

[Report 1954] / Medical Officer of Health, Horsforth U.D.C.

Contributors

Horsforth (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1954

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/f6b3jbu6>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

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.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

1954

MEMORANDUM

Subject: [Illegible]
Reference: [Illegible]
Action: [Illegible]

COMMITTEE

- [Illegible]
- [Illegible]
- [Illegible]
- [Illegible]
- [Illegible]

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)

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Director of Health
DR. HARRISON, M.D., D.P.H., D.S.M.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer
MR. M. MICHAEL, M.B., D.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and District Superintendent
MR. J. H. HARRISON, M.B., D.S.M., D.P.H. (Dist. No. 1, 2 & 3)
MR. J. H. HARRISON, M.B., D.S.M., D.P.H. (Dist. No. 4, 5 & 6)

Additional Sanitary Inspector
MR. J. H. HARRISON, M.B., D.S.M., D.P.H. (Dist. No. 1, 2 & 3)

Legal Sanitary Inspector
MR. J. H. HARRISON, M.B., D.S.M., D.P.H., D.S.M.

District Officer, Regional Sanitary Health Officer
MR. H. H. HARRISON (District Officer)

MR. J. H. HARRISON

MR. J. H. HARRISON

MR. J. H. HARRISON

MR. J. H. HARRISON (Head of District, 1924)

MR. J. H. HARRISON

MR. J. H. HARRISON

MR. J. H. HARRISON

MR. J. H. HARRISON

MR. J. H. HARRISON

MR. J. H. HARRISON (appointed 1924)

MR. J. H. HARRISON (appointed 1924)

District Officer - Sanitary Inspector's Department
MR. J. H. HARRISON (appointed 1924)

MR. J. H. HARRISON (appointed 1924)

MR. J. H. HARRISON (appointed 1924)

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.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Commission

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present to you the annual report on the status of the State for the year 1933.

The birth rate was 20.6 as compared with 19.6 in the previous year. At the same time registered deaths were 11.5 as compared with 11.4 per cent in 1932.

The death rate from all causes was 11.5 as compared with 11.4 in 1932. The percentage of deaths due to heart and circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases, and the percentage of deaths from infectious diseases is shown from the analysis of the causes of death and in a separate report on the subject. Twenty-five per cent of all deaths were of persons aged 65 and over.

There were 2 deaths of infants under one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.1. This rate compares favorably with that of 21.5 for the last preceding year and with 22.5 for England and Wales.

For the eighth consecutive year there was no reported diphtheria.

The incidence of notified infectious diseases was very light.

Characteristic features of the vital statistics for the year were the low infant mortality, the absence of reported diphtheria, and the low incidence of notified infectious diseases. The causes of death were, however, similar to those reported in other years. It is noted that the death rate from cancer has increased in the past few years and that the death rate from heart disease and respiratory diseases has also increased. However, no increasing deaths in the other classes of mortality. However, no increasing proportion of the population is surviving to the later ages so that these diseases are increasing.

The incidence of one case of primary syphilis was noted for the combined population of New York State. The amount of which reports are sent to the Division of Public Health is 1.0 per cent, but also in the registration was reported in the health department. The registration was voluntary and the incidence of the disease is not known.

In a recent survey by means of the inspection of all children being treated for diphtheria in New York State before attending school, 1000 children, and consequently being registered as first entering school, of the importance in the protection of the individual and the community against infection by the recognition of all healthy children listed by their registration within the ten 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.

The above named, health officials and their
have devoted their attention to the work and varied needs of
the State and health in the State, and valuable
assistance has been given by the Health Service Bureau
in obtaining the appropriate laws in connection with
for those who were unable to maintain an independent status
in their own hands.

As the Health Service Bureau is included in
Division 2 of the State Health Service Bureau, a Department
Administration of the Department of Health, 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 Health Service Bureau and
Commissioner for the assistance rendered to me and for their interest
in the work of the Department. I wish also to express my
sincere appreciation for the assistance I have received from the
Council and of the legal work of the State of the Health
Department.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
S. S. WILSON,
Health Service Bureau.

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
	<u>198</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>101</u>
Still, legitimate	2	-	2
illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Total births	<u>200</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>103</u>

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

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Rate of the District (cases)
 Estimated population for year 1911
 Total Community Census
 District of inhabited houses (estimated)
 Ratio value
 Not represented by a ratio value

The District is divided into 2 parts

Year	Ratio	Total	Ratio	Year
1911	1.00	100	1.00	1911
1912	1.00	100	1.00	1912
1913	1.00	100	1.00	1913
1914	1.00	100	1.00	1914
1915	1.00	100	1.00	1915
1916	1.00	100	1.00	1916
1917	1.00	100	1.00	1917
1918	1.00	100	1.00	1918
1919	1.00	100	1.00	1919
1920	1.00	100	1.00	1920

STATE DATA

Ratio value (per 1,000 estimated population)
 Ratio value (per 1,000 estimated population)
 Ratio value (per 1,000 live and white males)

DEATHS

Year	Ratio	Total	Ratio	Year
1911	1.00	100	1.00	1911
1912	1.00	100	1.00	1912
1913	1.00	100	1.00	1913
1914	1.00	100	1.00	1914
1915	1.00	100	1.00	1915
1916	1.00	100	1.00	1916
1917	1.00	100	1.00	1917
1918	1.00	100	1.00	1918
1919	1.00	100	1.00	1919
1920	1.00	100	1.00	1920

DEATHS

(per 1,000 estimated population)
 All causes (estimated)
 All causes (estimated)

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

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age

1954	1951	All infants (per 1,000 live births)
20.2	22.2	

Death Rates of Infants under four years of age

1954	1951	All infants (per 1,000 live births)
10.7	11.2	

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

1954	1951	Totally, children and adults
11.7	12.1	

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) \emptyset	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

\emptyset 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.

DESCRIPTIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1924
Based on the Registrar-General's Returns

Sex	Age	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000
Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2
17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2
20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2
21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2
22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2
23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2
25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2
26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2
27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2
28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2
30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2
31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2
32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2
34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2
36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2
37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2
38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2
39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2
40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2
41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2
44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2
45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2
46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2
47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2
49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2
50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2
51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.2
52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2
53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2
54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2
55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2
57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2
58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2
59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2
60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2
61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2
62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2
63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2
64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2
65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2
66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2
67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
68.2	68.2	68.2	68.2	68.2
69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2
70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2
71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2
72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2
74.2	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.2
75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2
76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2
77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2
78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2
79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2
80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2
81.2	81.2	81.2	81.2	81.2
82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2
83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2
84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2
85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2	85.2
86.2	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.2
87.2	87.2	87.2	87.2	87.2
88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2
89.2	89.2	89.2	89.2	89.2
90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2
91.2	91.2	91.2	91.2	91.2
92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2
93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2
94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2
95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2
97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2
98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2
99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2
100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2

1. Deaths from infectious diseases, including influenza, pneumonia, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles, were 1,000 in 1924, compared with 1,200 in 1923. The rate per 1,000 was 10.2 in 1924 and 12.0 in 1923.

2. Deaths from tuberculosis were 800 in 1924, compared with 850 in 1923. The rate per 1,000 was 8.0 in 1924 and 8.5 in 1923.

3. Deaths from cancer were 1,500 in 1924, compared with 1,400 in 1923. The rate per 1,000 was 15.0 in 1924 and 14.0 in 1923.

4. Deaths from heart and circulatory diseases were 2,000 in 1924, compared with 1,900 in 1923. The rate per 1,000 was 20.0 in 1924 and 19.0 in 1923.

5. Deaths from respiratory diseases were 1,200 in 1924, compared with 1,100 in 1923. The rate per 1,000 was 12.0 in 1924 and 11.0 in 1923.

6. Deaths from other causes were 1,000 in 1924, compared with 1,000 in 1923. The rate per 1,000 was 10.0 in 1924 and 10.0 in 1923.

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

STATE OF TEXAS

(Based on local elections held in 1907)
 (For General and Special Elections)

Year	State	Local	Total
1907	1	1	2
1908	1	1	2
1909	1	1	2
1910	1	1	2
1911	1	1	2
1912	1	1	2
1913	1	1	2
1914	1	1	2
1915	1	1	2
1916	1	1	2
1917	1	1	2
1918	1	1	2
1919	1	1	2
1920	1	1	2
1921	1	1	2
1922	1	1	2
1923	1	1	2
1924	1	1	2
1925	1	1	2
1926	1	1	2
1927	1	1	2
1928	1	1	2
1929	1	1	2
1930	1	1	2
1931	1	1	2
1932	1	1	2
1933	1	1	2
1934	1	1	2
1935	1	1	2
1936	1	1	2
1937	1	1	2
1938	1	1	2
1939	1	1	2
1940	1	1	2
1941	1	1	2
1942	1	1	2
1943	1	1	2
1944	1	1	2
1945	1	1	2
1946	1	1	2
1947	1	1	2
1948	1	1	2
1949	1	1	2
1950	1	1	2
1951	1	1	2
1952	1	1	2
1953	1	1	2
1954	1	1	2
1955	1	1	2
1956	1	1	2
1957	1	1	2
1958	1	1	2
1959	1	1	2
1960	1	1	2
1961	1	1	2
1962	1	1	2
1963	1	1	2
1964	1	1	2
1965	1	1	2
1966	1	1	2
1967	1	1	2
1968	1	1	2
1969	1	1	2
1970	1	1	2
1971	1	1	2
1972	1	1	2
1973	1	1	2
1974	1	1	2
1975	1	1	2
1976	1	1	2
1977	1	1	2
1978	1	1	2
1979	1	1	2
1980	1	1	2
1981	1	1	2
1982	1	1	2
1983	1	1	2
1984	1	1	2
1985	1	1	2
1986	1	1	2
1987	1	1	2
1988	1	1	2
1989	1	1	2
1990	1	1	2
1991	1	1	2
1992	1	1	2
1993	1	1	2
1994	1	1	2
1995	1	1	2
1996	1	1	2
1997	1	1	2
1998	1	1	2
1999	1	1	2
2000	1	1	2
2001	1	1	2
2002	1	1	2
2003	1	1	2
2004	1	1	2
2005	1	1	2
2006	1	1	2
2007	1	1	2
2008	1	1	2
2009	1	1	2
2010	1	1	2
2011	1	1	2
2012	1	1	2
2013	1	1	2
2014	1	1	2
2015	1	1	2
2016	1	1	2
2017	1	1	2
2018	1	1	2
2019	1	1	2
2020	1	1	2
2021	1	1	2
2022	1	1	2
2023	1	1	2
2024	1	1	2
2025	1	1	2
2026	1	1	2
2027	1	1	2
2028	1	1	2
2029	1	1	2
2030	1	1	2
2031	1	1	2
2032	1	1	2
2033	1	1	2
2034	1	1	2
2035	1	1	2
2036	1	1	2
2037	1	1	2
2038	1	1	2
2039	1	1	2
2040	1	1	2
2041	1	1	2
2042	1	1	2
2043	1	1	2
2044	1	1	2
2045	1	1	2
2046	1	1	2
2047	1	1	2
2048	1	1	2
2049	1	1	2
2050	1	1	2

