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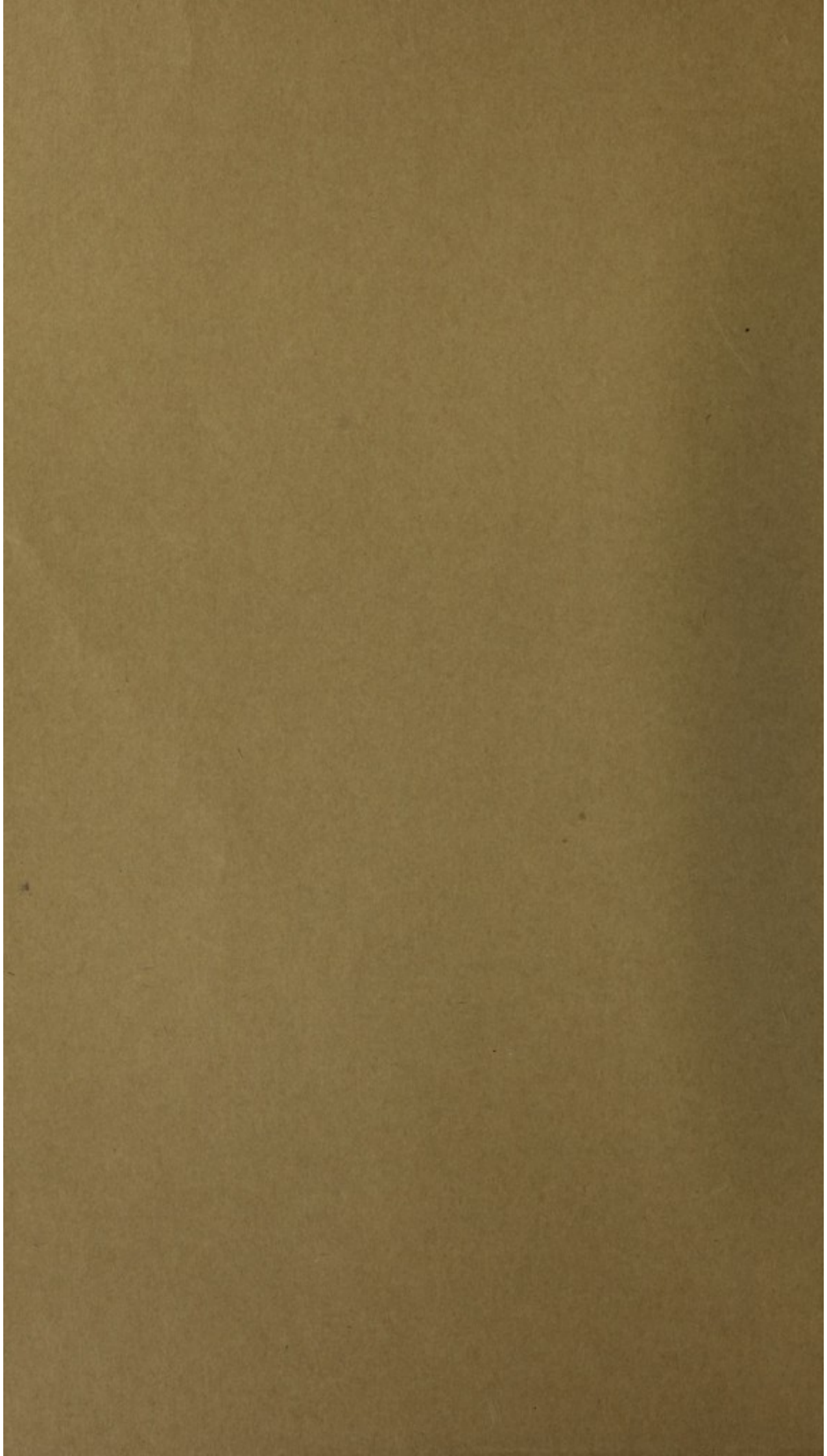
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1955.



HORSFORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 5 5

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman of the Council: Councillor W. WALKER, O.B.E., J.P.

Chairman: Councillor J. SHEAPER

Vice Chairman: Councillor W. CHAMBERS

Councillor R. BARRETT

" H. BRADLEY

" A.H. HOLMES, J.P.

" B.S. NEWBY

" H. SNAPE

AMERICAN WOOD PULPERS ASSOCIATION

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1 9 3 2

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MEMORANDUM

Subject: Proposed Revision of the Code of Ethics for the American Wood Pulpers Association

Reference is made to the letter of the American Wood Pulpers Association dated 10/15/31.

The following is a summary of the proposed revision:

Article I. Purpose

Section 1. The purpose of this Association is to promote the interests of the American wood pulp industry.

Section 2. The Association shall be organized and operated as a non-profit corporation.

Section 3. The Association shall have the right to sue and be sued.

Section 4. The Association shall have the right to acquire and hold real and personal property.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

G.P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E.M. BIRTWISLE, M.R.San.I., F.S.I.A. (Certs. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other foods).

Additional Sanitary Inspector

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

Pupil Sanitary Inspectors

M.F. DODSWORTH, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B. (Resigned August, 1955).
B. SKIDMORE. (Appointed September, 1955).

Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office

ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk)

H. DOBSON

MRS. K. BOOTH

MISS E. CLARKSON

D. HODGSON

MISS S. WHITEHEAD

MRS. E. GENTLE

MR. G. DUNKERLEY

MISS M. SPEIGHT

MRS. A. SMITH

MRS. A. FOSTER (Part-time)

A.G. TAYLOR (Appointed January, 1955)

Clerical Staff, Chief Sanitary Inspector's Office

MISS D.L. MOXON

Divisional Public Health Office
The Green
HORSFORTH

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

All who knew him heard with regret of the untimely death of Dr. Holderness early in July, 1956, and it is on this account that the review of the work of the health services of the District and the presentation of certain vital statistics of interest for 1955 has become my responsibility.

The birth rate was 13.4 as compared with 14.2 in the previous year. Of the total births registered 5 were illegitimate as compared with 4 in 1954.

There were 3 deaths of infants under 1 year all of which died in the first four weeks of life. This gives an infant mortality rate of 16.0 comparing very favourably with that of 26.2 for the West Riding Administrative County and 24.9 for England and Wales.

The death rate from all causes was 11.1 as compared with 12.8 in 1954. It is noted that the preponderance of deaths from heart and circulatory disease, cancer and respiratory disease, continues to be a rising problem and accounts for nearly three-quarters of all deaths. Eighty-four per cent of all deaths were of persons aged 60 and over.

For the ninth successive year there were no maternal deaths which reflects very favourably on the ante-natal supervision given to mothers in the area.

Apart from a mild measles epidemic which was prevalent throughout the country, the incidence of notified infectious disease was very light, and there were no notified cases of food poisoning.

A survey of the vital statistics gives a very satisfactory result and suggests that the care of the individual from pre-natal days onwards is assuming progressive steps forwards towards the perfection we all desire. This can be seen from the low infant mortality, the absence of maternal deaths and the low incidence of notified infectious disease.

The incidence of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is still an ever present problem and calls for the continued application of preventive measures and the closest liaison between all branches of the medical service, housing authority and the patient himself. During the year, however, the first large scale active preventive measure has been initiated by the offering of B.C.G. vaccination to all 13 year old school children. By this means it is hoped to reduce the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the young adult by protecting them when they first start work and coming into contact with outside infectious influences. The importance of immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox still needs to be stressed. It is only by the continuance of these measures that these diseases can remain "things of the past". The percentage of parents taking advantage of these preventive measures and also of the whooping cough immunisation is still not as high as we would like to see.

Division of Health Statistics
The Bureau
WASHINGTON

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

All the more the heart with regard to the matter
of the health of the people of this country, and it is an
important matter, for the health of the people is the
basis of the strength of the Nation, and the responsibility
of the Government is to see that the health of the people
is maintained at the highest possible level.

The health of the people is a matter of national
importance, and it is the duty of the Government to
take the most effective steps to maintain and improve
the health of the people.

There are many causes of disease, and it is
important to know the causes of disease in order to
prevent it. The most common causes of disease are
infectious diseases, chronic diseases, and degenerative
diseases.

The health of the people is a matter of national
importance, and it is the duty of the Government to
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health of the people is maintained at the highest
possible level.

The home nurses, health visitors and home helps have devoted much attention to the many varied needs of the aged sick and infirm in the District and valuable assistance has been given by the Divisional Welfare Officer in obtaining 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.

In conclusion 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 like to record my appreciation of the assistance I have received from the Officers of the Council and of the staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

H.M. MITCHELL.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The very nature of health visitors and their work has developed and advanced in the past years more than any other in the history of the profession. The health visitor is now recognized as an essential member of the health team and is playing an increasingly important part in the health care of the community.

As the health visitor's role has expanded, so has the training of health visitors. The health visitor is now required to have a high level of professional competence and to be able to work in a team with other health professionals.

In order to meet these requirements, health visitors must have a sound knowledge of the theory and practice of their profession. They must also have a high level of personal and professional competence. The health visitor is now a professional in her own right and is recognized as such by the public and the profession.

I have the honor to be,

Yours faithfully,

M. A. [Name]

Chief Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area of the District (acres)	2,706.434
Estimated Population mid-year 1955	14,000
Area Comparability Factor - Births	1.02
Deaths	0.98
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	4,943
Rateable value	£91,853
Sum represented by a penny rate	£356. 15s. 11d.

The District is divided into 5 wards

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, legitimate	183	99	84
illegitimate	5	3	2
	<u>188</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>86</u>
Still, legitimate	3	1	2
illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total births	<u>191</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>88</u>

BIRTH RATES

	1954	1955
Live births (per 1,000 estimated population)	14.2	13.4
Still births (per 1,000 estimated population)	0.14	0.21
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	10	15.7

DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
All causes	155	70	85
Deaths of infants under one year			
legitimate	3	3	-
illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths of infants under four weeks			
legitimate	3	3	-
illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths from puerperal causes	-	-	-

DEATH RATES

(per 1,000 estimated population)

	1954	1955
All causes (crude)	12.8	11.1
All causes (adjusted)	12.6	10.8

STATISTICAL DATA

Area of the District (square miles) 1,000
 Total population 100,000
 Total males 50,000
 Total females 50,000
 Total population (estimated) 100,000
 Total males (estimated) 50,000
 Total females (estimated) 50,000

The District is divided into 5 wards

WARD I

Ward	Total	Males	Females
Ward I	20,000	10,000	10,000
Ward II	20,000	10,000	10,000
Ward III	20,000	10,000	10,000
Ward IV	20,000	10,000	10,000
Ward V	20,000	10,000	10,000
Total	100,000	50,000	50,000

WARD II

Area of the District (square miles) 1,000
 Total population 100,000
 Total males 50,000
 Total females 50,000
 Total population (estimated) 100,000
 Total males (estimated) 50,000
 Total females (estimated) 50,000

WARD III

Ward	Total	Males	Females
Ward I	20,000	10,000	10,000
Ward II	20,000	10,000	10,000
Ward III	20,000	10,000	10,000
Ward IV	20,000	10,000	10,000
Ward V	20,000	10,000	10,000
Total	100,000	50,000	50,000

WARD IV

Area of the District (square miles) 1,000
 Total population 100,000
 Total males 50,000
 Total females 50,000
 Total population (estimated) 100,000
 Total males (estimated) 50,000
 Total females (estimated) 50,000

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age

	1954	1955
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	20.2	16.0

Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age

	1954	1955
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	10.1	16.0

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

	1954	1955
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	Nil	Nil

Birth and death rates are affected by many important factors. These factors differ for the different age and sex distributions of the population in different areas and are used for comparing birth and death rates with those in other areas.

Infant death rates from infectious diseases, diarrhoea, cholera, meningitis, pneumonia, measles, acute poliomyelitis, mumps and other infectious and parasitic diseases.

Infant death rates from influenza, pertussis, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory system, including tuberculosis.

