the National Health Service.

4. Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

The Health Visitors visit all unmarried mothers and their children who come to the notice of the Health Department to give any necessary help and advice. Effective co-operation exists between the Divisional Public Health Office and the various statutory and voluntary bodies who may be concerned in dealing with the many social problems which these cases frequently present.

The County Council accept financial responsibility within prescribed limits for unmarried mothers admitted to Homes for Unmarried Mothers. Seven mothers and their babies who were residents in the Division were admitted to such Homes during the year under these arrangements.

The number of illegitimate live births in the Division during the year was as follows:-

	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
PUDSEY M.B.	17	4%
HORSFORTH U.D.	4	2%
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	11	3.2%

HEALTH VISITING

Prior to 1946 the health visitor was concerned mainly with the welfare of mothers and young children under five years, and although this still continues to be an important part of her work, she is now also concerned, as health teacher and family adviser, with the promotion of health within the whole family. This extension of her work is reflected in the number of other visits made by the health visitors.

During the year practical work was arranged in the Division for health visitor students, who were taking the course of training, arranged jointly by the County Council and the University of Leeds, for the Health Visitors' Certificate.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are given in the following table:-

	NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE VISITED DURING YEAR	EXPECTANT MOTHERS		CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		CHILDREN AGE 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE	CHILDREN AGE 2 BUT UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE	TUBERCULOUS HOUSEHOLDS	OTHER CASES
		First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total Visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits
PUDSEY M.B.	2169	46	83	453	2694	2144	3240	821	2868
HORSFORTH U.D.	578	11	14	213	547	186	545	466	1124
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	1476	62	119	279	1742	1187	1848	928	2945

HOME NURSING

The work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service continues to be very heavy. The Service has, however, by enabling more patients to be nursed at home and by making possible the early discharge of patients from hospitals, fulfilled an urgent need by relieving the pressure on hospital accommodation.

The number of cases attended during the year in the Division shows a decrease of 305 on the previous year, and 48 per cent of the cases were aged 65 or over.

Increasing use is being made of the home nurses by general practitioners for the giving of injections, and 7785 visits were made by the nurses for this purpose only.

Very close and effective liaison is maintained with general practitioners and the various hospitals in relation to this service.

Each nurse has under her care articles of equipment for loan to patients who are being nursed at home. Large articles of equipment such as wheel chairs, etc. are stored at the Divisional Public Health Office, and are available for loan to patients as required.

The work performed by Home Nurses during the year is as follows:-

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year			Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year		
	PUDSEY	HORSFORTH	A'BORO	PUDSEY	HORSFORTH	A'BORO
Medical	417	238	343	9583	3879	8621
Surgical	184	110	79	3605	1596	1517
Infectious Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	6	9	25	168	570	614
Maternal Complications	8	5	3	73	41	54
Totals	615	362	450	13429	6086	10806
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	254	200	232	7363	3578	6542
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	37	7	12	512	98	83
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	74	13	31	5065	800	1463

	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year.			Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year		
	PUBLIC	NONPUBLIC	A'NONS	PUBLIC	NONPUBLIC	A'NONS
Medical	417	239	343	9983	3819	[illegible]
Surgical	196	110	75	3605	1390	[illegible]
Infections.						
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	6	9	25	166	370	[illegible]
Maternal Complications	8	5	3	75	47	[illegible]
Totals	615	363	446	13829	5626	[illegible]
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	324	200	234	7343	2977	[illegible]
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	32	7	12	512	58	[illegible]
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	24	15	34	3069	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOME HELP SERVICE

A further expansion of this service took place during the year to meet the increased demands. The number of cases provided with a home help during the year increased by 22 as compared with the previous year. The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 58 as compared with 55 at the end of the year 1953.

CASES PROVIDED WITH DOMESTIC HELP DURING YEAR

AREA	MATERNITY (including expectant mothers)	TUBER-CULOSIS	CHRONIC SICK (including aged and infirm)	OTHERS	TOTAL
PUDSEY M.B.	39	6	113	41	199
HORSFORTH U.D.	26	1	77	20	124
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	32	6	110	30	178
TOTAL CASES	97	13	300	91	501
TOTAL HOURS WORKED	6364	1390	43,730	10,696	62,180

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Miss E. Buck, one of the County Council's Mental Health Social Workers, undertakes duties in connection with the supervision and training of mentally defective persons in the Division, who are under statutory supervision, guardianship or on licence from Institutions. She is also concerned with the after-care of persons discharged from Mental Hospitals and is now working in co-operation with the Social Therapists at Scalebor Park Hospital in regard to the after-care of patients discharged from that hospital. Mental health care and after-care cases are sometimes referred by general medical practitioners and by the National Assistance Board.