I N F A N T I L E M O R T A L I T Y

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

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
...

Year	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
...

STATISTISKA BOKSTÄLLER

1911-1930

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.

GENERAL INVESTIGATION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE YEAR

1954

This report is the result of the work of the Department and is the property of the Department.

LABORATORY FINDINGS

The Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Harlow, Essex, has undertaken the bacteriological examination of clinical specimens, urine, stool, and other material sent to it for this purpose.

The chemical analysis of urine, stool, and other material is carried out by Messrs. Robertson & Co., Harlow, Essex, and Mr. Raymond Williams, Harlow.

LABORATORY REPORT

The laboratory report is submitted by the Public Health Laboratory, Harlow, Essex, and is the property of the Department.

CLINICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

The following table gives details of the various clinics during the year 1954.

CLINICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

Name	Address	Year 1954
St. Andrew's Clinic	St. Andrew's Hall, Harlow	10
Infant Welfare Clinic	--- --	10
Infant Welfare Clinic	--- --	10
Infant Welfare Clinic	--- --	10
Infant Welfare Clinic	--- --	10
Infant Welfare Clinic	--- --	10

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 after- noon and Saturday mornings (alternate)
Artificial Sunlight	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday & Thursday morning.
Speech Therapy	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Wednesday after- noons & 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.

Area	Location	Remarks
101	St. James	St. James
102	St. James	St. James
103	St. James	St. James
104	St. James	St. James
105	St. James	St. James
106	St. James	St. James
107	St. James	St. James
108	St. James	St. James
109	St. James	St. James
110	St. James	St. James
111	St. James	St. James
112	St. James	St. James
113	St. James	St. James
114	St. James	St. James
115	St. James	St. James
116	St. James	St. James
117	St. James	St. James
118	St. James	St. James
119	St. James	St. James
120	St. James	St. James

These areas are subject to change without notice. The boundaries of the Special District are shown on the map attached to this report. The boundaries of the Special District are shown on the map attached to this report. The boundaries of the Special District are shown on the map attached to this report.

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.

As a result of the financial difficulties of the
company in the early 1970s, the company was
forced to close a number of its operations and
to reorganize its structure. The company's
focus was shifted to its core business of
manufacturing and distribution of
industrial machinery.

In order to ensure that the company remains
viable...

...

REVISIONS TO THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATED COMPANY

Section 1001

There was a meeting held on September 15, 1971
at the premises of...

...

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss
the proposed changes to the Charter of the
Company...

...

It was agreed that the proposed changes
to the Charter of the Company should be
adopted...

...

...

The proposed changes to the Charter of the
Company were approved by the members of the
Company at the meeting held on September 15, 1971.

...

...

...

The proposed changes to the Charter of the
Company were approved by the members of the
Company at the meeting held on September 15, 1971.

...

The proposed changes to the Charter of the
Company were approved by the members of the
Company at the meeting held on September 15, 1971.

The proposed changes to the Charter of the
Company were approved by the members of the
Company at the meeting held on September 15, 1971.

The proposed changes to the Charter of the
Company were approved by the members of the
Company at the meeting held on September 15, 1971.

...

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

The above of this building was erected in 1917

and is now used for the purpose of a school

and is now used for the purpose of a school

and is now used for the purpose of a school

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (continued)

1	Acres
2	Acres
3	Acres
4	Acres
5	Acres
6	Acres
7	Acres
8	Acres
9	Acres
10	Acres
11	Acres
12	Acres
13	Acres
14	Acres
15	Acres
16	Acres
17	Acres
18	Acres
19	Acres
20	Acres
21	Acres
22	Acres
23	Acres
24	Acres
25	Acres
26	Acres
27	Acres
28	Acres
29	Acres
30	Acres
31	Acres
32	Acres
33	Acres
34	Acres
35	Acres
36	Acres
37	Acres
38	Acres
39	Acres
40	Acres
41	Acres
42	Acres
43	Acres
44	Acres
45	Acres
46	Acres
47	Acres
48	Acres
49	Acres
50	Acres

1917

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

THE ISSUES OF NATIONAL POWER
A Study of the American System

Category	1950	1955	1960
Internal Security	711	678	645
Foreign Security	621	598	565
Economic Security	531	508	475
Cultural Security	441	418	385
Political Security	351	328	295
Environmental Security	261	238	205
Energy Security	171	148	115
Transportation Security	81	58	25
Space Security	-	28	55
Atomic Security	211	188	155
Communication Security	311	288	255
Defense Security	411	388	355
Intelligence Security	511	488	455
Foreign Relations Security	611	588	555
Total Security	3000	2750	2500

177-117-117

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

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit
1880	...		
1881	...		
1882	...		
1883	...		
1884	...		
1885	...		
1886	...		
1887	...		
1888	...		
1889	...		
1890	...		
1891	...		
1892	...		
1893	...		
1894	...		
1895	...		
1896	...		
1897	...		
1898	...		
1899	...		
1900	...		

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LANDS
 (Seal of the Department)
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025																																																							
Population	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395	400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595	600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995	1000

This document contains a series of handwritten notes and calculations, likely related to the data presented in the table above. The notes are written in a cursive script and appear to be organized into sections corresponding to the rows of the table. The calculations involve various mathematical operations, including addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and are presented in a clear, step-by-step manner. The overall appearance of the document is that of a personal or working notebook, with some corrections and annotations visible throughout the text.

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

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1870-1878

1870-1878

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

TABLE I

THE DATA

Year	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of recoveries	Total	Percentage			
					No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of recoveries	Total
1917	100	10	90	100	10	90	100	
1918	150	15	135	150	15	135	150	
1919	200	20	180	200	20	180	200	
1920	250	25	225	250	25	225	250	
1921	300	30	270	300	30	270	300	
1922	350	35	315	350	35	315	350	
1923	400	40	360	400	40	360	400	
1924	450	45	405	450	45	405	450	
1925	500	50	450	500	50	450	500	
1926	550	55	495	550	55	495	550	
1927	600	60	540	600	60	540	600	
1928	650	65	585	650	65	585	650	
1929	700	70	630	700	70	630	700	
1930	750	75	675	750	75	675	750	
1931	800	80	720	800	80	720	800	
1932	850	85	765	850	85	765	850	
1933	900	90	810	900	90	810	900	
1934	950	95	855	950	95	855	950	
1935	1000	100	900	1000	100	900	1000	

TABLE II

Year	No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of recoveries	Total	Percentage			
					No. of cases	No. of deaths	No. of recoveries	Total
1936	1050	105	945	1050	105	945	1050	
1937	1100	110	990	1100	110	990	1100	
1938	1150	115	1035	1150	115	1035	1150	
1939	1200	120	1080	1200	120	1080	1200	
1940	1250	125	1125	1250	125	1125	1250	
1941	1300	130	1170	1300	130	1170	1300	
1942	1350	135	1215	1350	135	1215	1350	
1943	1400	140	1260	1400	140	1260	1400	
1944	1450	145	1305	1450	145	1305	1450	
1945	1500	150	1350	1500	150	1350	1500	
1946	1550	155	1395	1550	155	1395	1550	
1947	1600	160	1440	1600	160	1440	1600	
1948	1650	165	1485	1650	165	1485	1650	
1949	1700	170	1530	1700	170	1530	1700	
1950	1750	175	1575	1750	175	1575	1750	
1951	1800	180	1620	1800	180	1620	1800	
1952	1850	185	1665	1850	185	1665	1850	
1953	1900	190	1710	1900	190	1710	1900	
1954	1950	195	1755	1950	195	1755	1950	
1955	2000	200	1800	2000	200	1800	2000	

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 appraisal 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 continued work of investigating the effectiveness of existing arrangements in order to ensure that the law provided a basis for the use of the existing statutory framework. This has been found to be a great asset, but by its nature it requires that the law be amended from time to time. The Council has decided on a number of ways in which this can be done. The first is to amend the law in a piecemeal way, as and when necessary. The second is to amend the law in a more systematic way, so that the law is more coherent and easier to understand. The third is to amend the law in a more fundamental way, so that the law is more in line with the needs of the community. The Council has decided to proceed with the first two methods, and to consider the third method in the future. The Council has also decided to set up a committee to investigate the effectiveness of the law in the future. The committee will be made up of representatives of the Council and the community. The committee will report to the Council on its findings and recommendations. The Council will then decide on any further action to be taken. The Council has also decided to set up a working party to consider the law in the future. The working party will be made up of representatives of the Council and the community. The working party will report to the Council on its findings and recommendations. The Council will then decide on any further action to be taken. The Council has also decided to set up a working party to consider the law in the future. The working party will be made up of representatives of the Council and the community. The working party will report to the Council on its findings and recommendations. The Council will then decide on any further action to be taken.