Death rates from malignant neoplasms, including carcinoma of bronchus and haematomatous diseases.

See figures for details.

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age

1935	1934	
16.0	20.2	All Infants (per 1,000 live births)

Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age

1935	1934	
16.0	19.1	All Infants (per 1,000 live births)

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

1935	1934	
11.1	11.1	Frequency, childbirth and abortion

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1955

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	13.4	14.8	15.3	15.0
Adjusted \emptyset	13.7	14.9	15.4	
DEATH RATES:				
All causes (Crude)	11.1	12.5	11.7	11.7
All causes (Adjusted) \emptyset	10.8	12.7	12.3	
Infective and Parasitic Disease \equiv	Nil	0.06	0.07	\equiv
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.13
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.02
Respiratory diseases \wedge	1.64	1.28	1.21	\equiv
Cancer \neq	1.57	2.03	1.90	2.06
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.21	2.09	1.90	\equiv
Heart and circulatory diseases	3.93	4.71	4.39	\equiv
INFANT MORTALITY: (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	16.0	25.2	26.2	24.9
MATERNAL MORTALITY:	Nil	0.45	0.67	0.64

\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.

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

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

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

\equiv Figures not available.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1935
Based on the Registrar-General's Returns

England and Wales (Provisional figures)	West Riding (County)	West Riding (Urban sanitary districts)	Urban districts (Total with Rural)	Notes
18.0	18.3	14.8	17.4	DEATH RATE: Unadjusted
	18.4	14.9	17.5	Adjusted
11.7	11.7	12.2	11.1	DEATH RATE: All causes (Urban)
	12.3	12.7	10.8	All causes (Adjusted)
0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	Intestine and Peritonitis
0.13	0.11	0.11	0.12	Chorea
0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	Septicæmia of respiratory system
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Other forms of rheumatism
2.08	2.02	2.02	2.07	Respiratory diseases
1.30	1.08	1.08	1.21	Other
1.33	1.21	1.21	1.33	Vascular lesions of nervous system
				Heart and circulatory diseases
27.3	27.2	27.2	28.0	DEATH RATE: (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
0.67	0.67	0.65	0.67	MATERNAL MORTALITY

1. Birth and death rates as adjusted by area comparability factors. 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.

2. Unadjusted death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococci infection, scarlet fever, measles and other infectious and parasitic diseases.

3. Unadjusted death rate from influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis.

4. Death rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haemopoietic tissues.

5. Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF HORSFORTH RESIDENTS

DISEASE	1954			1955		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	2	-	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	4	6	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-	1	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	10	21	4	8	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2	2	-	2
Diabetes	-	2	2	-	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	14	30	10	21	31
Coronary disease, angina	24	14	38	13	12	25
Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	4	4	3	7
Other heart disease	10	10	20	4	13	17
Other circulatory disease	4	4	8	2	4	6
Influenza	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	3	6	7	3	10
Bronchitis	9	3	12	8	4	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	2	2	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1	-	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	5	9	4	5	9
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3	1	-	1
All other accidents	4	2	6	2	1	3
Suicide	1	-	1	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	99	80	179	70	85	155

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	3	-	3
1	-	-	-
2 to 4	-	-	-
5 to 9	-	-	-
10 to 14	-	-	-
15 to 19	-	-	-
20 to 29	-	-	-
30 to 39	1	-	1
40 to 49	2	4	6
50 to 59	9	6	15
60 to 69	20	16	36
70 to 79	20	25	45
80 to 89	14	32	46
90 & over	1	2	3
TOTALS	70	85	155

STATE OF TEXAS
 (Based on Local Board's Report as required
 for Inward and Outward Traffic)

Year	Male	Female	Total
1900	3	0	3
1901	-	-	-
1902	-	-	-
1903	-	-	-
1904	-	-	-
1905	-	-	-
1906	-	-	-
1907	-	-	-
1908	1	-	1
1909	3	1	4
1910	3	6	9
1911	20	16	36
1912	20	23	43
1913	14	22	36
1914	1	2	3
TOTAL	70	68	138

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
Congenital malformation	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Generalised oedema	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ALL CAUSES	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	3

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	Monday morning - contacts. Monday afternoon, new patients - female. Tuesday morning, old patients - male. Tuesday afternoon, new patients - male. Tuesday evening, working men. Wednesday a.m. old patients female. Wednesday p.m. new patients female, and refills - male & female. Thursday a.m. old patients - female. Thursday p.m. contacts. Thursday evening, working women. Friday a.m. old patients - male. Friday p.m. new patients - male. 1st Saturday in month - old patients - male only.

Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)

Name	Situation	When Held
Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Daily.
Ear Nose and Throat	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	1st Tuesday in month.
Ophthalmic	"Farfield," Farfield Estate, Farsley South View Girls' School, Yeadon Baptist Church, Oxford Road, Guisley	2nd Wednesday. By arrangement. By arrangement.
Orthopaedic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	3rd Friday morning in month.
Paediatric	"Farfield", Farfield Estate, Farsley	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 Baptist Church, Oxford Road, Guisley	Tuesday all day. Wednesday afternoons & alternate Thurs- days all day. Monday and 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 Leeds Road Fever Hospital, Bradford. A few cases are also admitted to 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.

Special Clinics (for school and non-school children)

Place	Location	Open Hours
Dental	Alameda Hospital Berkeley	Daily
Eye, Ear and Throat	St. Lawrence House, Berkeley	For Tuesday in evening
Ophthalmic	"Pottsville", Berkeley Berkeley, Berkeley South View Hotel, Berkeley Berkeley	For Wednesday By arrangement
Orthopedic	St. Lawrence House, Berkeley	For Friday morning in evening
Podiatric	"Pottsville", Berkeley Berkeley, Berkeley	For Thursday evening
Physical Education	St. Lawrence House, Berkeley	Daily morning, Berkeley afternoon noon and Saturday mornings (alternate)
Artistic Drawing	St. Lawrence House, Berkeley	Tuesday & Thursday mornings
Speech Therapy	St. Lawrence House, Berkeley	Tuesday all day, Berkeley afternoon & alternate Thurs- day all day.
Child Guidance	Berkeley Church, Berkeley, Berkeley Berkeley	Monday and Wednesday mornings
Child Guidance	Lawrence House, Lawrence, Berkeley Berkeley	Each Monday except first in month

HEALTH FOR DEPENDENT CLASSES

Some from the list above are entitled mainly to health work
from Hospital, Berkeley. A few cases are also referred to Berkeley
Hospital, Berkeley.

Other classes

Information regarding the personal health services provided
in the above classes by the West County County Council is given in
the appendix to this report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 - 1951

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

No action was taken under this section during the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet fever

There were 2 notified cases as compared with 1 in the previous year.

Diphtheria

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

Measles

323 cases were notified as compared with 5 cases in 1954. See comment in the introduction to this report.

Whooping cough

6 cases were notified as compared with 79 cases in 1954. There were no deaths. Particulars of whooping cough immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

Acute poliomyelitis

No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis

11 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice during the year.

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

Further particulars are given in the appendix to this report.

Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified.

Section 17 of the National Act, 1928, provides that where a person is suffering from any disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, it being in his interest, and it being in the interest of the public, and it being in the interest of the person, the Medical Officer of Health may 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.

REPORT ON THE CONTROL OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet fever

There were 2 notified cases as compared with 1 in the previous year.

Diphtheria

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

Measles

155 cases were notified as compared with 5 cases in 1930. See comments in the introduction to this report.

Whooping cough

6 cases were notified as compared with 79 cases in 1930. There were no deaths. Particulars of whooping cough infections are given in the appendix to this report.

Acute poliomyelitis

No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis

17 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice during the year.

Cases of tuberculosis in the Urban District are referred to the Health Officer, New Brighton, Leeds.

Further particulars are given in the appendix to this report.

Food poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CORRECTED)
RECEIVED DURING 1955

Smallpox	-
Diphtheria	-
Erysipelas	1
Scarlet fever	2
Typhoid	-
Paratyphoid	-
Measles	323
Whooping cough	6
Acute poliomyelitis	-
Acute encephalitis	-
Meningococcal infection	-
Malaria	-
Dysentery	8
Pneumonia	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Puerperal pyrexia	1
Food poisoning	-

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD (OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10)

RECEIVED JULY 1950

-	Belgium
-	Bolivia
4	Bulgaria
2	Canada
-	Cuba
-	France
20	Germany
2	Italy
-	Japan
-	Latin America
-	Malaya
3	Mexico
2	Netherlands
-	Philippines
1	Portugal
-	Spain

11/11/50

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	Horsforth	England and Wales
Typhoid fever	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	0.02
Meningococcal infection	Nil	0.03
Scarlet fever	0.14	0.73
Whooping cough	0.43	1.78
Diphtheria	Nil	0.00
Erysipelas	0.07	0.10
Smallpox	Nil	Nil
Measles	23.07	15.61
Pneumonia	1.50	0.63
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic	Nil	0.08
Non-paralytic	Nil	0.06
Food poisoning	Nil	0.29

NUMBER OF PATIENTS WITH

Each day, 1,000 New Patients

Region and Year	Number	Description
0.00	101	Typhoid fever
0.02	101	Enteric fever
0.03	111	Enteric fever
0.14	0.14	Enteric fever
1.75	0.14	Enteric fever
0.00	111	Enteric fever
0.10	0.07	Enteric fever
0.1	101	Enteric fever
15.0	23.07	Enteric fever
0.03	1.50	Enteric fever
		Enteric fever (including paratyphoid)
0.08	101	Enteric fever
0.02	101	Enteric fever
0.03	101	Enteric fever

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1955

(CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

Disease Notified	Under 1 year	1 year	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 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	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	2	38	33	32	45	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
Whooping cough	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	8
Pneumonia	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	6	7	21
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	4	40	34	34	49	179	2	-	5	1	6	8	362

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1955 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Measles	-	3	35	103	127	52	2	1	-	-	-	-	323
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	6
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	8
Pneumonia	3	2	2	4	1	6	-	1	-	-	2	-	21
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	3	5	38	107	128	60	4	5	5	1	6	-	362

DATE	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL	PERCENT
1917																											
1918																											
1919																											
1920																											
1921																											
1922																											
1923																											
1924																											
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1948																											
1949																											
1950																											

PROPERTY INVENTORY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (CONTINUED)

1950

WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1955 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	-	1	2
Measles	57	38	105	68	55	323
Whooping cough	1	-	3	1	1	6
Dysentery	2	-	2	4	-	8
Pneumonia	1	3	5	4	8	21
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	1

Category	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Primary Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secondary Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Technical Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Normal Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Schools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHINA LIBRARY OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES, BEIJING, CHINA (LIBRARY REFERENCE)

111

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1955

Age Periods	NEW CASES *				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
55 -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
65 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	6	5	-	3	2	-	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	50	25	8	13
No. of cases notified first time during the year	7	5	-	3
No. of cases restored to the register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	2	2	-	-
No. of cases removed from the register	13	4	-	3
No. of cases remaining on the register	46	28	8	13

STATISTICS AND REPORTS

Age	NEW CASES				IMPAIR			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

These tables show the number of cases notified to the Registrar of Births and Deaths during the year ending 1911, and the number of cases notified to the Registrar of Births and Deaths during the year ending 1910.

Year	1911		1910	
	Notified	Notified	Notified	Notified
1911	2	2	2	2
1910	2	2	2	2
1909	2	2	2	2
1908	2	2	2	2
1907	2	2	2	2
1906	2	2	2	2
1905	2	2	2	2
1904	2	2	2	2
1903	2	2	2	2
1902	2	2	2	2
1901	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	20	20	20	20

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF HORSFORTH

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

1955

Manor Road,
HORSFORTH.

September, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

INTRODUCTION

The routine duties of the department were continued on lines similar to those of previous years. Two outstanding occurrences in 1955 were the production of the programmes for dealing with unsatisfactory houses and the introduction of new food legislation.

Clean air legislation had a rather slow passage and did not reach the haven of the statute book until 1956. Comment on its provisions will be reserved until the next report.