The local Ministry of Labour officials and Youth Employment officers have been helpful with regard to the employment problems of mentally ill or defective persons.

The interchange of information between Health Visitors and the Mental Health Social Worker has proved to be very useful, while close co-operation with the Duly Authorised Officer has been of mutual advantage in cases where action under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts was necessary.

Mrs.Rooks, Home Teacher, undertakes the training of defectives in their own homes.

Arrangements have been made with the Leeds Mental Health Service for children who have been reported to the Local Health Authority as ineducable, and who are living at home, to attend Occupation Centres in Leeds. The majority of the cases attend the West Leeds Centre, Armley Grange, Stanningley Road, Leeds. Free transport is provided to and from the Centres.

The Duly Authorised Officer whose duty it is to take initial proceedings for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, is Mr. J. Rollisson, Divisional Welfare Office, Bradford.

Mental Deficiency Acts

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on the 1st January, 1955

	PUDSEY		HORSFORTH		AIRE-BOROUGH		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"								
(a) On Licence from Institutions								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	4	1	-	1	-	-	4	2
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)								
Under 16 years of age	6	2	3	1	4	2	13	5
Over 16 years of age	8	12	7	2	6	6	21	20
Number of Cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an Institution	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2
Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with", but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained								
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	4	2	3	2	4	1	11	5
Number of Mental Defectives receiving training:-								
(a) In Occupation Centres								
Under 16 years of age	4	-	4	1	2	1	10	2
Over 16 years of age	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
(b) At home	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	5
II. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY								
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1954								
(i) After marriage	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(ii) While unmarried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Number who have married during 1954	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

A total of 53 cases was dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officer in the Division during 1954, as follows:-

Section 16 Lunacy Act	18
Section 20 " "	5
Section 21 " "	9
Section 1 Mental Treatment Act	11
No action	10

Of the above cases there were 20 aged persons over 65 years of age, 14 of whom had to be removed.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Diphtheria immunisation and vaccination is the responsibility of the West Riding County Council as Local Health Authority, and is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date

Age at 31. 12. 54 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1954	1 - 4 1953 - 1950	5 - 9 1949 - 1945	10 - 14 1944 - 1940	Under 15 Total
Last complete course - primary or booster 1950 - 1954					
PUDSEY	26	1207	1647	1009	3889
HORSFORTH	15	503	835	445	1798
AIREBOROUGH	16	787	1373	916	3092
1949 or earlier					
PUDSEY	-	-	628	1122	1750
HORSFORTH	-	-	268	479	747
AIREBOROUGH	-	-	489	702	1191

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1954

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
PUDSEY	184	139	13	4	12	80	15	447
HORSFORTH	84	39	4	4	6	29	4	170
AIREBOROUGH	95	104	8	10	13	41	5	276

Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course)

DURING 1954 AGED	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
PUDSEY	-	-	-	-	15	385	190	590
HORSFORTH	-	-	-	-	19	205	88	312
AIREBOROUGH	-	-	-	1	35	259	145	440

VACCINATION

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING 1954							
AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION		Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
NUMBER VACCINATED	PUDSEY	180	9	1	4	9	203
	HORSFORTH U.D.	124	1	1	1	6	133
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	150	6	9	9	9	183
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED	PUDSEY	-	-	-	1	17	18
	HORSFORTH U.D.	-	-	1	3	26	30
	AIREBORORGH U.D.	-	-	2	4	22	28

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The West Riding County Council's Scheme for immunisation against whooping cough came into effect on the 1st April, 1952.

Under the scheme immunisation is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, or by private medical practitioners, and is available to all children provided they have not attained the age of four years.

		AGE AT FINAL INJECTION					Total
		Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	
No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary residents) during 1954	PUDSEY	-	113	29	3	3	148
	HORSFORTH	-	54	17	7	8	86
	AIREBOROUGH	3	82	47	17	11	160

TUBERCULOSIS

Miss M.W. Pease, Tuberculosis Visitor, was appointed in March, and she now devotes her whole time to the visiting of tuberculous patients in the Division. She also attends the chest clinics serving the Division and thereby provides a valuable link between the clinics and the care and after-care service of the Local Health Authority.

There has been co-operation between the Chest Physicians and the Health Department. The agreement reached between the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and the County Council on the joint use of Chest Physicians should lead to a closer integration of the diagnostic and curative work of the Board and the preventive and care work of the County Council. Under this agreement the Chest Physicians employed full-time by the Board will undertake on behalf of the County Council certain specified duties in relation to the care, after-care and prevention of tuberculosis.

Fifty-seven tuberculous patients were receiving free extra nourishment (two pints of milk daily) at the end of the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Twenty-nine contacts of known cases of tuberculosis in the Division were vaccinated by the Chest Physicians on behalf of the County Council during the year.