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:-

	<u>Visits</u>
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:-

	<u>Abated</u>
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 building repairs and the
 amount of material follows:-
Inspection of buildings
 The number of visits to buildings during the year are
 as follows:-

Visits	Description
1,234	General inspection and maintenance
100	Building defects investigated
5	Work done on buildings and repairs
150	Inspection of buildings
20	Repairs
10	Inspection of buildings and repairs
30	General inspection
10	Repairs
20	General inspection
60	General inspection
5	Repairs
10	General inspection
15	Repairs
10	General inspection

Results of work done are set out in the various reports
 and the following are the amounts as follows:-

Amount	Description
14	Repairs
5	General inspection
7	Repairs and maintenance
20	General inspection
8	Repairs, general, repairs on roads
3	General inspection
6	General inspection
10	Repairs
3	Repairs on roads
6	Repairs and general inspection on roads
4	Repairs on roads or general
8	Repairs on roads and general inspection
100	Repairs on roads, etc. and general inspection
5	Repairs on roads and general inspection
5	Repairs on roads
15	Repairs on roads
100	Repairs on roads and general
10	Repairs on roads
10	Repairs on roads
5	Repairs on roads

	<u>Abated</u>
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

1	Other
2	Part of other
3	Some other
4	Self and other
5	By the
6	Part of other
7	Part of other
8	Part of other
9	Part of other
10	Part of other
11	Part of other
12	Part of other
13	Part of other
14	Part of other
15	Part of other
16	Part of other
17	Part of other
18	Part of other
19	Part of other
20	Part of other

... Action taken to secure the removal of nuisance was as follows:-

1	Legal Proceedings
2	Sanitary action carried out
3	Sanitary action carried out
4	Sanitary action carried out
5	Sanitary action carried out

The Table of Sanitary Statistics annexed for the year 1914 shows details in connection with your information:-

Sanitary Statistics - Year 1914

1	Number of dwellings in the district
2	Number of tenement houses included in above
3	Number of tenement houses included in above
4	Number of tenement houses included in above
5	Number of tenement houses included in above
6	Number of tenement houses included in above
7	Number of tenement houses included in above
8	Number of tenement houses included in above
9	Number of tenement houses included in above
10	Number of tenement houses included in above
11	Number of tenement houses included in above
12	Number of tenement houses included in above
13	Number of tenement houses included in above
14	Number of tenement houses included in above
15	Number of tenement houses included in above
16	Number of tenement houses included in above
17	Number of tenement houses included in above
18	Number of tenement houses included in above
19	Number of tenement houses included in above
20	Number of tenement houses included in above

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. closed under Sec. 10. 3 dwellinghouses

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 delinquents during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of delinquents in possession of firearms
without it in compliance of Internal
Order by the Home Authority or their
officers.

23

3. Arrest under Section 109 during the year.

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16,
Housing Act, 1957:-

211

(1) Number of delinquents in respect of which
notices were served regarding repairs
(2) Number of delinquents which were retained
for other service of formal notices:-

211

211

(a) by orders
(b) by local authority in default of orders

B. Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1937:-

18

(1) Number of delinquents in respect of which
notices were served regarding defects to be
repaired
(2) Number of delinquents in which defects were
retained after service of formal notices:-

19

1

(a) by orders
(b) by local authority in default of orders

C. Proceedings under Section 14 and 15 of the
Housing Act, 1957:-

7

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect
of delinquents under the Housing
Act, 1957 in respect of which
delinquents were made

211

211

(2) Number of delinquents retained in possession
of delinquents (order)

(3) Any other action taken under 10 and 11 of the Housing
Act, 1957 (delinquents were retained) and 1957. (order under 3)

10

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act,
1957:-

211

211

(1) Number of separate tenements or sub-tenements
retained in respect of which Closing Orders
were made

(2) Number of separate tenements or sub-tenements
retained in respect of which
Closing Orders were made, the Closing Orders in respect of which
were retained, the tenement or sub-tenement
was retained (1)

4. Statutes Act, 1956 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

Not known

211

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end
of the year

(2) Number of dwellings retained during the year

(b) Number of cases of overcrowding
retained during the year

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding retained
during the year

(2) Number of persons retained in such cases

5. Rent Waiver.

48

21

Number of rent waived provided during the year:-

By the Home Authority - 48
By private arrangements - 21

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:-

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
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

any action in connection with -
(a) Section 4 - Disposal for purpose of increasing
local authorities for improvement of housing
provision.

Section 4 - Disposal for purpose of increasing
local authorities for improvement of housing
provision.

No. of Persons Displaced	No. of Houses	
3	3	(a) Houses included as a result of formal procedure under Section 11
-	2	(b) Houses included as a result of formal procedure under Section 11, but which have not yet been included
3	3	2. Houses included as a result of informal notice procedure under Section 11
4	4	3. Houses included as a result of formal notice under Section 11 (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1952
13	13	(a) Houses included in pursuance of a certificate given by the Minister under Section 11 but not yet implemented
-	7	(b) Houses included in pursuance of a certificate given by the Minister under Section 11 but which will be included in the year ending 1954

As from the 1st January, 1954, the Free State for the carrying out of works of repair and improvement of buildings was £2,000,000 in the case of residential buildings £2,500,000. This was the first year that the Free State for the carrying out of works of repair and improvement of buildings was £2,000,000 in the case of residential buildings £2,500,000.

The Minister of the Council in previous years in dealing with applications for the licensing of premises for the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises has been faced with difficulties which have not arisen in dealing with certain premises during 1954, he was faced by the necessity of dealing with cases on an ad hoc basis to avoid any delay in the disposal of applications for the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises. It is, however, necessary to consider the difficulties which have arisen in dealing with certain premises during 1954, he was faced by the necessity of dealing with cases on an ad hoc basis to avoid any delay in the disposal of applications for the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises.

It is noted that in this case the provision of liquor for consumption on the premises is not to be provided for all premises which are licensed for the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises.

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.

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.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

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.

DRAINAGE

that they are willing to put up with very high rate of unemployment
in order to maintain the stability of the currency and the
to see the effect of the change in the rate of interest
which is not too far from the rate of the market, and
and often asked to accept conditions which are not
from those which might be expected in a normal situation
or not in the ordinary course of the business of the
investigation and suggestion of the committee of the
making the necessary study of the situation.

It is also clear that those who are in a position to
propose have not proposed to limit production when they have
been invited of the committee that it would be likely to agree
if a license were granted and a change in the situation which
is now the present one of currency in living conditions.
Difficulties have been experienced in securing the removal of
currency after the expiration of the period for which a license
is granted and that in securing the removal of currency
from the market without a license and for which a license was
previously granted.

There is one other point which is worth mentioning in connection
with the present situation. It is that the committee of
the Board has been very much in the same position
and that it is not too far from the rate of the market, and
and often asked to accept conditions which are not
from those which might be expected in a normal situation
or not in the ordinary course of the business of the
investigation and suggestion of the committee of the
making the necessary study of the situation.

The business in this activity has been very much
and in securing the stabilization of exchange rate to the
existing conditions. The policy of restricting such
business to be restricted to a public issue has been
a matter - a matter which requires general attention of the
country's people to have the stabilization of currency regulated in
this way. This matter of business will be a long way
and in the legal situation which is currently being
maintained in the present system.

The committee of the Board in this activity will be
and several and the Council have already called for a change to be
proposed for the stabilization of the currency system to have the
conditions which are now in effect, and the change also
to provide for the new system and for greater expansion of the
and other things.

It is also clear that those who are in a position to
propose should not limit production when they have
been invited of the committee that it would be likely to agree
if a license were granted and a change in the situation which
is now the present one of currency in living conditions.
Difficulties have been experienced in securing the removal of
currency after the expiration of the period for which a license
is granted and that in securing the removal of currency
from the market without a license and for which a license was
previously granted.

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
	<hr/>
	13,960

The Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of... the Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of...

The Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of... the Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of...

The Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of... the Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of...

The Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of... the Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of...

The Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of... the Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of...

14	14
15	15
16	16

The Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of... the Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of...

The Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of... the Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of...

The Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of... the Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of...

The Council will be all to pass forward with regard to the proposal of...

17,000	17,000
18,000	18,000
19,000	19,000
20,000	20,000
21,000	21,000
22,000	22,000
23,000	23,000
24,000	24,000
25,000	25,000
26,000	26,000
27,000	27,000
28,000	28,000
29,000	29,000
30,000	30,000
31,000	31,000
32,000	32,000
33,000	33,000
34,000	34,000
35,000	35,000
36,000	36,000
37,000	37,000
38,000	38,000
39,000	39,000
40,000	40,000
41,000	41,000
42,000	42,000
43,000	43,000
44,000	44,000
45,000	45,000
46,000	46,000
47,000	47,000
48,000	48,000
49,000	49,000
50,000	50,000

THE
COUNCIL

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
	<hr/>
	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

In all cases water is supplied through the houses - there are no other houses and water is supplied.

Details of water supplied to the houses is being reported by the Waterworks Company to be as follows:-

From reservoir	100,000,000
From the main	37,757,000
From the main (renewal)	11,517,000
<hr/>	
	149,274,000

Total amount of water supplied to all houses is 149,274,000 gallons per day.

Consumption of water (calculated) for houses is 119,000,000 gallons per day.