Another 1956 measure deals with the designation of sanitary inspectors, and as it will have lost much of its topical interest by next year, I hope to be excused for dealing with it here. As from the 3rd August, 1956, the title "Sanitary Inspector" has disappeared and Parliament has substituted "Public Health Inspector". One can bemoan the passing of such a well known title, and my own early views were against this change, but when one realises the general ignorance on the part of the public as to what our work involves, an ignorance which was clearly demonstrated even by some Members of Parliament during the debates on the amending Bill, the urgency and the necessity of such a change becomes apparent.

The "sanitary" services of the country, developed and extended by local authorities since they were charged with their administration, form an important part of the more recently styled "public health" services. The absence of the word "health" from the title "Sanitary Inspector" - the officer largely responsible for the development of these services - was often misunderstood. There were those who misunderstood the position to a degree which led them to believe that the sanitary inspector should be responsible to some more clearly recognised health officer. One of the important aspects of this change of title is the recognition by Parliament that, in his sphere of public health work - that of the practical application of environmental health measures - he is the recognised public health official.

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

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

1937

Printed and Published by the
Sanitary Department
September, 1938.

The Chairman and Members of the Council

CONTENTS

The routine duties of the Department were continued on lines similar to those of previous years. The outstanding accomplishments in 1937 were the production of the programme for dealing with unsatisfactory houses and the introduction of new food legislation. Clean air legislation had a rather slow passage and did not reach the House of Commons until 1938. Orders on its provisions will be reserved until the next report.

Another 1938 measure deals with the designation of sanitary inspectors, and as it will have a bearing on the public health in next year, I hope to be enabled to deal with it more fully than in my last report, 1936, the title "Sanitary Inspectors" has disappeared and Parliament has substituted "Public Health Inspectors". One can hardly imagine the passing of such a well known title and yet early views were against this change, but when one realises the general ignorance on the part of the public as to what our work involves, an ignorance which was already demonstrated even by some members of Parliament during the debate on the sanitation Bill, the urgency and the necessity of such a change becomes apparent.

The "sanitary" services of the country developed and maintained by local authorities since they were placed under their administration, form an important part of the work recently stated "public health" services. The absence of the word "sanitary" from the title "Sanitary Inspectors" - the latter being responsible for the development of these services - was often remarked. There was some who recommended the position to be changed with the title to be believed that the sanitary inspector would be responsible to some more clearly defined public officer. One of the important aspects of this change of title is the recognition by Parliament that, in the sphere of public health work - that of the general application of environmental health measures - is to the improved public health officials.

The staff of the department was as follows:-

- Chief Sanitary Inspector
- J. H. H. H. H.
- Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute
- Member of the Sanitary Inspectors Association

Sanitary Inspector

J. Flitton

Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute
Member of the Sanitary Inspectors Association

Clerk/Typist

Miss D. L. Moxon

Pupil Sanitary Inspector

M. F. Dodsworth qualified as a sanitary inspector in June at the end of his 4-year period of training and left us to do his national service in August.

C. B. Skidmore came to us in September to take up these duties for a 4-year period.

The improved transport arrangements mentioned in my last report continue to be a valuable asset and have contributed to our being able to absorb a steadily increasing amount of work. The greater part of our post-mortem examination of animals slaughtered for food continues to be done on Sundays and weekday evenings. Every Sunday and at least one evening each week one of your sanitary inspectors is on duty for this work and the fact that it has become a routine does not remove the irksomeness of such an arrangement.

HOUSING

There was a considerable increase in the rate of house building in the district - a total of 172 houses were erected compared with 99 the previous year. Of this total 69 were erected by the Council and 103 by private enterprise builders, compared with the figures of 48 and 51 for the year 1954. It appears that many of the new houses erected by private enterprise builders are being purchased and occupied by persons previously resident outside the district; their erection has done little to ease the demand for Council-owned accommodation.

The general cost of building continues at a high level, and many who might under easier circumstances have provided their own houses, are turning to the Council to solve their housing problem for them. If the cost of building housing units by traditional methods cannot be reduced then other forms of construction will undoubtedly have to be considered. One can visualise housing design and equipment altering drastically in the next generation and it may well be that our children will give us little thanks for handing on to them substantial but out-of-date accommodation, possibly still carrying a loan debt. More easily replaced, cheaper, short-lived dwellings, are the probable fashion of tomorrow.

The cost of building not only restricts the erection of new accommodation, but continues to deter owners of tenanted property from carrying out necessary maintenance. The improvement of this type of property in order to bring it in line with modern standards of amenity, even though grants are offered towards the cost, seems to be outside the capacity of many owners. Suitable older property in the township will have to be improved if it is to continue as

Sanitary Inspector

J. Wilson

Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute
Member of the Sanitary Inspectors Association

Chief Inspector

Miss D. L. Brown

Public Sanitary Inspector

Mr. F. Roberts, qualified as a sanitary inspector in
June at the end of his 4-year period of training and
left us to do his national service in August.
C. E. Roberts came to us in September to take up
these duties for a 6-year period.

The removed transport arrangements mentioned in my last report
continue to be a valuable asset and have contributed to our being
able to absorb a steadily increasing amount of work. The greater
part of our post-war expansion of services is attributed to the fact
contributes to the fact on Sunday and weekday evenings. Every Sanitary
Inspector and at least one evening each week one of your sanitary inspectors
is on duty for this work and the fact that it has become a routine
does not reduce the importance of such an arrangement.

There was a considerable increase in the rate of house building
in the district - a total of 172 houses were erected compared with
150 in the previous year. Of this total 69 were erected by the Council
and 103 by private enterprise builders, compared with the figures
of 45 and 51 for the year 1954. It appears that many of the new
houses erected by private enterprise builders are being purchased
and occupied by persons previously resident outside the district
their erection has done little to ease the demand for Council-owned
accommodation.

The general cost of building continues at a high level, and
many who might under earlier circumstances have provided their own
houses, are turning to the Council to solve their housing problem
for them. If the cost of building housing units by traditional
methods cannot be reduced then other forms of construction will
undoubtedly have to be considered. One such alternative housing design
and equipment of varying durability in the past has been and it
may well be that our future will give us little choice for housing
on to that substantial but out-of-date construction, possibly still
carrying a load debt. How readily repaired, cheaper, dirt-liver
buildings, are the probable fashion of tomorrow.

The cost of building not only restricts the erection of new
accommodation, but continues to deter owners of tenanted property
from carrying out necessary alterations. The improvement of this
type of property in order to bring it in line with modern standards
of housing, even though grants are offered towards the cost, seems
to be outside the capacity of many owners. But this older property
in the township will have to be improved if it is to continue as

useful accommodation, and after we have dealt with the worst of the property ripe for demolition the Council should consider embarking on a scheme of purchase and reconditioning, possibly re-selling the improved houses to the occupiers.

The modern family rightly demands hot water, bath, inside water-closet, and the other facilities regarded as essentials in new houses, and we must accept responsibility for seeing that these amenities are provided in all residential accommodation.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, required the submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government of a statement of the number of unfit houses in the district, together with proposals for dealing with them, set out in a first-year and a five-year programme.

The report submitted to the Minister included 424 unfit houses which it is suggested can be dealt with within a period of ten years. During the first year the programme covers 71 houses and during the first five years, 257 houses.

Houses in Horsforth fall generally into two clearly defined categories, separated by the period of the 1914-18 war. This distinction and the position revealed in the report are shown in diagrammatic form on page 4.

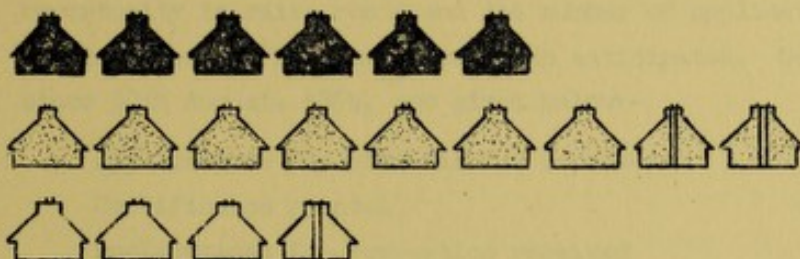
The publication of this report has attracted a vast number of enquiries from present owners and occupiers, prospective purchasers and others, all interested in knowing if, when, and how, particular properties are to be dealt with. Our unfit houses are not to be found in any one locality but are scattered throughout the township and interspersed with better type houses. A great deal of patient explanation is necessary to show why certain houses are included in our programme and other houses are not. We have in the department felt obliged to devote considerable time to these enquirers so as to mitigate the natural resentment which this classification of unfitness arouses.

Since the war formal action to secure the demolition of houses has until this year been carried out under the provisions of Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, each house being dealt with individually. In March the Council resumed clearance area procedure and declared two small groups of houses to be clearance areas. In each case the property was acquired on a voluntary basis and it was not necessary to proceed by way of formal orders.

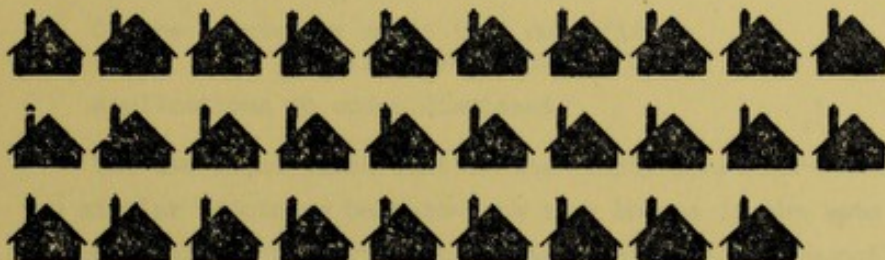
We were asked during the year to provide the Regional Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government with a report on houses in the district of a type described as "back-to-earth". This report was produced and forwarded to the Ministry with a selection of photographs of typical cases. It is understood that some of the photographs were utilised for a regional report on the problems produced by this form of construction.







ANALYSIS OF HOUSING POSITION.

HOUSES ERECTED BEFORE 1914.



HOUSES ERECTED AFTER 1919.



	No. of houses
 Fit house erected before 1914	561
 House erected before 1914 to be reconditioned	700
 Back-to-back house erected before 1914 to be reconditioned	215
 House erected before 1914 to be demolished	321
 Back-to-back house erected before 1914 to be demolished	103
 Fit house erected after 1919	2,900

1 Unit = 100 Houses

ANALYSIS OF HOUSING POSITION.

HOUSES ERECTED BEFORE 1914.



HOUSES ERECTED AFTER 1919.



No. of
houses

361

Not shown erected before 1914



700

Have erected before 1914 in the present block



212

Have erected since 1914 in the present block



101

Have erected before 1914 in the present block



103

Have erected since 1914 in the present block



100

Not shown erected after 1919



The provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, allowing for the increase of rents, extended the principle of the granting by local authorities of Certificates of Disrepair which allow the tenant to withhold the payment of the increase until, on the carrying out of necessary works, the certificate is revoked. These extended certificates are to cover defects as to suitability for occupation as well as defects of repair.

It appears that many owners have not availed themselves of the opportunity to raise rents and the number of applications for certificates has been much less than anticipated. Details of action since 30th August, 1954, are given below:-

Applications for certificates received	11
Certificates granted	11
Applications for revocation received	3
Applications granted	Nil
Revocations refused	2
Consideration of revocation deferred	1
Appeals to County Court on refusal to revoke	2
Orders granted by court that certificate shall cease to be in force	1
Applications to court dismissed	1

The two cases which went to the County Court were in respect of two similar adjoining back-to-back type houses in the same ownership. The applications were virtually appeals against the Council's certificates, but because of the machinery provided in the Act, they were in the form of applications for rent arrears based on the amount withheld on the granting of the certificates. The Council were unable to make any direct reply to these appeals or to justify on their own account action which they had taken. The best that could be done was to provide my services as a technical witness for the tenants.