Mass Radiography

The following surveys were undertaken by Mass Radiography Units of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board during the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Details of Surveys in the Divisional Area during the year

Survey undertaken at	Number examined	Abnormalities Discovered			Total
		Tuberculosis		* Other	
		Active	Inactive		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
David Brown Limited, Farsley	448	-	3	1	4
J.J.C. & L. Peate Limited, Guiseley, and Crompton Parkinson Limited.	1337 **	1	4	12	17
Menston Hospital, Menston	2175 Patients 320 Staff	36	33	27	96
TOTALS	4280	37	40	40	117

** Including 106 from A. Moon & Sons Limited.
101 from Carter & Parker Limited.

* The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:-

Condition	No.
Mitral disease	1
Congenital abnormal rib	1
Pneumonitis	1
Bronchiectasis	3
Interstitial fibrosis	1
Silicosis	1
Brady Cardia	1
Enlarged heart	1
Bronchitis	5
Bony abnormalities	4
Pleural thickening	1
Hypertensive heart	1
Mitral stenosis	1
Dextro-cardia	1
Lipoma	1
Enquiries not completed	16

MINE INSPECTORATE

Details of Surveys in the Diamond Area during the year

Survey undertaken at	Number examined	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Significant			
		Active	Inactive	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
David Brown Limited, Varsley	4[illegible]	-	* 3	1	
J.J.C. & L. Foots Limited, Guisborough, and Cropston Farnham Limited.	1327 m	1	4	16	1
Newton Hospital, Ilkeston.	2175 Diamonds 230 Gravel	35	35	27	5
TOTALS	4250	37	42	50	17

* Including 106 from A. Moon & Sons Limited.
10[illegible] from Cartel & Parker Limited.

2. The non-abnormal abnormalities are classified as follows:

Condition	No.
Mitral disease	1
Congenital abnormal [illegible]	1
Pneumonitis	1
Bronchiectasis	2
Interstitial fibrosis	1
Silicosis	1
Heart Cardia	1
Malaroid heart	1
Nephritis	1
Body abnormalities	1
Pleural effusion	1
Hypertensive heart	1
Mitral stenosis	1
Aortic-[illegible]	1
Lipoma	1
Enquiries not completed	16

RECUPERATIVE HOMES

General convalescence is provided by the West Riding County Council in Convalescent Homes throughout the country in approved cases on the recommendation of the patient's doctor. Such convalescence is intended to provide a rest and change of environment for those who require it and is distinct from convalescence provided as a continuation of hospital treatment which is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

The following cases resident in the Division were dealt with during the year:-

	PUDSEY	HORSFORTH	AIREBOROUGH
On waiting list at beginning of year	-	-	-
Applications received	17	11	13
Applications cancelled	4	3	5
Cases admitted	13	8	8
On waiting list at end of year	1	-	-

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

The following Nursing Homes which are registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, were inspected by the medical staff of the Division during the year.

Name & Address	No. of beds provided	
	Maternity	Other
Jesmond Nursing Home, New Street, Farsley, near Leeds.	-	12
Brooklands Nursing Home, Harper Lane, Yeadon, near Leeds.	-	7
The Hawthorns, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	11
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	16
St. Catherine's Nursing Home, Leeds Road, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	17

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES

The Ernest Ayliffe Home for Deaf and Dumb Men at Rawdon, which is registered under the National Assistance Act, was inspected in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer during the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officers in the Division during the year:-

Medical Examinations of Staff of Local Authorities for Superannuation Purposes, etc.

West Riding County Council 41

Pudsey Borough Council 23

Horsforth Urban District Council 13

Aireborough Urban District Council .. 5

Medical Examinations of Entrants to Courses of Training for Teaching and to the Teaching Profession.

Entrants to Training Colleges 41

Entrants to Teaching Profession 12

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1954

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups

Entrants	1061
7 - 8 year group	505
Last year primary group	-
First year secondary group	696
Last year secondary group	576
Other periodic	193
Total	3031

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	644
Number of Re-inspections	299
Total	943

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASES AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects	Total individual pupils
Entrants	14	88	101
7 - 8 year group	23	12	34
Last year primary	-	-	-
First year secondary	31	11	41
Last year secondary	26	11	36
Other periodic	5	30	35
TOTAL	99	152	247