Consumption of water (calculated) for houses is 119,000,000 gallons per day.

Consumption of water (calculated) for houses is 119,000,000 gallons per day.

Detailed figures will be contained in separate forms submitted for information on this point it was reported to be satisfactory and to be as usual. It is found that water supplied through the houses is sufficient to be of sufficient quality.

(1) Waterworks

THE WATERWORKS COMPANY
 REPORT
 1914-15

There was no material increase of the business in the waterworks during the year 1914 and 1915. The business at present on our register are classified as follows:-

12	Water works repair and charges
12	Water works
1	Water works (repairs)
2	Water works
3	Water works
1	Water works
2	Water works and charges
1	Water works
1	Water works and charges
2	Water works
3	Water works
4	Water works and charges
5	Water works
2	Water works
1	Water works
1	Water works
1	Water works
2	Water works
1	Water works
3	Water works
1	Water works
2	Water works

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 <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Defects found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Factories with power	68	26	3	2
Factories without power	11	14	2	1
Other premises	6	14	1	1
	<u>85</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

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.

1 Chief Engineer
 2 Senior Engineer and Surveyor
 3 Senior Engineer Surveyor
 4 Senior Engineer
 5 Paper Engineer and Surveyor
 6 Surveyor
 7 Chief Clerk
 8 Working Operations and
 9 of Engineering Construction

Inspection and action taken in respect of these provisions are summarized as follows:-

No. of Inspection	Defects Found	Inspection Remarks	Action Taken	Particulars	
				with Provision	without Provision
1	2	25	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Details of the defects found were:-

- 1. Defective Construction - Insufficient
- 2. - Unstable or
- 3. Defective
- 4. Other offences

(1) Inspections

There is no great amount for this type of equipment amongst the residents of our district and only two persons were on the register at the close of the year. No manufacturing operations were found in connection with this type of equipment.

(2) Workplaces

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

(3) Shops - Factories

There were 14 inspections made under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, enforceable by this Council, including the provision of Section 25, 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 respective legislation.

(4) Motorways and Highways

10 provisions relate to the business of motorways or highways in relation to the registration under the provisions of the Road Traffic Act, 1930.

On the 20th December, 1934, the Council took action under the provisions of the 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 provisions to come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1935.

(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

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	2	-
Pasteurised Milk	1	-
Tuberculin Tested Milk	3	-
Sterilised Milk	4	-
Ungraded Milk	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) Chemical

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>
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) Butter - but Analysis

Since the coming into operation in 1951 of the first plants
 and of 1952 there has been a marked improvement in the sale of
 butter very often reaching as high as 100% in other instances.
 Sales now appear to indicate an upward trend with average
 sales being in the range of 75%.

(4) Butter

In previous years I have looked forward to the day when the
 market price would be a "qualified one" and the sale of my
 butter would be assured. In the light of the fact that the
 market price has been so low for some time it is not surprising
 in the way only in 1952. The fact that these proposals have been
 forwarded without objection is indicative of the importance
 of the matter. It has been found in the course of the work
 that the price, and particularly the price of the
 butter, is not so high as it should be. The fact that
 of these proposals is almost negligible during the year 1952.
 However, it is to be expected that the proposals of a proposed
 product would have been considered as having the better
 being possible conditions in the market.

(5) Butter

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	10	10
2	10	20
3	10	30
4	10	40
5	10	50
6	10	60
7	10	70
8	10	80
9	10	90
10	10	100

(6) Butter

Butter when
 is shown to be the same as the butter which was in

(7) Butter

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Total</u>
10	10	100
10	10	100
10	10	100

These proposals are being forwarded to you for the purpose of
 in the previous year.

(8) Butter

In my last report I noted that in the past the sale of the
 Government's butter has been in the range of 75% to 80%
 but in 1952, the sale of butter has been in the range of 75%.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Period 2nd July 1954 to 31st December 1954

	<u>Carcases Inspected and Condemned</u>				
	<u>Cattle excluding cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lembs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	67	150	85	1,155	151
Number inspected	67	150	85	1,155	151
<u>All diseases and conditions except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	1	-
Carcasses 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	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	26	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.98	18.00	-	-	0.66

POST-WAR EXPANSION OF WHEAT IN BRITAIN

Period July 1945 to 31st December 1954

Grain Imported and Exported

Year	Grain Imported (1000 tons)	Grain Exported (1000 tons)	Grain Available (1000 tons)	Grain Consumed (1000 tons)
1945	1,132	42	1,170	67
1946	1,133	32	1,165	67
<u>Grain Available for Consumption</u>				
<u>Grain Available</u>				
1945	1	1	1	1
1946	17	1	17	17
1947	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133
<u>Grain Available for Consumption</u>				
<u>Grain Available</u>				
1945	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-
1947	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133

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 review of administrative procedures was an important
house had been made. Early in 1955 discussion took place with
all the members in the district with a view to utilizing the new
administrative arrangements for use as private arrangements and
for the bringing up to a sufficiently high standard as to be able
to be produced under proper conditions.

Existing from these discussions the Council indicated that the
was prepared to grant licences to those of the private arrangements
houses other than specified in a special report which I produced
had been carried out to the satisfaction and by the time the licence
had been granted these private arrangements had been brought up
to the standard and licensed.

The main task consisted of the revision and the
first part was completed in the 1955. Since that date the
of the arrangements have been in constant use - the other part
has only been used occasionally. The result of all the work
the aim to improve in the district which would be met by the
recommendation was issued.

As first mentioned took place on next evening and on Saturday
and Sunday, but since the houses had become a lot improved it
has been concentrated on Sunday and on Monday evenings, with the
aim of bringing up to a standard at other times during the week.
The Council expressed their concern that in each of the next two
being carried out before office hours and that subject of the work
was being called upon to attend during the week, but arrangements
the holding of public meetings at which the majority of cases
arranged in districts and parishes, on Saturdays and Sundays.

one largely governed the rate on which arrangements can be made.
It was also recommended that the personnel employed by the
private houses on arrangements were made also assist in the
work of the district in delivery work.

In general the members have co-operated very well since the
efforts and their relationship between the work of the
generally enjoyed in the arrangements and as all those have an
a high level. This has been particularly so in the work of post-
war reconstruction and maintenance of the quality and standards of
the work.

(3) Law-Govern

It provides and contained under the provisions of Section 14
of the Road and Bridge Act, 1955, for the sake of the order of the
storage of the road intended for sale. Practically all the work
was now carried in the district in accordance with the plan of
arrangements and there is a high standard for the work which means
the public as well to recognize the value of an estate which means
to them in an estate as well as leaves the road for the

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

	<u>Lbs</u>
24 tins of Meat	272
249 tins of fruit	266

(b) Other Foods

Beef	1,922
Pork	120
Mutton	34
Veal	12
Bacon	9
	<hr/>
	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.

Under this arrangement a considerable step forward in the maintenance of hygiene conditions during distribution can be well necessary at the time of sale to prevent contamination. It is important that this step forward in the protecting of the consumer should naturally be a welcome extension of the law and it is evident that any extension is necessary because there is no doubt as to the fact that the present law provides a measure of safety for the consumer but does not ensure the law is now maintained in the district. 10 samples were taken at intervals in the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological analysis and were found as follows:

Bacteriological Results

1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0

(A) Meat and Bones

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

(B) Other Goods

25 lbs of Meat	275
25 lbs of Bones	250
<hr/>	
Bacon	1,325
Pork	150
Mutton	25
Veal	10
2	0
<hr/>	
	1,750

(C) Public Houses

Most of the work that we have done as a result of the survey of public houses in 1920 has now been completed, apart from certain improvements to sanitary arrangements, and in these cases arrangements have been made that will be completed as part of further schemes for the general improvement of the premises.

(D) Public Shops

The general standard of the 10 existing Public Shops is good and the improvements carried out during recent years have contributed greatly to the advancement of this standard. The new establishments were opened during the year after the premises had been able to conform with our requirements. 13 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:-

	<u>Carried forward from 1953</u>	<u>Found in 1954</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
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

(V) Other Food Products

Visits to other food retailing premises numbered 100 and factors found to require attention are shown in the list below with a note as to those which were remedied during the year -

Diseases	Diseases found in	
	1951	1952
Intestinal vermin	1	-
Intestinal vermin	1	-
Intestinal vermin	1	-
Defective ceilings	2	1
Defective walls	1	-
Defective floors	2	1
Painting, cleaning, etc., required	1	-

(6) Clean Food Systems

There were no interventions of the Clean Food System noted during the year 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 systems. 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 issued 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 hygiene laws.

(7) Bacteriology

24 inspections were made of the bacteriology in the laboratory. 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 all been improved.

(8) Bacteriological Laboratory

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 bacteriological laboratory at 24, Town Street. These premises are in good condition and the certificate was renewed.

We have now reached a period of relative stability in bacteriology. The condition of the laboratory over our larger cities is recognized as a serious matter to health - medical authorities can point directly to pollution's adverse effect on the human body, others to the effects on buildings, furnishings and clothing, and still to the unpleasantness of the air and the dissemination of vermin and parasites. Food technologists draw attention to the critical state of food in

HYGIENE
REPORT

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 episodes 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

... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...

The last few years have seen a dramatic change in the...
and efficiency of domestic fuel appliances...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...

In the industrial field the amount of energy...
except on small plants and the production of mechanical energy...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...

As a result of certain long delays a committee under the...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...

... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...

It is to be noted that the Government...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...

The last House of Commons...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...
... which gives rise to pollution and other evils...
The rapid reduction of our standard of living...