The first case was dismissed on a technical error in the statement of claim. In the second case the Registrar of the court gave judgment for the owner in respect of the arrears of rent and granted an order that the certificate should cease to be in force. The owner was awarded costs against the tenant, which, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Minister of Housing and Local Government agreed should be paid by the Council. The resulting situation is an unhappy one; the absence of any opportunity for a direct contest between the owner and the Council on the reasonableness of the certificate leaves many points unresolved and a great deal of uncertainty as to future policy.

There was a rapid increase in the number of enquiries regarding improvement grants, following Government publicity. Unfortunately, the vast majority of the enquiries were not followed up by applications

The provisions of the Housing, Planning and State Act, 1954, allowing for the transfer of land, provided the principle of the transfer by local authorities or Councils of Municipalities, or allow the transfer to be made in the event of the transfer being the carrying out of necessary work, the certificate is required. These certificates are to be given before as to whether the transfer will be made or not.

It appears that the transfer will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the transfer of application for certificates has been made from the Council. Details of action since 30th August, 1954, are given below:-

11	Applications for certificates received
11	Certificates granted
3	Applications for certificates received
241	Applications granted
6	Resolutions refused
1	Consolidation of reservation notices
1	Agenda to County Council in relation to transfer
1	Orders granted by Council that certificates shall issue to be in force
1	Applications for certificates

The transfer which was made to the County Council was in respect of two sites situated back-to-back with houses in the town of...

The applications were originally submitted to the Council, but because of the complexity involved in the case, they were in the form of applications for transfer made to the Council on the grounds of the certificate. The Council was unable to make any contribution to these applications or to finally in their own support either until they had been. The fact that the Council was to provide the evidence as a technical witness for the transfer.

The first case was decided as a technical matter in the case of the Council. In the second case the transfer of the land was proposed for the same in respect of the transfer of land and transfer in order that the certificate should issue to be in force. The Council was unable to make any contribution to these applications or to finally in their own support either until they had been. The fact that the Council was to provide the evidence as a technical witness for the transfer.

Further consideration of the case, the transfer of land was decided in Government grant should be paid by the Council. The transfer of land is an integral part of the transfer of any application for a certificate and the Council on the transfer of the certificate should issue to be in force. The Council was unable to make any contribution to these applications or to finally in their own support either until they had been. The fact that the Council was to provide the evidence as a technical witness for the transfer.

There was a right transfer in the matter of transfer of land. The transfer of land is an integral part of the transfer of any application for a certificate and the Council on the transfer of the certificate should issue to be in force. The Council was unable to make any contribution to these applications or to finally in their own support either until they had been. The fact that the Council was to provide the evidence as a technical witness for the transfer.

for grant, despite the very many hours taken up in suggesting schemes of improvement, producing sketches, and giving general advice. Over 240 cases were considered in varying degrees of detail, but only 18 applications were received. Details are as follows:-

Applications received	18
Improvement grants made	14
Total value of grants	£1,901

All the grants made were in respect of owner-occupied houses.

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.

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	2,757
Housing defects investigated	837
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	28
Alterations and conversions	234
Drainage	469
Applications for Council Houses and exchanges	38
Refuse collection	201
Disinfection	16
Disinfestation	34
Rodent infestations	138
Cellar flooding	64
Accumulations	22
Keeping of animals	17
Miscellaneous	14

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

Roofs repaired	10
External walls repointed	6
Walls and outbuildings repaired	3
Wallplaster repaired	26
Fireplaces, kitchen ranges, repaired or renewed	19
Chimneys repaired	11

for your report the very same taken up in reporting
 a number of important, interesting details, and giving general
 advice. Your 200 cases were contained in various volumes of detail,
 but only 10 applications were received. Details are as follows:-

Applications received 10
 Government grants made 10
 Total value of grants \$1,200

All the grants were in respect of open-air hospitals.

I have no accurate information with regard to possible over-
 growing of the process in the district, but my knowledge of the
 situation generally indicates little statutory compliance. It
 does, however, of a considerable number of cases where facilities
 usually required are lacking. In such a situation, a situation
 which of itself is fraught with difficulties.

A record of work done in relation to housing is given in the

statement of progress follows:-

Statement of progress

The number of visits to health centres during the year are
 summarized as follows:-

Month	Number of visits
January	2,171
February	877
March	86
April	204
May	469
June	70
July	201
August	46
September	24
October	150
November	62
December	22
Total	4,173

Details of work carried out in each of the various centres

is summarized as follows:-

Boys' hospital	10
External visits reported	5
Girls and outpatients hospital	2
Hospital for the blind	26
Physicians, clinics, nurses, reported in summary	19
Chicago hospital	11

Ceiling plaster repaired	14
Dampness abated	9
Floors repaired or renewed	10
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	3
Window frames repaired or renewed	13
Window cords and fasteners renewed	8
Blocked drains, w.c' s. and gullies cleared	185
R.W.P' s. and eaves guttering repaired or renewed	15
R.W.P' s. disconnected	1
Drains repaired or relaid	20
Drains inspected and tested	206
Water-closets repaired	16
Water-closet cisterns repaired or renewed	3
Cesspools emptied	5
New sinks and waste pipes fitted	7
Gullies renewed	18
Pail closets renewed	1
Sewers repaired and cleansed	14
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	4
Dry rot abated	7
Paths repaired or relaid	3
Ratproofing carried out	8
Inspection chambers repaired	4
Vermin and other pests eradicated	36
Yard drainage	2
Premises disinfested	11
Premises disinfected	5
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	10
Collar flooding abated	12
Dustbins renewed	268
Insufficient dustbin accommodation	23
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	8

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

Informal Notices served	113
Informal Notices complied with	89
Statutory Notices served	27
Statutory Notices complied with	23
Legal Proceedings	-

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

14	Colling printer repaired
3	Langman fixed
10	Fluors repaired or renewed
3	Doors and frames repaired or renewed
13	Window frames repaired or renewed
5	Window cords and fasteners renewed
105	Floored drains, w.c.'s, and gullies cleared
17	R.E.P.'s and covers returning repaired or renewed
1	R.E.P.'s. Re-adjusted
30	Drains repaired or relined
200	Drains repaired and tested
16	Water-closets repaired
3	Water-closet cisterns repaired or renewed
3	Cesspools emptied
7	New stairs and waste pipes fitted
13	Galvanic corrosion
1	Ball floats renewed
14	Boilers repaired and cleaned
4	Boiler and vent pipes repaired or renewed
7	Dry rot treated
7	Faths repaired or relined
5	Waterproofing carried out
4	Inspection chambers repaired
30	Yards and other parts re-laminated
3	Yard drainage
11	Partitions dismantled
5	Partitions dismantled
10	Celling, skirting, etc., dismantled
12	Cellar floors raised
200	Drainage renewed
25	Insufficient drainage re-arranged
3	Miscellaneous repairs and renewals

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

177	Internal Notices served
88	External Notices applied with
71	Statutory Notices served
23	Statutory Notices applied with
-	Local Proclamations

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

HOUSING STATISTICS - YEAR 1955

County District: Horsforth Urban

Number of dwellinghouses in the district	4,943
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	318
<u>1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.</u>	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,087
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,757
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	28
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	116
(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	424
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	26
<u>2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.</u>	
(a) Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	663
(b) Number of defective dwellinghouses (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	-
<u>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which formal 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	27
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	23
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
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	12
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2

REPORTS - YEAR 1952

430	Number of health inspections in the district
431	Number of back-to-back houses included in above
<u>1. Inspection of health inspections during the year</u>	
432	(1) Total number of health inspections requested for various districts (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
433	(2) Number of inspections made for the purpose
434	(3) (a) Number of health inspections (included under sub-para (1) above), which were requested and recorded under the Housing and Townships Acts
435	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
436	(4) Number of health inspections recorded under various Acts
437	(5) (a) Number considered to be in a state of disrepair or otherwise to health as to which the Housing Act (1936) applies
438	(b) Number (excluding those in sub-para (5)(a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation
<u>2. Details of defects during the year without reference to local notices</u>	
439	(a) Number of defective health inspections reported in accordance of information sent by the Local Authority or their officers
440	(b) Number of defective health inspections (excluding those done in (a) above) in which defects were recorded as a result of informal action
<u>3. Action under Housing Powers during the year</u>	
A. Proceedings under Section 2, 10 and 15, Housing Act, 1936	
441	(1) Number of health inspections in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs
442	(2) Number of health inspections which were reported to the Local Authority in respect of which -
443	(a) notices were served
444	(b) by Local Authority in respect of repairs
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts	
445	(1) Number of health inspections in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be carried out
446	(2) Number of health inspections in which defects were recorded after receipt of formal notices -
447	(a) notices were served
448	(b) by Local Authority in respect of repairs
C. Proceedings under Section 41 and 42 of the Housing Act, 1936	
449	(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of health inspections with reference to which
450	(2) health inspections were made
451	(3) Number of health inspections cancelled in pursuance of Section 41

(4) Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953? If so, what?	5
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
E. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year	2
(2) Number of houses included in these areas	16
(3) Number of persons to be displaced	36
(4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas:-	
(a) by Clearance Orders, number made	Nil
(b) by Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made	Nil
(5) Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year	Nil
(6) Number of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year	4
4. <u>Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.</u>	
(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	Nil
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
5. <u>New Houses.</u>	
Number of new houses provided during the year:-	
By the Local Authority:- Permanent type	69
Temporary type	-
By Private Enterprise	103
6. <u>Housing Act, 1949.</u>	
Section 4 - Any action in connection with advances for purpose of increasing housing accommodation?	Nil
7. <u>Housing Act, 1949, as amended by Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.</u>	
Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation. Any action during the year?	
Applications received during the year	18
Grants approved	14

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

	(b) Any action under Section 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1952 is as follows:	
	2. Proceedings under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, 1952:	
	(1) Number of appeals received or referred to a report of this Standing Order	111
	(2) Number of appeals received or referred to a report of this Standing Order in respect of	112
	3. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1951:	
	(1) Number of appeals received during the year	113
	(2) Number of persons included in those appeals	114
	(3) Number of persons to be displaced	115
	(4) Number taken during the year in respect of	116
	(a) by District Councils, under section	117
	(b) by Government Housing Officers, under section	118
	(5) Number of persons in Government areas included during the year	119
	(6) Number of persons included in those areas during the year	120
	4. Housing Act, 1951 - Part IV - Provisions:	
	(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	121
	(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding referred during the year	122
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	123
	5. New Houses:	
	Number of new houses provided during the year -	
	by the Local Authority - Permanent type	124
	Temporary type	125
	By Private Enterprise	126
	6. Housing Act, 1951:	
	Section 4 - Any action in connection with	
	provision for houses of temporary housing accommodation:	127
	7. Housing Act, 1951, as amended by Housing Act, 1952:	
	Number of persons other than local authorities for whom provision of temporary housing accommodation was made during the year	128
	Applications received during the year	129
	Grants approved	130
	Grants paid	131
	Grants repaid	132
	Grants in arrears	133

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
1. (a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11	10	28
(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	8
2. Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11	4	13
3. Houses closed as a result of formal action under Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	9	21
4. (a) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11	26	76
(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
5. (a) Houses declared to be in Clearance Areas under Section 25	16	-
(b) Houses in Clearance Areas to be purchased by agreement	16	-
(c) Houses in Clearance Areas demolished	-	-

MOVABLE
DWELLINGS

Three cases required action during the year. In the first, a caravan for which the licence had expired was continued in occupation and only vacated on the commencement of proceedings for unlicensed occupation. The second case was an application for a licence for an individual caravan, which was refused. The applicant appealed to the court but withdrew his appeal before the date of the hearing. The third was a case of a caravan brought into the district without a licence being granted. The occupier was eventually rehoused and the caravan removed.

RIVERS
AND
STREAMS

The condition of the river Aire shows no improvement. It is a pity that this river should in a comparatively short stretch receive such heavy pollution and turn what should be an asset to the Aire valley into a feature which is to be avoided. It is hoped that the work that the River Board are pressing on with in an endeavour to reduce certain sources of pollution will bring about the desired improvement, but it must be many years at the present rate of progress before the river returns to anything like its former glory.