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	-	9	-	1
Eyes a. Vision	99	211	11	8
b. Squint	2	24	1	2
c. Other	-	1	2	-
Ears a. Hearing	8	18	6	2
b. Otitis Media	-	-	1	-
c. Other	-	1	3	-
Nose or throat	75	121	23	14
Speech	35	9	6	4
Cervical glands	-	12	-	2
Heart and circulation	10	26	3	10
Lungs	1	23	-	13
Developmental				
a. Hernia	1	1	-	-
b. Other	-	16	-	2
Orthopaedic				
a. Posture	3	15	1	1
b. Flat foot	3	29	4	-
c. Other	8	71	4	5
Nervous system				
a. Epilepsy	2	9	1	2
b. Other	2	-	-	1
Psychological				
a. Development	-	-	-	-
b. Stability	-	1	1	1
Other	2	26	2	7

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF PUPILS INSPECTED	A (GOOD)		B (FAIR)		C (POOR)	
		NO.	% OF COL. 2	NO.	% OF COL. 2	NO.	% OF COL. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	1061	418	39%	642	61%	1	-
7 - 8 year group	505	189	37%	313	62%	3	1%
Last year primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First year secondary	696	278	40%	418	60%	-	-
Last year secondary	576	259	45%	316	55%	1	-
Other periodic	193	45	23%	148	77%	-	-
TOTALS	3031	1189	39%	1837	61%	5	-

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorized persons	21,497
(ii)	Total number of <u>individual</u> pupils found to be infested	357
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	3
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	-

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1954
(a) Skin -	
Ringworm - Scalp -	-
Body -	-
Scabies	-
Impetigo	9
Other skin diseases	115
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)	29
Ear Nose and Throat Defects	32
Miscellaneous (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	351
TOTAL	536
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic	1405

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

No. of sessions held during year	40
No. of cases dealt with Errors of refraction (including squint)	488
Other conditions	2
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	285

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	9	
No. of individual patients seen	37	65
Total number of attendances	44	79
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	13	49
Total number of attendances	158	460

EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year	11	
No. of individual children	5	122
No. of above		
(a) referred for operative treatment	4	72
(b) who obtained operative treatment	3	51
(c) treated at school clinics	-	4
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	5	139

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC

No. of sessions held during the year	21	
No. of individual patients seen (including cases continuing from previous year)	17	51
Total No. of attendances at clinic	21	54

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	8	3	11
No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year	1	4	5
Total number of cases seen during year	9	7	16
Total number of attendances made during the year for -			
(a) individual interview	18	15	33
(b) group therapy	9	4	13
No. of cases recommended for residential treatment in -			
Hostel for Maladjusted Children	-	-	-
Types of problem for which cases were referred to Child Guidance Clinic -			
(a) Behaviour	8	4	12
(b) Nervous problems	-	1	1
(c) Enuresis	-	1	1

EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year		11
No. of individual children	5	122
No. of above		
(a) referred for operative treatment	4	72
(b) who attended operative treatment	3	31
(c) treated at school clinics	-	4
Total number of attendances at domiciliary clinic	5	139

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC

No. of sessions held during the year		21
No. of individual patients seen (including cases continuing from previous year)	17	31
Total No. of attendances at clinic	21	34

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	8	3	11
No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year	7	4	5
Total number of cases seen during year	9	7	16
Total number of attendances made during the year for -			
(a) individual interview	18	15	33
(b) group therapy	9	4	13
No. of cases recommended for residential treatment in -			
Hostel for Maladjusted Children	-	-	-
Types of problem for which cases were referred to Child Guidance Clinic -			
(a) Behaviour	8	4	12
(b) Nervous problems	-	1	1
(c) Enuresis	-	1	1

SPEECH THERAPY

No. of sessions held during the year	286
No. of new cases admitted for treatment during the year	56
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	31
Total number of cases treated	87
No. of cases discharged during the year:-	
(a) Speech normal	32
(b) Unsuitable for treatment	-
(c) Left school	6
(d) By reason of non-attendance	2
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year	9
No. of visits made to schools	6
No. of home visits	-

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINICS

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year	162	
No. of children treated	36	97
Total No. of attendances	481	1976

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Very close co-operation is maintained with the Youth Employment Officers regarding children leaving school who are medically unfit to follow certain types of occupation. When necessary arrangements are made for the School Medical Officer and Paediatrician to be present at the Youth Employment Officer's interviews with the parents of these children.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The County Council's Byelaws require that where a child of compulsory school age is employed, there shall within 14 days from the date when the employment began be produced to and endorsed by the employer a certificate from the School Medical Officer that such employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. 109 children were medically examined for this purpose during the year.

19 children were also examined as to their fitness to take part in entertainments under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected		8291
No. of children found to require treatment		6556
No. of children treated		3289
No. of attendances for treatment		6279
No. of extractions	- temporary teeth	3085
	- permanent teeth	459
No. of general anaesthetics		926
No. of fillings	- temporary teeth	378
	- permanent teeth	3669
No. of other treatments		
	- temporary teeth	470
	- permanent teeth	1703