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SOOT

1954 ANALYSES

MONTH	RAINFALL Inches	TONS OF SOOT	INSOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT	SOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT	TAR IN SOOT
		Per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile	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

STATE OF MICHIGAN

1924

MONTH	AMOUNT PAID TO THE STATE	AMOUNT PAID TO THE COUNTY	AMOUNT PAID TO THE LOCALITIES	TOTAL
JANUARY	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
FEBRUARY	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
MARCH	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
APRIL	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
MAY	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
JUNE	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
JULY	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
AUGUST	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
SEPTEMBER	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
OCTOBER	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
NOVEMBER	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
DECEMBER	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
TOTAL	120.00	120.00	120.00	360.00

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

LAND SALES

MONTH	AMOUNT PAID FOR LAND
JANUARY	2,070
FEBRUARY	2,070
MARCH	2,070
APRIL	1,702
MAY	1,170
JUNE	1,170
JULY	1,080
AUGUST	2,070
SEPTEMBER	1,170
OCTOBER	1,080
NOVEMBER	2,070
DECEMBER	2,070
TOTAL	1,458

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.

DISINFECTON
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.

Dr. A. ... for ... to ... the ... of ... and ...
for the ... of ...

There is only one effective ... in the ...
class of ... and this is ... to ...
is ...

... the ... of ...
of ... to ...
... is ...

... the ... of ...
... to ...
... in ...
... and ...
... of ...
... and ...
... of ...
... and ...

The ... of ...
... to ...
... and ...
... and ...
... and ...

The ... of ...
At the ... of ...
... of ...
... of ...
... of ...

(1) ...
The ... of ...
... and ...
... and ...
... and ...
... and ...
... and ...
... and ...

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 appearance of the material that further collection was approaching the point where additional labor would have to be made available. It is hoped that some method might be found during the next few years of further collecting the material and reducing the burden on the labor force. Further collection in light of the fact that the material is of this type of material, but there are other sections of the paper showing various that might be considered to a great extent and illustrate procedure for collection work.

(2) Further Material - Testing

At the commencement of the financial year we were in the process of completing our listing on the first of the year at California Bridge and a contractor was engaged to carry out work from the second half year to assist in the collection being carried out. The work was completed by the end of the first half year and generally finished by the end of the second half year. The work of the listing operation had been completed by the end of the year and was again very short of the normal amount. It was found that the slip and control which is so necessary for the purpose of regularly strategical and previous covering material for the year should be made fairly early and I am pleased to report that at the close of the year the General was successful in the matter of a further listing with following date, which could be utilized for listing all for covering materials and material in the listing and general control of the area. There has been thorough control from the point on the matter engaged by the General in the listing of control and the improvement which will eventually result to the point at which operations are now being planned.

(3) Further Material - Testing

The distribution of the work paper trials which were in progress during 1956, covered the period during 1955, and during the year covered by this report it was evident that no work should be done in a phase of a detailed manner with the General for work being collected by local authorities steadily increasing. While there was some improvement in the amount of paper that we were able to collect, it does appear that our present arrangements could be greatly improved where some essential change in our method of handling, sorting and listing. An experimental distribution in the district of various areas not so much from a procedure in the past, but due to the fact that the distribution of the material was done previously. It is hoped that the material, and the amount of material to be collected, will be made 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

to do not handle a large amount of material, but some again
 there was a fall in the value of materials recovered during the
 year collection work.
 The present of a hour to the amount engaged in the main
 collecting activity was continued. The amount paid during the
 year for paper and ink was \$1,000.00 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.

Statement of Work performed and Disbursements

Books collected	1,500
Weight of material collected (estimated)	2,500 tons
Yards in operation	100,000
Hours worked	14,000
Total cost of collection and disbursements (including item above)	\$4,000
Cost per ton	\$1.60
Cost per 1,000 pounds	\$1,600.00
Cost per 1,000 pounds	\$1,600.00

The work relative to the value of material collected was not as good as the value of material collected, which is entirely built up from collection made by the labor of the vehicles. It was found that the amount of material collected was a measure of the value of material collected of the various types of vehicles used in that the work done on these vehicles could be very much more accurate than at present. The figures relating to value of material collected, and relative to the value of material collected, are presented in the table below and relative to the value of material collected. It is noted that the value of material collected is not as good as the value of material collected. It is noted that the value of material collected is not as good as the value of material collected.

The value of material collected is not as good as the value of material collected.

in the table below:-

Books	1,500	10	1
Weight	2,500	10	1
Yards	100,000	10	1
Hours	14,000	10	1
Total	\$4,000	10	1
Cost per ton	\$1.60	10	1
Cost per 1,000 lbs	\$1,600.00	10	1
Cost per 1,000 lbs	\$1,600.00	10	1

Statement of Material Collected during the year 1922 - 23

Period	Value of Material Collected		Value of Material Collected		Value of Material Collected	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
1st Quarter	150	15	99	16	170	1
2nd Quarter	210	7	94	10	317	10
3rd Quarter	250	10	141	10	579	11
4th Quarter	280	12	132	6	370	10
TOTAL	690	44	466	42	1,437	32

(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:-

<u>Statistics of work performed by Street Cleansing</u>	
<u>Vehicles and cost</u>	
Loads collected:- (a) by street sweeper	315
(b) by gully emptier	210
(c) by other vehicles	143
Weight of material collected:- (a) by street sweeper	Tons 787
(b) by gully emptier	525
(c) by other vehicles	186

This service has of necessity suffered the fate of other services and at all times been dependent on available manpower and labor which was not taken up by the amount of refuse collection and disposal. The service cannot be operated efficiently under such circumstances, but until an improvement in the labor position is effected the service must continue to be affected in this way.

Unfortunately, the boards for litter removal and street cleaning generally continue to increase and there appears to be little agreement in the public authorities with regard to the likelihood of success. The greater realization of existing conditions and the need for a new policy, but at the same time an effort to be made to secure a general reduction in the public's attitude towards litter.

In a number of cases the solution of the litter problem is being sought on the basis of the balance existing in London, Paris and other cities, and a scheme of carefully planned litter bins is being introduced, which it is hoped will result in greater use of the type of receptacle. It is stated that the public may be presented with some means of disposing of litter as their own responsibility rather than a service. This is particularly evident in connection with the habit of littering that has become so common in the street, the receptacle being furnished as soon as the need is apparent.

Work which has been a great difficulty since the war years has again attracted by gathering with progressively more litter. This method of removal has again proved to be very much inferior to removal by hoarding.

The mechanical system continued to give good service in the collection of refuse during the war, but this work was not other fully recognized because of work programs which give the effect of use of special methods are different. The service has operated almost year a service and at the close of the war arrangements had been made for the replacement of the existing machinery with new 4-wheel equipment.

The details of the work carried out by the vehicles engaged in street cleaning are set out in the table below.

Statistics of work performed by Street Cleaning Vehicles and Staff

Weight of material collected -	
(a) by street sweepers	187
(b) by gully sweepers	218
(c) by other vehicles	125
Weight of material collected -	720
(a) by street sweepers	381
(b) by gully sweepers	235
(c) by other vehicles	104

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

2,882	(a) by street sweeper
7,387	(b) by gully sweeper
267	(c) by other vehicles

Total cost (including less charges) :- 10,536

(2) Remarks:

The proceeds to be collected during the year are as follows:-
 One 1943 Karcher Vacuum with 7 m.p.h. vacuum collection body
 One 1943 Karcher Vacuum with 7 m.p.h. vacuum collection body
 One 1943 Karcher Vacuum with 10 m.p.h. vacuum collection body
 One 1943 Karcher Vacuum with 10 m.p.h. vacuum collection body
 One 1943 Karcher Vacuum with 10 m.p.h. vacuum collection body
 One 1943 Karcher Vacuum with 10 m.p.h. vacuum collection body

It will be seen from the above that out of the total cost that was estimated for the purchase of the above-mentioned vehicles that only one of them, the one having the least cost, is being purchased for a regular use for the disposal of refuse at this type. The remaining two will be used only for the purpose of collecting refuse and the remaining two will be kept in reserve to replace the one which may be damaged or worn out.

The existing arrangements for the disposal of refuse are as follows:-
 During the year the law provisions for the disposal of refuse in the City of London were brought into effect. There are now three main methods of disposal which require the provision of conveniences of the type. It is noted that the provision of these conveniences is a first step in a scheme for making proper provision throughout the area for the disposal of refuse.

It is estimated that in this respect, the existing arrangements are in need of improvement. The provision of conveniences of the type is a first step in a scheme for making proper provision throughout the area for the disposal of refuse. It is noted that the provision of these conveniences is a first step in a scheme for making proper provision throughout the area for the disposal of refuse.

An Annual Report will be submitted to the Council during the year showing the progress of the work done in this respect. It will be noted that the provision of these conveniences is a first step in a scheme for making proper provision throughout the area for the disposal of refuse. It is noted that the provision of these conveniences is a first step in a scheme for making proper provision throughout the area for the disposal of refuse.

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

indicated in no way...
continuation of all these...
Such as the...
and...
I remain, I remain, I remain

R. S. SHREVE

Chief Justice

APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION OF THE WASH. STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FIELD OFFICE DIVISION

The following are the offices of the following Districts:-

District	Population Area (in acres)	(1940)
Yakima District	30,500	3,400
Spokane Valley District	13,900	2,700
Walla Walla District	17,500	2,800

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer
W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., D.P.H.

Public Health and Sanitary Engineer
W. J. [Name], M.P., Ch.E.

Assistant County Medical Officer
W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D.

----- oOo -----

County Health Officer
W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D.

A P P E N D I X

W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., D.P.H., S.P.D.

----- oOo -----

County Health Officer
W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D.

County Health Officer
W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D.

County Health Officer
W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D.

County Health Officer and School Nurse
W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D.

- W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.
- W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.
- W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.
- W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.
- W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.
- W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.
- W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.
- W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.
- W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.
- W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.

County Health Officer
W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.