RAINAGE

The increase in building activity has made it necessary to spend an increased amount of 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 was continued.

No. of Pages	Description
10	(a) House described as a result of formal procedure under Section 11
5	(b) House as other Section 11 cases have been held as a result of formal proceedings under Section 11 but which have not been described
13	(c) House described as a result of informal notice previously to formal procedure under Section 11
24	(d) House closed as a result of formal notice under formal Government (Municipal Corporation Act, 1913)
75	(e) House closed in pursuance of an order given by the court under Section 11 but not yet liquidated
23	(f) House closed in an order given by the court under Section 11 that order will be directed to order house for the collection
10	(g) House ordered to be in liquidation under Section 11
15	(h) House in liquidation as to be provided by agreement
-	(i) House in liquidation as described

These cases required action during the year. In the first instance for which the House had applied was continued in connection and only varied on the occurrence of procedure for liquidation. The second case was an application for a house for an individual person, which was refused. The applicant applied to the court but withdrew his appeal before the date of the hearing. The third was a case of a house brought into the liquidation of a house under Section 11. The applicant was eventually refused the order sought.

The condition of the river also was improved. It is a pity that this river should be comparatively short of water and that heavy pollution should be caused to the river. It is hoped that the water which is to be treated. It is hoped that the water which the river board are treating on with in an attempt to reduce certain amount of pollution will bring about the desired improvement, but it must be kept in mind that the present rate of progress under the river board is anything like the former days.

The increase in bathing activity has also been necessary to meet an increased amount of use in connection with the construction of bathing tanks in the river. The policy of requiring each individual to be separately connected to a public sewer was continued.

The developed part of the district is reasonably well drained and sewerred for dealing with foul wastes and the Council have already given instructions for a scheme to be prepared for the extension of the sewerage system to serve the south-west corner where at present no sewers exist.

The district is not so well provided with means of dealing with surface water and, situated as we are on a relatively steep slope with an impervious sub-soil, times of rain demand the drainage and sewerage system to deal with very large amounts of surface and sub-soil water, amounts far in excess of the capacity of the system.

On the roads the problem of dealing with surface water is seriously complicated by the constant blockage of road gullies by debris washed into them from the considerable number of unmade private streets. This difficulty will only be overcome when private street works are again able to proceed.

During 1955 the Council adopted a policy of requiring separate drainage from new buildings where surface water sewers and foul sewers existed and adopted an additional Byelaw requiring the provision of both foul water and surface water sewers in new streets.

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. This method is reasonably satisfactory in the agricultural sections of the area, but in residential areas, particularly in the south-west corner previously mentioned, disposal in this way 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.

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	11

Certain of the premises with these unsatisfactory forms of accommodation will be dealt with during our housing programme. The opportunity of dealing with the remainder will be delayed until additional sewerage facilities are provided.

The Council's Waterworks supplies water to 4,918 houses out of the 4,943 houses in the district and the Council's mains have been extended so as to serve all the new buildings which have been erected. Of the 25 houses not so supplied, 7 received their water direct from the Yeadon Waterworks Company's mains and the remainder obtained supplies from wells and springs.

SANITARY
ACCOMMODATION

WATER
SUPPLY

The development of the district is necessarily well planned and requires the building with that water and the Council have already given instructions for a scheme to be prepared for the extension of the sewerage system to cover the estate which is now being laid out in several blocks.

The district is not so well provided with means of dealing with sewage as other parts situated as it is on a relatively steep slope and with an irregular sub-soil, that of rain forest, the drainage and sewerage system is dealt with very large amounts of surface and sub-surface water, especially in the course of the season of the year.

On the roads the provision of drainage with surface water is not only complicated by the constant flooding of road surfaces by surface water but also from the irregularity of the ground which prevents a regular system. This difficulty will only be overcome when private streets are again laid out.

During 1915 the Council advised a policy of retaining a sewerage system for the district which would include the area now being laid out and which was situated on a hillside which is now being laid out in a regular system of both main and sub-main sewerage in the district which are still not laid out.

In the Council's opinion, sewerage from the houses being laid out with a view to collecting surface water in a regular system. This system is now being laid out in the district which is now being laid out, but in a regular system, particularly in the south-west corner of the district, which is now in a regular system of sewerage.

His Honor the Mayor and the Council are anxious to the extent of the district, which is now being laid out, and are laying out a sewerage system of both main and sub-main sewerage in the district.

Of the total sewerage expenditure in the district 75% is in the form of sewerage. Consequently it will not be possible to lay out the district with sewerage.

Details of the progress with the sewerage system in the district will be laid out during the coming year. The sewerage system will be laid out during the coming year. The sewerage system will be laid out during the coming year.

The Council's intention is to lay out the district with sewerage in a regular system. This system is now being laid out in the district which is now being laid out, but in a regular system, particularly in the south-west corner of the district, which is now in a regular system of sewerage.

The approximate populations so served are as follows:-

Horsforth U.D.C. water mains	13,866
Yeadon Waterworks Company mains	16
Private wells and springs	<u>118</u>
	<u>14,000</u>

In all cases water is supplied direct to taps in 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	70,852,000
From boreholes	48,397,000
From Leeds Corporation	29,413,000
From Yeadon Waterworks Company	<u>913,000</u>
	<u>149,575,000</u>

Total average consumption for all purposes	29.3 gallons per head per day
Consumption for trade purposes (estimated)	4.0 -do-
Consumption for domestic purposes (estimated)	25.3 -do-

Sampling arrangements were continued, 3 samples being submitted for chemical analysis and 8 for bacteriological examination; two of the latter were reported to be unsatisfactory; 4 samples were examined for plumbo-solvency, with negative results. In general the water supplied through the Council's system continued to be of excellent quality.

During the latter half of the summer and through the autumn extremely dry weather reduced the amount of water available for supply and restrictions had to be imposed throughout September and October. An emergency service for the flushing and cleansing of public conveniences and the conveniences at schools and other buildings was arranged by this department.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF WORKPLACES

(1) Factories

There were 46 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	11
Baking and Confectionery	11
Letterpress printing	1
Plumbing	6
Joinery	7
Cabinet Making	1
Engineers and Smiths	3
Sheet Metal Work	1

The approximate quantities of water are as follows:

10,000	Water supply
10,000	Water supply
10,000	Water supply
10,000	Water supply
10,000	Water supply

In all cases water is supplied direct to the houses. There are no water supply houses and no water supply. Details of water supply by the Council's undertaking are reported by the Waterworks Engineer as follows:

10,000,000	From reservoirs
10,000,000	From reservoirs
10,000,000	From reservoirs
10,000,000	From reservoirs
10,000,000	From reservoirs

10,000,000	Total water consumption for all purposes
10,000,000	Consumption for water supply (estimated)
10,000,000	Consumption for domestic purposes (estimated)

Having arrangements were made, 3 houses being supplied for domestic water and 2 for industrial purposes. The latter was reported to be satisfactory. A supply was provided for shops and offices, with negative results. In general the water supplied through the Council's undertaking is of excellent quality. During the winter half of the year and through the winter season the water supply was reduced to the extent of water available for supply and consumption had to be reduced accordingly. It is stated that a supply of water for the winter and summer of 1910-11 was provided and the expenditure on water and other matters was covered by the Council.

(c) Water

There are no routine inspections of the water in the district under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1902 and 1911. The following are the results of the inspections as follows:

1	Water supply
2	Water supply
3	Water supply
4	Water supply
5	Water supply
6	Water supply
7	Water supply
8	Water supply
9	Water supply
10	Water supply

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing	2
Boot and Shoe repairs	2
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	1
Worsted Spinning	2
Dressmaking	2
Cloth Finishing	1
Woollen Spinning and Weaving	1
Woollen Worsted Weaving	1
Scrap Metal	2
Paper Baling and Rag Sorting	1
Laundry	2
Dry Cleaning	2
Building Operations and works of Engineering Construction	12

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

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Defects found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Factories with power	66	21	7	5
Factories without power	9	9	1	1
Other premises	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>87</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>

Details of the defects found were:-

Sanitary Conveniences - insufficient	2
- not separate for sexes	1
- absence of artificial lighting	2
- absence of ventilation	1
Want of cleanliness	1
Other offences	2

(2) Outworkers

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

(3) Workplaces

18 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 36 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 1st April, 1955, Byelaws made under the provisions of this Act came into force. They are framed to secure the cleanliness of the premises, persons, instruments, towels, etc., involved in the carrying on of the business of a hairdresser or barber. Generally they are such that any reasonable business already complies with their provisions, but the potential dangers for which they provide a safeguard, suggest that more time might usefully be employed in administering their provisions.

(6) Shops - Pet Animals

2 applications were received for licences from the occupiers of newly opened pet shops. The licences were granted subject to suitable conditions. These are the first premises to be used for this type of business since the coming into operation in 1952 of the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

INSPECTION AND
SUPERVISION OF
FOOD

(1) Milk Supply

Another target that we have been striving for over many years was achieved during 1955. The sale of loose milk in this district is now prohibited and all milk must conform to one of the statutory grades. This came into effect on the 21st March by the inclusion of the urban district in the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955.

In practice the new Regulation made little difference to the position because, partly as a result of propaganda and largely as a means of easing distribution, almost all the milk retailed in the district already complied with these requirements.

Our housewives are to be congratulated on the part which they have played in demanding this form of supply. The pressure which they can bring to bear on a retail trade is far more effective than any piece of legislation. It is hoped that with the milk supply on a reasonable footing they will turn their attention to other aspects of food trading.

It is noted that many of the amendments were made to the original bill in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Food and Drug Act, 1938.

(4) Amendments

There were 25 amendments made to the bill during its passage through the House and Senate. The amendments were made to the bill in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Food and Drug Act, 1938.

(5) Revisions and Amendments

It is noted that many of the amendments were made to the original bill in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Food and Drug Act, 1938.

On the 1st of July, 1938, the bill was passed by the House of Representatives. The bill was then passed by the Senate on the 1st of August, 1938. The bill was then signed by the President on the 1st of September, 1938. The bill was then published in the Statutes at Large on the 1st of October, 1938.

(6) Amendments

It is noted that many of the amendments were made to the original bill in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Food and Drug Act, 1938.

(7) Amendments

It is noted that many of the amendments were made to the original bill in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Food and Drug Act, 1938.

In addition to the amendments mentioned above, there were also several amendments made to the bill in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Food and Drug Act, 1938.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Sampling during the year was as follows:-

(a) Bacteriological

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	6	-
Pasteurised Milk	7	-
Tuberculin Tested Milk	6	2
Sterilised Milk	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>22</u>	<u>2</u>

(b) Chemical

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Not Genuine</u>
Samples taken	6	-

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

Tuberculin Tested	11
Pasteurised	11
Sterilised	28

These represent a total increase of 4 over the licences granted in the previous year.

(2) Ice-Cream

37 premises were 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. A large proportion of the ice-cream retailed in the district is pre-packed at the place of manufacture; this is a practice one would like to see extended to cover all ice-cream sales. The public would do well to recognise the value of an article which comes to them in the same hygienic state as which it leaves the food factory.

Unfortunately, as with the pre-packaging of all products, the discarding of the wrapper contributes to the litter nuisance and, whilst more education is obviously necessary amongst those likely to discard these wrappers, the provision of additional litter receptacles at the places where ice-cream is likely to be consumed would be of material assistance. I am pleased to note that certain retailers do make provision in this way.

No ice-cream is now manufactured in the district.

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

<u>Provisional Grade</u>		
1	-	8
2	-	2
3	-	Nil
4	-	2

The practice was continued of notifying the local authority in whose district the ice-cream was manufactured of the results of all samples taken.

(3) Meat

In my last report I outlined the steps that had been taken to bring back into use three of the private slaughterhouses in the district, so as to enable our butchers to revert to the pre-war practice of slaughtering their own animals.