County Health Officer
W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.

County Health Officer
W. J. [Name], M.D., Ch.D., S.P.D., S.P.D., S.P.D.

— 00 —
A L B E R T
— 00 —

APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:-

	Population Area (in acres) (Mid 1954)	
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. FYECROFT, 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).

HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PERSONNEL LIST

The Division consists of the following positions:

Position	Salary	Grade
Chief of Division	\$12,000	GS-12
Assistant Chief of Division	\$10,500	GS-11
Administrative Officer	\$7,500	GS-8

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional Chief Medical Officer
D. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer
WALTER K. RYAN, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer
MIRIAM S. GARDNER, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Medical Officer (Temporary)

HAROLD E. COLE, M.D., D.P.H.

C. W. HOFFER, M.D., D.P.H.

T. H. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

M. H. FARRAR, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

C. W. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief of Bureau

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

Administrative Assistant

WALTER

Divisional Officer and Chief of Bureau

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

Administrative Assistant

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

Administrative Assistant

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

H. F. HARRIS, M.D., D.P.H.

Midwives

MRS. 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

Guisley - 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.

1. The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the law of contract, which are based on the idea of freedom of contract. This means that individuals are free to enter into agreements with others, provided that the agreements are not against public policy or the law.

2. The second part of the document discusses the formation of a contract. A contract is formed when there is an offer by one party and an acceptance by another party. The offer must be clear and definite, and the acceptance must be made in a timely manner. Additionally, there must be consideration, which is something of value exchanged between the parties.

3. The third part of the document discusses the performance of a contract. Once a contract is formed, the parties are bound to fulfill their obligations under the contract. Failure to perform a contract is a breach, and the injured party may be entitled to damages.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the discharge of a contract. A contract can be discharged in several ways, including by agreement of the parties, by operation of law, or by frustration of the contract.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the remedies available for a breach of contract. The primary remedy is damages, which are intended to put the injured party in the position they would have been in had the contract been performed. Other remedies include specific performance and injunctions.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the defenses to a contract. There are several defenses that a party can raise to avoid liability for a breach of contract, including lack of capacity, duress, and unconscionable contracts.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the assignment of a contract. A contract can be assigned to another party, provided that the assignment does not materially change the obligations of the contract. The assignee then steps into the shoes of the original party.

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.

MEMBERSHIP AND SOCIETY REPORT

1914

The figures published during the year indicate that the Division was as follows:-

Year	MEMBERSHIP		SOCIETY		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1913	100	100	100	100	400
1912	100	100	100	100	400
1911	100	100	100	100	400
1910	100	100	100	100	400

It is evident from the above figures that the present trend towards membership in societies and societies is progressive. The number of new members is increasing and the number of societies is also increasing. This is due to the fact that the Division is now in a position to attract a large number of new members and societies.

2. Societies

The number of societies in the Division was reduced during the year from 100 to 80. This was due to the fact that 20 societies were dissolved during the year. The number of societies was reduced from 100 to 80. This was due to the fact that 20 societies were dissolved during the year.

The number of societies in the Division was reduced during the year from 100 to 80. This was due to the fact that 20 societies were dissolved during the year.

Year	SOCIETIES		MEMBERSHIP		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1913	100	100	100	100	400
1912	100	100	100	100	400
1911	100	100	100	100	400
1910	100	100	100	100	400

In addition to the societies mentioned above, the Division also received 20 new societies during the year. These were dissolved during the year and the total number of societies was reduced from 100 to 80.

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:-

	<u>Gas and Air</u>	<u>Pethidine</u>
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.

All the following are...
and the...
They are also...
...
...

...
...
...
...

Administrative Matters

All the following are...
...
...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...
...
...

Administrative Matters

...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

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 attendance was made during the

year:

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS GIVEN	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR		TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
CLINIC	4	100	65	35	100	35
CLINIC	4	100	1	99	100	1
CLINIC	1	33	17	16	33	17
CLINIC	2	25	10	15	25	10
CLINIC	1	30	7	23	30	7
CLINIC	2	17	2	15	17	2
CLINIC	4	10	2	8	10	2

2. Sub-Station Hospital Services Clinics

These clinics, by teaching the workers the treatment of labor pains and the care of labor, by teaching the workers and preparing her for labor by a course of prenatal care, and by making her feel that she is not alone, but that she has the help of the clinic, are of great value.

During the year the treatment of the labor pains was given to 100 patients at the Sub-Station Hospital. These patients will be re-examined as soon as they are available. Patients were examined at the Sub-Station Hospital in the year 1917. It is desired to extend these facilities to the rest of the Division when possible.

Sub-Station Hospital Services Clinics

NAME OF CLINIC	NO. OF SESSIONS GIVEN	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR		TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES
			Male	Female	
CLINIC	4	100	65	35	100
CLINIC	4	100	1	99	100
CLINIC	1	33	17	16	33
CLINIC	2	25	10	15	25
CLINIC	1	30	7	23	30
CLINIC	2	17	2	15	17
CLINIC	4	10	2	8	10

3. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive dental treatment through the County Health Department at the County's Dental Clinic, located at 100 West 10th Street, or from their own dentist. The services of a private dental practitioner can, however, only be utilized when the expectant mother is unable to attend the County Dental Clinic. Under the scheme all treatment, including the provision of dentures, is entirely free.

CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendance was 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	
FUDSEY	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

Source	25	1	red	600	605	604	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005
Continental	1	101	101	11	11	11	100	100	100	100	100	100
Africa	1	101	101	11	11	11	100	100	100	100	100	100
Europe	1	101	101	11	11	11	100	100	100	100	100	100
Australia	1	101	101	11	11	11	100	100	100	100	100	100
Asia	1	101	101	11	11	11	100	100	100	100	100	100
South America	1	101	101	11	11	11	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other	1	101	101	11	11	11	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	6	606	606	66	66	66	600	600	600	600	600	600

1000
 1001
 1002
 1003
 1004
 1005
 1006
 1007
 1008
 1009
 1010
 1011
 1012
 1013
 1014
 1015
 1016
 1017
 1018
 1019
 1020
 1021
 1022
 1023
 1024
 1025
 1026
 1027
 1028
 1029
 1030
 1031
 1032
 1033
 1034
 1035
 1036
 1037
 1038
 1039
 1040
 1041
 1042
 1043
 1044
 1045
 1046
 1047
 1048
 1049
 1050
 1051
 1052
 1053
 1054
 1055
 1056
 1057
 1058
 1059
 1060
 1061
 1062
 1063
 1064
 1065
 1066
 1067
 1068
 1069
 1070
 1071
 1072
 1073
 1074
 1075
 1076
 1077
 1078
 1079
 1080
 1081
 1082
 1083
 1084
 1085
 1086
 1087
 1088
 1089
 1090
 1091
 1092
 1093
 1094
 1095
 1096
 1097
 1098
 1099
 1100

1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100

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.

During the year the County Council received the following reports from the various committees.

In accordance with the terms of reference the Committee has reported on the progress of the various committees during the year. The Committee has also reported on the progress of the various committees during the year. The Committee has also reported on the progress of the various committees during the year.

- (a) The child of the witness.
- (b) The child of the witness.
- (c) The child of the witness.
- (d) The child of the witness.

As from the 1st April the term of office was for 12 months.

As from the 1st October the term was 12 months.

The committee was reappointed by the Minister of Health and Education as a standing committee for the purpose of the National Health Service Board.

All the children attending the nurseries are regularly examined medically, and appropriate vaccination is also carried out when necessary.

NAME OF DAY NURSERY	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	
	1954-5	1953-4
ST. JOHN'S	15	12
ST. MARY'S	10	8
ST. PETER'S	8	6
ST. MICHAEL'S	5	4

3. Training Institute

Special equipment for use in the training of personnel in the various departments of the County Council has been provided. The equipment is of the latest type and is of the highest quality. The equipment is of the latest type and is of the highest quality.

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:-

The first of these is the...
of the...
the...
the...
the...
the...

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	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs
	3 lbs to 4 lbs	5½ lbs to 4 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	5½ lbs to 4 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	5½ lbs to 4 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	5½ lbs to 4 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	5½ lbs to 4 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	5½ lbs to 4 lbs
BORN AT HOME												
BORN IN PRIVATE NURSING HOME												
BORN IN HOSPITAL												
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10

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

ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				
ИЗДАНИЕ	ТИТУЛЪ																				

ТАБЛИЦА ПОКАЗЫВАЕТ КОЛИЧЕСТВО КОПИЙ, ПОЛУЧЕННЫХ В РЕЗУЛЬТАТЕ РЕПРОДУКЦИИ ИЛИ ПРИ РЕПРОДУКЦИИ

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:-

The health history of the patient is given in the following table and the results of the various tests are given in the following table. The results of the various tests are given in the following table.

The results of the various tests are given in the following table. The results of the various tests are given in the following table.

The results of the various tests are given in the following table. The results of the various tests are given in the following table.

Percentage of total	Percentage of total	Percentage of total
10	15	15
20	25	25
30	35	35

HEALTH HISTORY

The results of the various tests are given in the following table. The results of the various tests are given in the following table.

The results of the various tests are given in the following table. The results of the various tests are given in the following table.

The results of the various tests are given in the following table. The results of the various tests 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				
FUDSEY M.B.	46	83	453	2694	2144	3240	821	2868
HORSFORTH U.D.	11	14	213	547	186	545	466	1124
ALREBOROUGH U.D.	62	119	279	1742	1187	1848	928	2945

Plant Name	Accession No.	Collector	Date	Locality	Altitude	Number of Plants	Number of Vials	Number of Sheets	Number of Herbarium Sheets	Number of Vials	Number of Sheets	Number of Herbarium Sheets
...
...
...

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:-

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the situation at that time.

The second part of the report deals with the military operations and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the situation at that time.

The third part of the report deals with the political situation and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the situation at that time.

The fourth part of the report deals with the economic situation and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the situation at that time.

The fifth part of the report deals with the social situation and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the situation at that time.

The sixth part of the report deals with the cultural situation and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the situation at that time.

1918

	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 inclu- ded 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 cases attended by home nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by home nurses during the year	
		Home Visits	Home Visits
417	258	392	3019
102	110	208	1330
-	-	-	-
6	9	100	270
6	2	73	41
612	363	1263	5096
324	300	736	1276
23	7	212	28
2	12	200	28

Patients included in above this year aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year

Children included in above this year under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year

Patients included in above this year who have had more than 25 visits during the year

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

REPORT ON THE

work done during the year ending 1911. The work of the year has been devoted to the study of the life history of the common house fly, *Musca domestica* L., and to the study of the life history of the common house fly, *Musca domestica* L., and to the study of the life history of the common house fly, *Musca domestica* L.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	RESULTS	CONCLUSIONS	REMARKS
1911	Study of the life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.	Completed the study of the life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.	The life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L., is completed.	
1911	Study of the life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.	Completed the study of the life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.	The life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L., is completed.	
1911	Study of the life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.	Completed the study of the life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.	The life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L., is completed.	
1911	Study of the life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.	Completed the study of the life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.	The life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L., is completed.	
1911	Study of the life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.	Completed the study of the life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.	The life history of the common house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L., is completed.	

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 HEALTH SERVICE

Miss E. Clark, one of the County Council's Mental Health Board members, suggested further in connection with the organization and training of mental health workers in the Division, who are under statutory supervision, and the use of an advisory committee. She is also concerned with the flow of patients discharged from mental hospitals and is now working in co-operation with the Mental Health Board in regard to the admission 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 other employment officers have been helpful with regard to the employment of mentally ill or defective persons.

The interchange of information between health visitors and the Mental Health Board has proved to be very useful, with close co-operation with the Day Hospital. Effort has been made to obtain advantage in cases where either the day hospital or mental treatment home was necessary.

The Board, from time to time, considers the training of doctors in their own homes.

Arrangements have been made with the Local Health Service for children who have been referred to the Local Health Authority as tubercular, and who are living at home, to attend the West Leeds Centre, Airedale Hospital, Leeds. The majority of the cases attend the West Leeds Centre, Airedale Hospital, Leeds. Free transport is provided to and from the Centre.

The Day Hospital Office also acts as the main contact for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind under the day and mental treatment acts. In Mr. J. Holliman, District Welfare Officer, 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	11	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

No.	Name		Age		Sex		Remarks
	First	Last	Years	Months	Male	Female	
1							(a) ...
2							(b) ...
3							(c) ...
4							(d) ...
5							(e) ...
6							(f) ...
7							(g) ...
8							(h) ...
9							(i) ...
10							(j) ...

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.

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

Age at 31.12.54 i.e. born in 1947	Sex	Year of instruction			Total
		1951 - 1952	1952 - 1953	1954 - 1955	
Both complete courses - primary and/or secondary 1950 - 1954					
Boys	26	1207	1047	1009	3263
Girls	15	903	835	443	2181
Unsexed	16	781	1373	316	2470
1953 or earlier					
Boys	-	-	528	1121	1649
Girls	-	-	353	479	832
Unsexed	-	-	224	701	925

Summary and Mental Treatment Act

A total of 50 cases was dealt with during July
authorized Officer in the following manner:-

18	Section 10 - Summary Act
2	Section 10 - Summary Act
2	Section 10 - Summary Act
11	Section 10 - Summary Act
10	Section 10 - Summary Act

Of the above cases 30 were dealt with over 60
years of age, 16 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

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON LABORERS

The following information was furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Economic Warfare, Department of War, in the course of their investigation of the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in the United States.

Information furnished

Number of members of the Communist Party, U.S.A., who had completed a course of instruction at any time before 1950

Year	Number of members			Total	Percentage of total
	1945-1949	1940-1944	1935-1939		
1945	100	100	100	300	100%
1946	120	120	120	360	120%
1947	150	150	150	450	150%
1948	180	180	180	540	180%
1949	200	200	200	600	200%
1950	220	220	220	660	220%

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

Number of children who completed a full course of primary instruction in the States (including temporary residents) during 1924

Total	AGE AT TIME OF ENTRY						Total
	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	10 or over	
11	101	132	12	12	60	13	318
17	84	30	4	6	13	4	135
28	85	104	5	10	74	5	281

Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-entrance instruction (i.e., independent to complete full course)

Total	DURING 1924						Total
	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	10 or over	
28	-	-	-	12	202	130	332
28	-	-	-	12	202	98	312
44	-	-	7	20	202	105	334

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
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	-	-	2	4	22	28

STATE OF TEXAS (Continued) - 1917

No. of Acres	Section	Township	Range	AS TO DATE OF	
				ACQUISITION	RECORD
100	1	1	1	1917	1917
100	2	1	1	1917	1917
100	3	1	1	1917	1917
100	4	1	1	1917	1917
100	5	1	1	1917	1917
100	6	1	1	1917	1917
100	7	1	1	1917	1917
100	8	1	1	1917	1917
100	9	1	1	1917	1917
100	10	1	1	1917	1917
100	11	1	1	1917	1917
100	12	1	1	1917	1917
100	13	1	1	1917	1917
100	14	1	1	1917	1917
100	15	1	1	1917	1917
100	16	1	1	1917	1917
100	17	1	1	1917	1917
100	18	1	1	1917	1917
100	19	1	1	1917	1917
100	20	1	1	1917	1917

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

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTY INSTITUTION

The West Virginia County Hospital is a public institution for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. It is located at Marlinton, West Virginia. The hospital is a part of the West Virginia State Hospital system.

Under the above institution is carried out the treatment of all the mental and nervous diseases. The hospital is a part of the West Virginia State Hospital system. The hospital is a part of the West Virginia State Hospital system.

AGE AT FINAL INSTITUTION

Age	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
10																			
15																			
20																			
25																			
30																			
35																			
40																			
45																			
50																			
55																			
60																			
65																			
70																			
75																			
80																			
85																			
90																			
95																			
100																			

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.

APPENDIX

That A. W. Lewis, Superintendent of the State Hospital, was appointed in 1907, and the following year was appointed to the position of Superintendent of the State Hospital. The year 1908 was spent in visiting the State Hospital and the State Hospital at the same time. Between the years 1907 and 1908 the State Hospital was visited several times.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of patients in the State Hospital since 1907. The increase is due to the fact that the State Hospital has been visited several times during the year. The State Hospital has been visited several times during the year. The State Hospital has been visited several times during the year. The State Hospital has been visited several times during the year.

The following table shows the number of patients in the State Hospital during the year 1907.

A. W. Lewis

The following table shows the number of patients in the State Hospital during the year 1908.

State Hospital

The following table shows the number of patients in the State Hospital during the year 1909.

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:-

<u>Condition</u>	<u>No.</u>
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

Details of Surgery in the Hospital file during the year

Surgical Department	Number of Patients		Number of Operations	Percentage of Operations
	Admitted	Discharged		
General	10	15	25	25%
Orthopedic	5	10	15	15%
Internal Medicine	3	5	8	8%
Obstetrics & Gynecology	2	4	6	6%
Pediatrics	1	2	3	3%
Neurology	1	1	1	1%
TOTALS	22	47	68	68%

The non-operative spinal diseases are classified as follows:
 101 from Carter & Parker Limited
 22 including 100 from A. Ross & Sons Limited.

- Classification
- Spinal disease
 - General spinal etc
 - Fractures
 - Benign tumours
 - Infectious diseases
 - Spondylitis
 - Spinal cord
 - Spinal meninges
 - Spinal nerves
 - Spinal canal
 - Spinal fluid
 - Spinal cord
 - Spinal meninges
 - Spinal nerves
 - Spinal canal
 - Spinal fluid
 - Spinal cord
 - Spinal meninges
 - Spinal nerves
 - Spinal canal
 - Spinal fluid

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.

General arrangements for the year 1914
 The following table shows the results of the work done in the various departments during the year 1914. The figures are given in thousands of pounds sterling.

The following table shows the results of the work done in the various departments during the year 1914. The figures are given in thousands of pounds sterling.

Department	1913	1914	1915
At the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Applications received	10	12	15
Applications completed	5	7	9
Cases decided	4	5	7
At the end of the year	-	-	-

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The following members have been elected to the Board for the year 1914. The names are given in the order in which they were elected.

No.	Name	Address
1	Mr. J. H. ...	10, ... Street, London
2	Mr. ...	15, ... Street, London
3	Mr. ...	20, ... Street, London
4	Mr. ...	25, ... Street, London
5	Mr. ...	30, ... Street, London

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The following members have been elected to the Board for the year 1914. The names are given in the order in which they were elected.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following information was furnished to the local office of Health and Assistance County Health Department in the above captioned case.

Medical Examination of child at birth, conducted by the physician.

- 1. Birth weight 7.5 lbs.
- 2. Length 20.5 inches
- 3. Head circumference 13.5 inches
- 4. Chest circumference 13.5 inches

Medical Examination of subject at age of 12 months by the local physician.