These arrangements have continued to work well and within the limitations imposed by the siting and construction of the buildings, slaughtering has taken place under reasonable conditions.

It is hoped that if private slaughtering is continued after the present trial period, better designed and equipped accommodation will be provided. Much depends on Government policy for the trade and some clear definition of future requirements should soon be made available so as to enable the planning of new arrangements to proceed.

Much of the slaughtering continues to be done outside normal office hours and every Sunday and Monday evening is covered by one of your officers being on duty.

In general the butchers have co-operated very well. The helpful relationship which has been established has contributed to the value of our post-mortem inspections and the assessment of the quality and soundness of the meat produced. A table showing the amount of post-mortem work performed is on page 17.

(4) Unsound Food

Inspections of food to ascertain its fitness numbered 365. Details of food found to be unfit and surrendered by the owners are set out in the table on page 18. There were no cases where powers of seizure were used.

(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 11 fried fish shops continues to be good and the improvements carried out during recent years have been well maintained. One establishment was not open for business during the year.

36 visits were made.

(7) Other Food Premises

Visits to these numbered 79.

Time spent on securing the improvement of these premises was reduced by pressure of other work, particularly that connected with housing, and also in anticipation of wider powers to be given to local authorities in new legislation. These new powers were included

(3) Visit

In my last report I outlined the steps that had been taken to bring into line the work of the private organizations in the district, so as to enable the Government to assist in the promotion of agricultural work.

These arrangements have continued to work well and within the limitations imposed by the existing conditions of the district, although the labor force under existing conditions.

It is hoped that if private organizations in existence after the present trial period, further assistance and support arrangements will be provided. Such assistance on Government policy for the work and more about the situation of the district would be most available to the Government if the Government were to provide such of the agricultural work as to be done during the year.

Other work and every day and every night is covered by one of your reports being on duty.

In general the district has responded very well. The highest relationship since has been established and maintained in the work of the Government and the assistance of the district and the work of the district. A table showing the amount of work done will be found in the report.

(4) Visit

Investigation of food in districts for 1933 numbered 36. Details of food work to be sent and answered by the district and set out in the table on page 45. There were no cases where there of a more than one.

(5) Visit

One of the work that was done for the work of the district in 1933 was the work done in the district. The work done in the district was done in the district. The work done in the district was done in the district. The work done in the district was done in the district.

(6) Visit

The general situation in the district was very good. The work done in the district was done in the district. The work done in the district was done in the district. The work done in the district was done in the district.

(7) Visit

The work done in the district was done in the district. The work done in the district was done in the district. The work done in the district was done in the district. The work done in the district was done in the district.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	307	75	45	1,335	208
Number inspected	307	75	45	1,335	208
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	6	-	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	4.56	8.00	-	0.45	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	28	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.53	37.33	-	-	0.96
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	2	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	2	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

No horses were slaughtered

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF WATERS IN SEASONS

Samples and their respective and analysis in table 1 to 10

Sample No.	Temp. (C)	Specific Gravity	Total Solids (g/l)	Calcium (mg/l)	Magnesium (mg/l)	Other Solids (mg/l)	Remarks
101	15.5	1.002	150	100	50	0	Water analyzed
102	15.5	1.002	150	100	50	0	Water analyzed
<u>All analyses except</u>							
<u>Temperature</u>							
<u>Specific Gravity</u>							
<u>Total Solids</u>							
<u>Calcium</u>							
<u>Magnesium</u>							
<u>Other Solids</u>							
103	15.5	1.002	150	100	50	0	Water analyzed
104	15.5	1.002	150	100	50	0	Water analyzed
<u>Temperature</u>							
<u>Specific Gravity</u>							
<u>Total Solids</u>							
<u>Calcium</u>							
<u>Magnesium</u>							
<u>Other Solids</u>							
105	15.5	1.002	150	100	50	0	Water analyzed
106	15.5	1.002	150	100	50	0	Water analyzed
<u>Temperature</u>							
<u>Specific Gravity</u>							
<u>Total Solids</u>							
<u>Calcium</u>							
<u>Magnesium</u>							
<u>Other Solids</u>							

No sample was analyzed

UN SOUND FOOD

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

	<u>lbs.</u>	
<u>Cows</u>		
Lungs - 19	260	
Heads and Tongues - 7	238	
Livers - 4	56	
Kidneys - 1	2	
Mesenteries - 2	38	
Hearts - 1	7	
<u>Heifers: Carcasses and offals - 1</u>		
Lungs - 8	440	
Heads and Tongues - 7	96	
Livers - 8	210	
Mesenteries - 1	96	
	19	
<u>Bullocks: Carcasses and offals - 1</u>		
Lungs - 1	336	
Livers - 5	12	
	68	
<u>Sheep</u>		
Livers - 6	13	
<u>Pigs</u>		
Heads and Tongues - 2	25	
<u>Tinned Food</u>		
	<u>Tins</u>	
Vegetables	20	20
Tomatoes	8	8
Fruit	101	105
Soup	35	20
Fish	68	18
Puddings	25	10
Meat	46	173
Milk	6	9
<u>Other Food</u>		
Pickles - 2 jars		2
Cod Liver Oil - 28 bottles		14
Bacon		50
Meat		23
Cheese		18
Vermicelli		15
		<hr/> 2,401 <hr/>

UNCLASSIFIED COPY

Food examined and found to be unfit for human consumption and condemned by the master was as follows:

Quantity	Description	Value
100	Beef - 100	
50	Beef and Tongue - 50	
20	Liver - 4	
10	Heart - 1	
10	Heart - 1	
100	Butter: Condensed and other - 100	
50	Lard - 5	
210	Beef and Tongue - 7	
50	Liver - 5	
10	Heart - 1	
100	Butter: Condensed and other - 100	
10	Lard - 1	
50	Liver - 5	
<u>Other Food</u>		
10	Liver - 5	
10	Beef and Tongue - 5	
<u>Traded Food</u>		
20	Vegetables	20
5	Tomatoes	5
100	Wheat	100
20	Map	20
10	Yam	10
10	Produce	10
10	Map	10
10	Map	10
<u>Other Food</u>		
10	Produce - 5	
10	Oil Liver Oil - 5	
10	Lard	
10	Map	
10	Produce	
10	Vegetables	
<hr/>		
100		
<hr/>		

in the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which came into force on the 1st January, 1956, - for the details of the Regulations I would refer you to my monthly report for January, 1956. Briefly they focus attention on cleanliness as a means to overcome the dangers of food poisoning and to present a more hygienic service to the public. The provision of increased washing facilities is one of most important powers; the control of temperatures in connection with certain foods is an innovation worthy of extension and the control of staff suffering from certain infections is a useful reminder that they harbour a particularly dangerous form of contamination. It only remains for full use to be made of all these powers.

At the time of writing this report it is obvious that the trade are in advance of us in this work and we are barely able to satisfy requests for advice, whereas we should be in the position of taking the initiative and of calling for premises to be brought up to the standard of the Regulations.

The administration of these Regulations is worthy of a great deal more time than we are able to devote to it under present circumstances.

One of the more important matters that were dealt with during the year was the prohibition of the collection of clothes for laundering and boots and shoes for repair at the grocery branches of a chain of shops operating in the district.

(8) Clean Food Byelaws

No contraventions of the Clean Food Byelaws were 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 there are many matters where improvement can be looked for.

(9) Bakehouses

27 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the district. In some of the older buildings it is not easy to maintain an adequate standard and special consideration will have to be given in certain cases.

(10) Underground Bakehouses

There is one underground bakehouse for which the certificate was renewed in 1954. These premises are in reasonable condition.

I have written so much about this subject in previous reports that there is little that remains to be said. The opportunity for action is needed and at last this is in sight.

The problem of air pollution is so often regarded as an industrial nuisance that individual householders do not easily see

In the Food and Drug Administration, 1955, which was later revised to the
of January, 1956, - for the details of the legislation I would
refer you to my earlier report for January, 1955. Briefly, they
focus attention on classification as a means to improve the safety
of food products and to prevent a new system similar to the
one. The provision of improved safety legislation is one of
most important powers; the control of substances in connection
with certain foods as a transition work of extension and the
detail of such matters from certain interests is a matter
to consider that they involve a particularly dangerous form of
contamination. It only remains for this use to be made of all
these powers.

At the time of writing this report it is obvious that the work
is in progress and it is not yet possible to make any definite
statements for review, though we should be in the position of making
the legislative and of calling for progress to be brought up to the
attention of the legislators.

The administration of these regulations in writing of a year
has been the time to give this to be done to its best present
circumstances.

One of the most important matters that was dealt with during
the year was the prohibition of the addition of colors for
imitating and other such items for which the agency provides
of a chain of some speaking in the district.

(8) Glass Food Products

The administration of the Glass Food Products was noted during
the year. The prohibition of food products and this can be taken as an
indication of the readiness with which food products have co-operated
in the administration of these products. The general standard of
food products is good although there are some instances where improve-
ment can be looked for.

(9) Packaging

It has been noted that many of the packages in the district. In
view of the other legislation it is not easy to maintain an adequate
standard and special consideration will have to be given in certain
cases.

(10) Unapproved Substances

There is one unapproved substance for which the certificate
was granted in 1954. These products are in reasonable condition.

I have written on and about this subject in previous reports
that there is little need to be done. The opportunity for
action is needed and it is in this light.

The problem of air pollution is an area regarded as an
industrial situation that individual responsibilities are not easily seen

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that the smoke through their chimneys plays an important part in robbing us of a clean atmosphere. A glance at the figures given in the tables on pages 21 and 22 and diagrammatically on pages 23 and 24 quickly show that a general reduction of pollution occurs during the summer months. This is particularly noticeable in the case of sulphur gases. Industrial pollution is fairly constant the year round and the improvement shown during the summer is due largely to a reduction in domestic pollution. In a district such as Horsforth where there is little industry a quite remarkable improvement would result from a changeover from burning raw coal in domestic grates to the use of solid smokeless fuel or one of the other forms of heating. If one considers what this would mean in the saving of damage to human bodies, buildings, furnishings and clothing, it seems criminal not to do something about it.

I hope that the operation of the new Clean Air legislation will not be completely directed on the black areas, but will allow the opportunity of districts such as this acquiring a garden city atmosphere.

Nine observations were made of industrial steam-raising plant, one of which was found to be emitting excessive amounts of black smoke. After being cautioned the management took steps to deal with the cause of the nuisance and it was abated.

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.

Once again our thanks are due to 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.

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.

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 disinfection 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

OFFENSIVE
TRADES

DISINFECTION
AND
DISINFESTATION

that the water through their drainage pipes is prevented from
flowing as of a class elsewhere. A glass of the liquid given in
the table on page 21 and 22 and correspondingly on page 23 and
24 shows a general reduction of pollution source during
the summer months. This is particularly noticeable in the case of
higher flows. Industrial pollution is fairly constant but
small and the improvement that during the summer is due largely to
a reduction in domestic pollution. In a district such as
where there is little industry a quite complete improvement would
result from a temporary flow during the week in domestic areas
to the use of solid excrement (as in the other cases of
drainage). It is considered that this would be in the range of
drainage to about 100,000, 200,000, 300,000 and 400,000, it seems
original not to be excessive about 100.

I hope that the operation of the new Class 2A legislation will
not be completely limited on the same lines but will allow the
operation of drainage works as the existing system is
strengthened.

These operations were made of maintaining some-thing along
one of which was found to be yielding satisfactory results of class
work. After being examined the arrangements were found to be well
the cause of the drainage and it was stated.

The next thing National Drainage Board (London) and the
London Division of the National Health Authority should
be the main work of maintaining the system and making it
of drainage. It is not possible to estimate the cost of the
provision of drainage of both cities.

One of our plans was to be for 2.5 million for the provision
to be the cost of 25.0 million for the extension of the
road drainage works and the cost for the extension of drainage.

There is only one alternative which would be in the drainage
part of any building, and this is considered to be the best
to provide any reasonable good drainage.