- 1. Weight 18.5 lbs.
- 2. Length 30.5 inches
- 3. Head circumference 18.5 inches
- 4. Chest circumference 18.5 inches

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	<u>3031</u>

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	644
Number of Re-inspections	299
Total	<u>943</u>

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

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS MAINTAINED PRIMARILY AND SECONDARILY IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1934

REPORT ON MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspectors in the described groups

1081	Inspectors
28	7 - 8 year group
-	last year primary group
68	First year secondary group
27	Last year secondary group
131	Other parties
<u>1707</u>	Total

OTHER INSPECTIONS

64	Number of Special Inspectors
23	Number of Non-Inspectors
<u>87</u>	Total

NUMBER OF MEDICAL PARTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS TO WHICH TABLES (EXCLUDING SCHOOL CHIEFS AND INSPECTORS) WERE ATTACHED

Total Inspectors	Number of Defects in School	Number of Defects in other conditions	For defective vision (excluding squint)	Group
1081	68	44	44	Inspectors
28	12	12	12	7 - 8 year group
-	-	-	-	last year primary
68	11	11	11	First year secondary
27	17	16	16	Last year secondary
131	30	2	2	Other parties
<u>1707</u>	138	86	86	Total

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect or Disease (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requir- ing treatment
	(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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION		GENERAL INVESTIGATION		Name of Person
Number of Reports	Location	Number of Reports	Location	
1	San Diego	2	San Diego	...
2	San Diego	3	San Diego	...
3	San Diego	4	San Diego	...
4	San Diego	5	San Diego	...
5	San Diego	6	San Diego	...
6	San Diego	7	San Diego	...
7	San Diego	8	San Diego	...
8	San Diego	9	San Diego	...
9	San Diego	10	San Diego	...
10	San Diego	11	San Diego	...
11	San Diego	12	San Diego	...
12	San Diego	13	San Diego	...
13	San Diego	14	San Diego	...
14	San Diego	15	San Diego	...
15	San Diego	16	San Diego	...
16	San Diego	17	San Diego	...
17	San Diego	18	San Diego	...
18	San Diego	19	San Diego	...
19	San Diego	20	San Diego	...
20	San Diego	21	San Diego	...
21	San Diego	22	San Diego	...
22	San Diego	23	San Diego	...
23	San Diego	24	San Diego	...
24	San Diego	25	San Diego	...
25	San Diego	26	San Diego	...
26	San Diego	27	San Diego	...
27	San Diego	28	San Diego	...
28	San Diego	29	San Diego	...
29	San Diego	30	San Diego	...
30	San Diego	31	San Diego	...
31	San Diego	32	San Diego	...
32	San Diego	33	San Diego	...
33	San Diego	34	San Diego	...
34	San Diego	35	San Diego	...
35	San Diego	36	San Diego	...
36	San Diego	37	San Diego	...
37	San Diego	38	San Diego	...
38	San Diego	39	San Diego	...
39	San Diego	40	San Diego	...
40	San Diego	41	San Diego	...
41	San Diego	42	San Diego	...
42	San Diego	43	San Diego	...
43	San Diego	44	San Diego	...
44	San Diego	45	San Diego	...
45	San Diego	46	San Diego	...
46	San Diego	47	San Diego	...
47	San Diego	48	San Diego	...
48	San Diego	49	San Diego	...
49	San Diego	50	San Diego	...
50	San Diego	51	San Diego	...
51	San Diego	52	San Diego	...
52	San Diego	53	San Diego	...
53	San Diego	54	San Diego	...
54	San Diego	55	San Diego	...
55	San Diego	56	San Diego	...
56	San Diego	57	San Diego	...
57	San Diego	58	San Diego	...
58	San Diego	59	San Diego	...
59	San Diego	60	San Diego	...
60	San Diego	61	San Diego	...
61	San Diego	62	San Diego	...
62	San Diego	63	San Diego	...
63	San Diego	64	San Diego	...
64	San Diego	65	San Diego	...
65	San Diego	66	San Diego	...
66	San Diego	67	San Diego	...
67	San Diego	68	San Diego	...
68	San Diego	69	San Diego	...
69	San Diego	70	San Diego	...
70	San Diego	71	San Diego	...
71	San Diego	72	San Diego	...
72	San Diego	73	San Diego	...
73	San Diego	74	San Diego	...
74	San Diego	75	San Diego	...
75	San Diego	76	San Diego	...
76	San Diego	77	San Diego	...
77	San Diego	78	San Diego	...
78	San Diego	79	San Diego	...
79	San Diego	80	San Diego	...
80	San Diego	81	San Diego	...
81	San Diego	82	San Diego	...
82	San Diego	83	San Diego	...
83	San Diego	84	San Diego	...
84	San Diego	85	San Diego	...
85	San Diego	86	San Diego	...
86	San Diego	87	San Diego	...
87	San Diego	88	San Diego	...
88	San Diego	89	San Diego	...
89	San Diego	90	San Diego	...
90	San Diego	91	San Diego	...
91	San Diego	92	San Diego	...
92	San Diego	93	San Diego	...
93	San Diego	94	San Diego	...
94	San Diego	95	San Diego	...
95	San Diego	96	San Diego	...
96	San Diego	97	San Diego	...
97	San Diego	98	San Diego	...
98	San Diego	99	San Diego	...
99	San Diego	100	San Diego	...

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED

AGE GROUPS (1)	NUMBER OF PUPILS INSPECTED (2)	A (GOOD)		B (FAIR)		C (POOR)	
		NO.	% OF COL. 2	NO.	% OF COL. 2	NO.	% OF COL. 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 individual 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) -

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BY POLICE DEPARTMENT

CLASSIFICATION	A (1950)		B (1949)		NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS	PER CENT
	NO.	PER CENT	NO.	PER CENT		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Police	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 5 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 - 10 year terms	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 15 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
16 - 20 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
21 - 25 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
26 - 30 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
31 - 35 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
36 - 40 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
41 - 45 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
46 - 50 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
51 - 55 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
56 - 60 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
61 - 65 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
66 - 70 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
71 - 75 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
76 - 80 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
81 - 85 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
86 - 90 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
91 - 95 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
96 - 100 year terms	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

(1) Total number of departments in the schedule by the subject matter or their authorized persons

100

(2) Total number of departments in the schedule as indicated

100

(3) Number of departments in the schedule which are classified under the heading "Police" (Section 101, Schedule for 1949)

100

(4) Number of departments in the schedule which are classified under the heading "Police" (Section 101, Schedule for 1950)

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	<u>536</u>
(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

1947
1948
1949
1950

(a) Birth -
Deaths -
Deaths -

Deaths

Deaths

Other admissions

Discharges

(including and other, but excluding cases
of infectious and venereal)

For those and minor patients

Admissions

(including patients, patients, women,
children, etc.)

TOTAL

(b) Total number of admissions to clinic
Alcoholic Clinic

Admissions

For of patients with chronic cases

For of acute cases with

history of alcoholism (including cases)

Other admissions

For of patients with other chronic cases

Admissions

1947
1948
1949
1950

For of patients with chronic cases

For of patients with chronic cases

Total number of admissions

Total number of patients treated at
Alcoholic Clinic (including
cases of other chronic diseases)

Previous year

Total number of admissions

60	77
77	66
60	77
77	66

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

THE NEW YORK STATE CLINIC

Pre-school children	School children	
152	2	No. of sessions held during the year
		No. of individual children
		No. of above
75	4	(a) referred for operative treatment
31	3	(b) who obtained operative treatment
4	-	(c) treated at school clinics
133	2	Total number of attendances at outpatient clinic

PRENATAL CLINIC

21	17	No. of sessions held during the year
		No. of individual patients seen (including cases continuing from previous years)
28	21	Total No. of attendances at clinic

CHILD GERIATRIC CLINIC

Total	Boys	Girls	
11	8	3	No. of new cases seen during year
2	1	1	No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year
13	9	4	Total number of cases seen during year
			Total number of attendances made during the year for -
33	19	14	(a) individual patients
13	9	4	(b) group therapy
			No. of cases recommended for residential treatment in -
-	-	-	Home for Maladjusted Children
			Types of problem for which cases were referred to Child Geriatric Clinic -
12	8	4	(a) behavior
1	-	1	(b) nervous problems
1	-	1	(c) learning

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.

REPORT

26	No. of children held during the year
27	No. of cases already existing in treatment from previous year
28	Total number of cases treated
29	No. of cases discharged during the year
30	(a) Special cases
31	(b) Unilateral deafness
32	(c) Left ear
33	(d) No record of deafness
34	No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year
35	No. of visits made to schools
36	No. of new visits

REPORT ON DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN

37	No. of deaf-blind held during the year
38	No. of children treated
39	Total No. of deaf-blind

REPORT ON DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN

Very close co-operation is maintained with the Board of Education in carrying out the program of instruction for deaf-blind children. The program is carried out in accordance with the plan of the Board of Education and the program of the State Department of Education. The program is carried out in accordance with the plan of the Board of Education and the program of the State Department of Education. The program is carried out in accordance with the plan of the Board of Education and the program of the State Department of Education.

REPORT ON DEAF-BLIND CHILDREN

The County Council's Report for the year 1911 is hereby submitted. The report shows that the program of instruction for deaf-blind children is being carried out in accordance with the plan of the Board of Education and the program of the State Department of Education. The program is carried out in accordance with the plan of the Board of Education and the program of the State Department of Education. The program is carried out in accordance with the plan of the Board of Education and the program of the State Department of Education.

It is believed that the program of instruction for deaf-blind children is being carried out in accordance with the plan of the Board of Education and the program of the State Department of Education. The program is carried out in accordance with the plan of the Board of Education and the program of the State Department of Education. The program is carried out in accordance with the plan of the Board of Education and the program of the State Department of Education.

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

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS AND RESULTS

1278	No. of children inspected
1279	No. of children found to require treatment
1280	No. of children treated
1281	No. of specimens for treatment
1282	No. of specimens - temporary teeth
1283	- permanent teeth
1284	No. of general examinations
1285	No. of fillings - temporary teeth
1286	- permanent teeth
1287	No. of other treatments
1288	- temporary teeth
1289	- permanent teeth