London drainage works along following the course of some
of the main drains; in London and in the other main drain
provision is needed not only for the drainage of London and
area. It is only likely that the drainage will be the best
type of work.

No more control should be given for the use of the drainage
the drainage to be the best and the best for the drainage
to improve the drainage of London and the drainage of
the drainage of other parts of the drainage. London drainage works
provision should be the best and the best for the drainage of
section of the work has been in the drainage of the drainage
and which are also the drainage of the drainage.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SOOT1955 ANALYSES

MONTH	RAINFALL Inches	TONS OF SOOT Per sq. mile	INSOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile	SOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile	TAR IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile
JANUARY	2.03	18.31	8.83	9.48	.20
FEBRUARY	2.03	13.44	6.85	6.59	.16
MARCH	2.54	18.08	9.85	8.23	.16
APRIL	1.02	12.52	8.57	3.95	.10
MAY	2.65	15.12	7.58	7.54	.13
JUNE	1.53	11.92	6.98	4.94	.10
JULY	0.61	5.67	3.30	2.37	.03
AUGUST	0.56	9.03	7.58	1.45	.10
SEPTEMBER	1.27	14.23	9.06	5.17	.06
OCTOBER	1.78	8.40	5.40	3.00	.10
NOVEMBER	2.34	12.91	5.34	7.57	.13
DECEMBER	3.92	23.75	12.09	11.66	.10
TOTALS	22.28	163.38	91.43	71.95	1.37

STATEMENT OF THE

1912

DATE	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES	BALANCE	TOTAL	REMARKS
TO	IN	BY	ON		
1912	1912	1912	1912		
1912	1912	1912	1912		
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	JANUARY
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	FEBRUARY
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	MARCH
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	APRIL
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	MAY
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	JUNE
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	JULY
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	AUGUST
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	SEPTEMBER
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	OCTOBER
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	NOVEMBER
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	DECEMBER
1912	1912	1912	1912	1912	TOTAL

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR GASES

1955 ESTIMATIONS

MONTH	MILLIGRAMS SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day
JANUARY	2.39
FEBRUARY	1.75
MARCH	2.10
APRIL	1.67
MAY	1.00
JUNE	0.76
JULY	0.54
AUGUST	0.64
SEPTEMBER	1.22
OCTOBER	2.00
NOVEMBER	2.17
DECEMBER	2.39
Average Pollution per day	1.5525

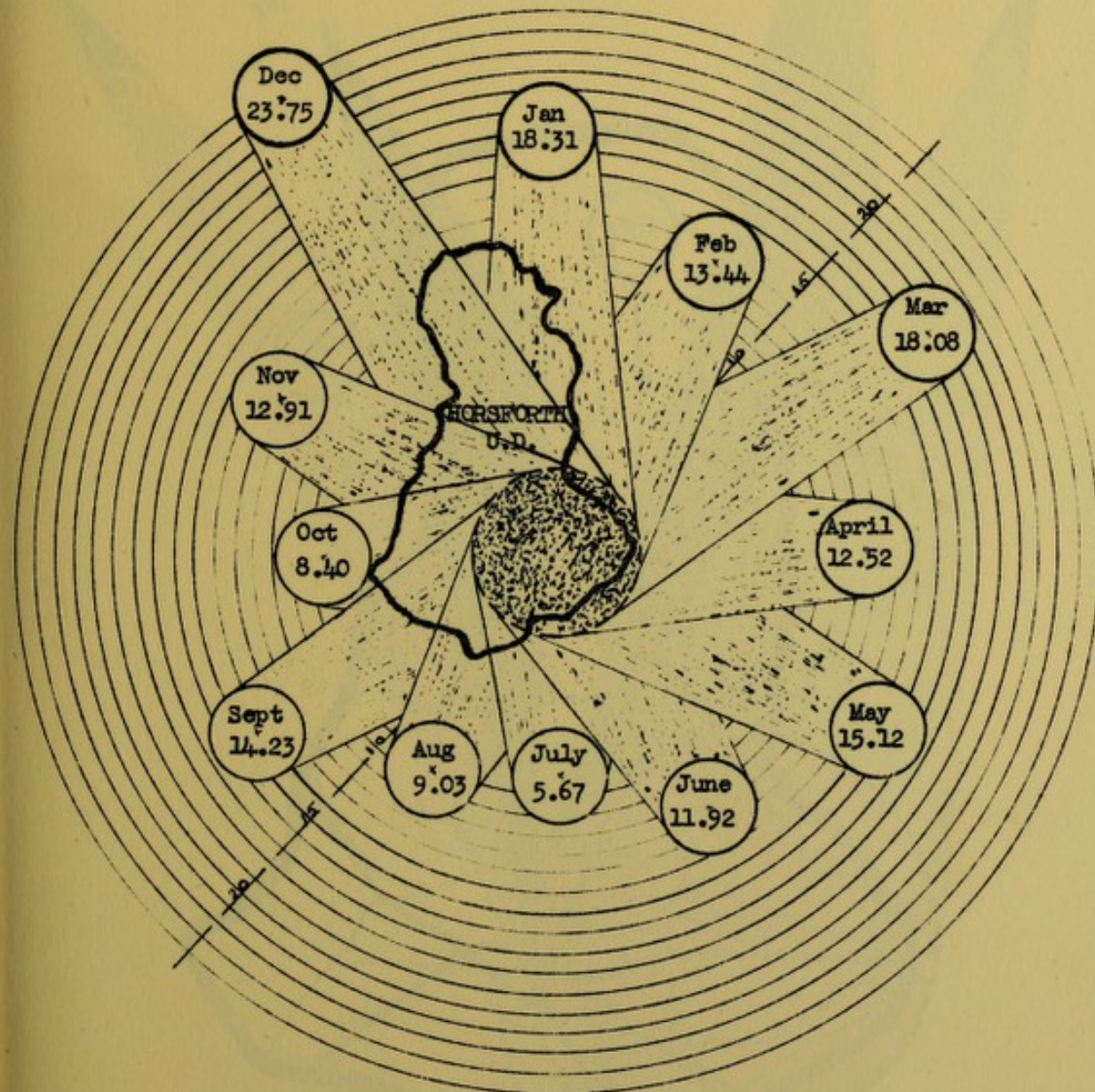
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1931

MONTH	AMOUNT PAID
JANUARY	10.5
FEBRUARY	11.1
MARCH	10.2
APRIL	12.4
MAY	10.7
JUNE	10.0
JULY	10.5
AUGUST	10.0
SEPTEMBER	11.2
OCTOBER	10.1
NOVEMBER	11.2
DECEMBER	10.0
Total	125.7

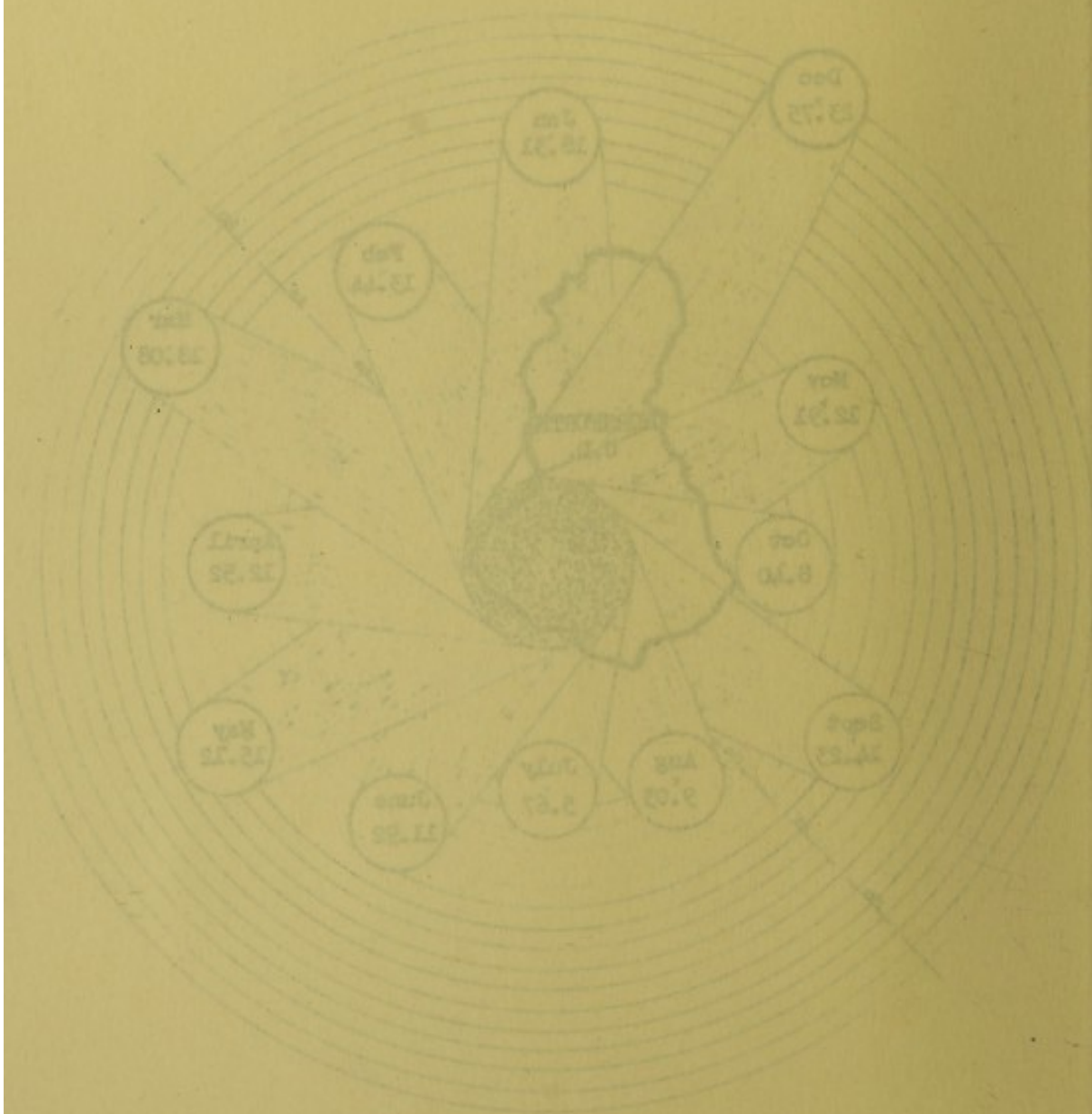
MONTHLY SOOTFALL IN 1955.

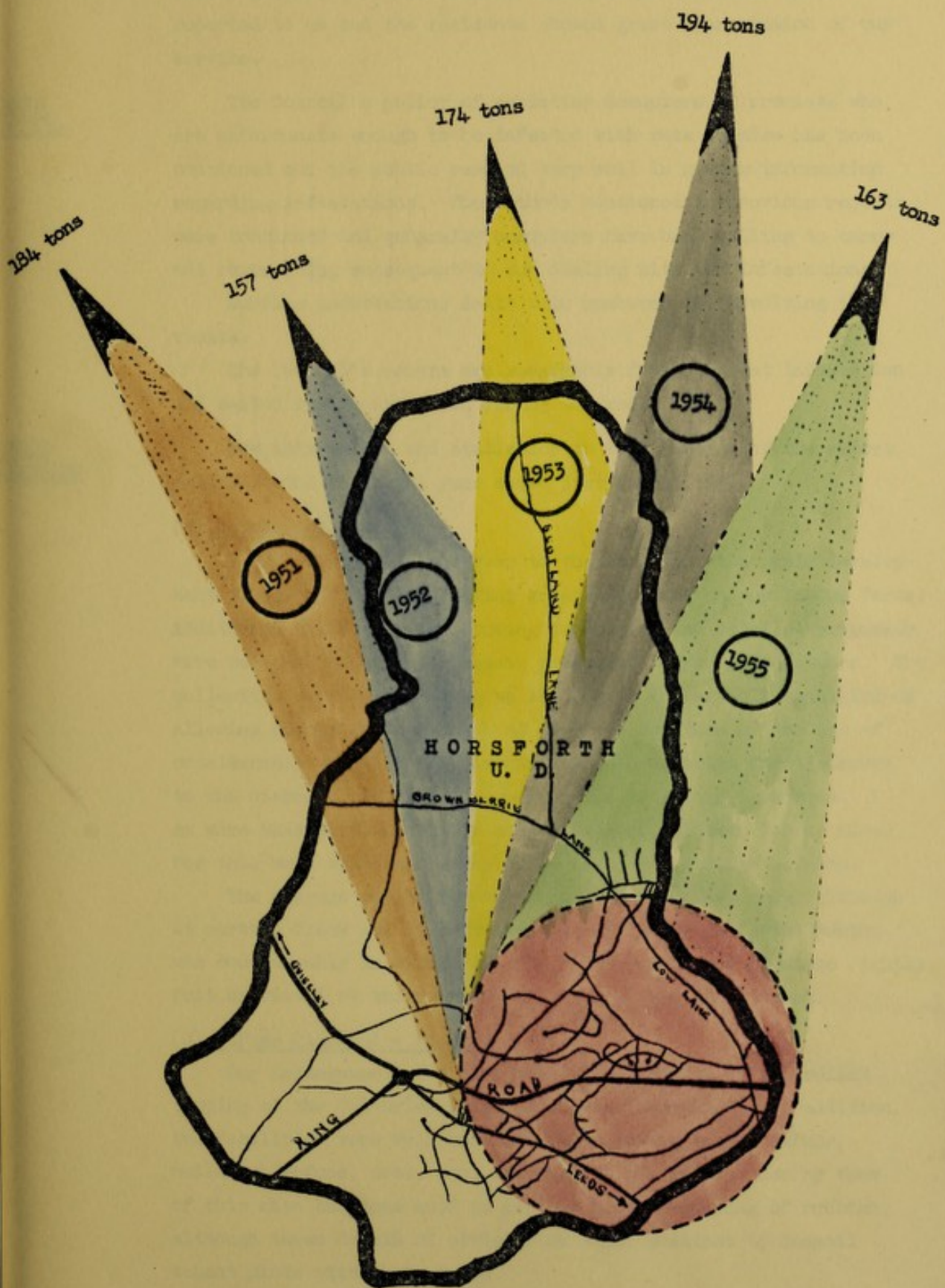
TONS PER SQUARE MILE.



MONTHLY SOOTFALL IN 1952

TONS PER SQUARE MILE





ANNUAL SCOTFALL FOR LAST FIVE YEARS
(TONS PER SQUARE MILE)

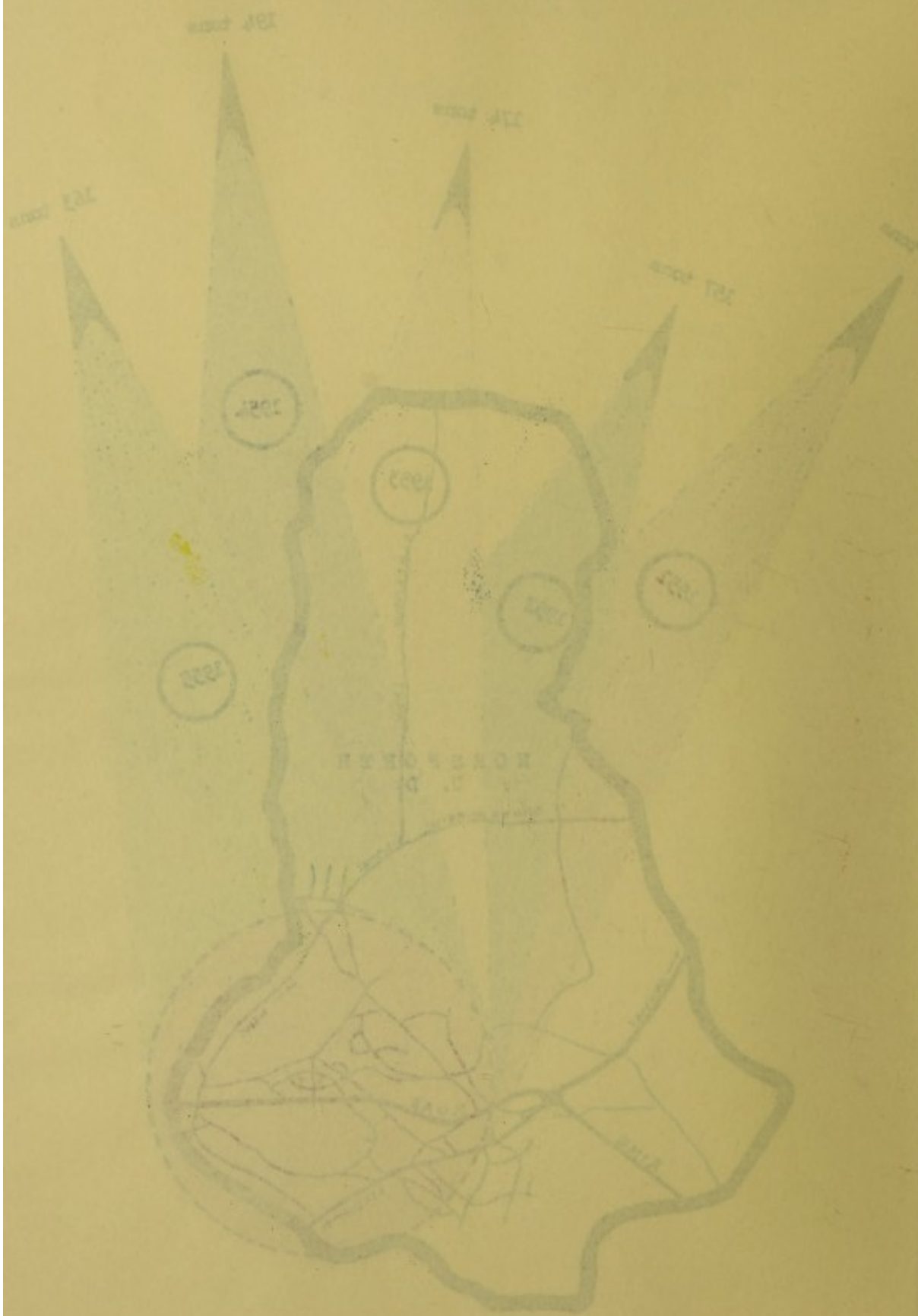


FIGURE 1021
 (SEE DRAWING FOR DIMENSIONS)

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.

Surface infestations dealt with numbered 16, involving 138 visits.

The Council's sewers are remarkably free from rat infestation and called for no attention during the year.

PUBLIC
CLEANING

The information and statistics in this section of the report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1956.

(1) Refuse Collection

I drew attention last year to the fact that the rapid development of the district was making greater demands on our labour force. Additional assistance is becoming imperative and detailed proposals were set out in a special report presented to you in September. The collection service, clinging as it does to the age-old tradition of allowing refuse to accumulate at premises and then by the use of considerable manual effort loading it into vehicles for transport to the disposal plant, is a great waster of labour resources. I am sure that difficulties in maintaining an adequate labour force for this work will eventually drive us to adopt other methods.

The average period between collections was ten days, although at certain times and in certain areas of the township the period was considerably in excess of this and occupiers of premises rightly felt aggrieved at the standard of service that we rendered.

(2) Refuse Disposal - Tipping

Our arrangements for disposing of all refuse by controlled tipping at the Calverley Bridge site were continued. In addition, the facilities were well used by others having garden refuse, builders' refuse, soot, etc., to dispose of, and the use by them of this site has done much to prevent illicit dumping of rubbish, although those devoid of civic pride still continue to despoil vacant plots with their waste.

Our control of tipping arrangements has been vastly improved by the provision of a Fordson Tractor fitted with a Bamford Loader and dozer blade. This machine enables us to strip soil before tipping, level refuse, and cover in a way not possible by manual labour. It's versatility has been noted by other departments and many have

being asked for views and suggestions in dealing with the type of
house guests. The committee action was taken in all cases that were
reported to us and the committee should report disposition of each
case.

The Council's policy of securing opinions of members and
our members should be followed with care in all cases. The
committee and the public would very well in giving information
regarding information. The committee gathered in general reports
very carefully and generally complete have been asked to carry
out reporting members to our dealing with the information.
Business Information (with 100 members) 100

The Council's action and reports are reported to the
and will be reported to the Council.
The information and statistics in the section of the report
relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1937.

(1) General Collection

I have attended last year to the fact that the right develop-
ment of the district and other general matters as our interest
Additional facilities in providing information and detailed programs
were set out in a general report presented to you in 1936. The
collection services, thinking as it does in the general collection of
information to contribute to progress and that of the use of
resources in general effort looking at the various for transport
to the district, as a great source of labor resources. I
am sure that attention is maintained in relation to labor force
for this year will eventually give us to other methods.
The average period between collection and the day, through
at certain times and in certain areas of the district, the
are responsible in cases of this kind, and the collection of general rights
falls outside of the standard collection and is treated.

(2) General Collection - Finance

The arrangements for the collection of all are by contract
right of the district, and are complete. In addition
the facilities were well used in other areas, and the
collection, and, to assist in, and the use of
of this and have been reported about district of
through these points of view, and will continue to
contact with the district.

Our control of shipping arrangements has been greatly improved by
the provision of a general report, which is a general report and
other points. This report enables us to have full control
level control, and more to a very great extent, by general report.
It is generally has been noted by other departments and our own

been the demands for its services, but the growing usefulness of the machine to this department makes it difficult to spare it for other work.

(3) Refuse Disposal - Salvage

The steadily increasing demand for waste paper as a basic raw material in the production of paper board has enabled a further improvement to be made in the rate of waste paper recovered. This section of the service has now far outgrown the position when it could be conveniently carried on in a portion of the garage accommodation and the provision of a properly designed waste paper depot is becoming imperative.

Methods of baling which at present involve the use of two small presses, one hand and one electrically operated, are only keeping up with the amount of paper received, by overtime work in addition to full time day operation. One press of more modern design and of increased capacity could easily deal with our output.

There was an increase in the amount of metals salvaged, but a slight fall in textiles, bottles and jars.

(4) Street Cleansing

The Lewin Sweeper which was due for overhaul in 1955 was replaced by a reconditioned 1950 model of the same make, incorporating a number of improvements. This machine and the Karrier Yorkshire Gully Emptier have worked well, but the continuity of their operation has often been interrupted by a lack of labour.

Our quota of weed spraying was successfully tackled with borrowed apparatus, but later in the year we purchased our own sprayer for emergency use during the water crisis and this will be available for use in subsequent seasons. At the present rate of progress it will be a number of years before weeds in all roads can be regarded as adequately controlled.

(5) Labour

The labour position was not good. During the 281 working days time lost amounted to 64½ man days - of these 198 days were holiday, 385 days due to sickness and 58½ days to other causes. Absences other than holidays accounted for an average of 1½ man days for each working day. Wastage was considerable and in an effort to maintain the establishment of 18 men 33 men were employed for differing periods, while at times there were unfilled vacancies.

Methods of improving this position were dealt with in detail in a special report in September, two particular points being the need for making the work more attractive by the opportunity to increase weekly earnings, and the need for greater mechanisation, especially in disposal and salvage arrangements.

from the demands for its services, but the growing realization of
the need for this department makes it difficult to spare it for
other work.

(2) Future Plans - Review

The steadily increasing demand for waste paper as a basis for
recycled in the production of paper and the resulting increase in
importance to be made in the use of waste paper is obvious. This
position of the service has not only for the past few years but
could be experimentally carried on in a portion of the factory
division and the provision of a separate building for waste paper
is becoming imperative.

Methods of sorting which at present involve the use of the
process, one hand and one electrically operated, are only leading
up with the amount of paper treated, the amount of waste paper
to fill the day operations. The need of more efficient means of
improvement greatly calls for our attention.
There was an increase in the amount of waste paper, but a
slight fall in textiles, bottles and jars.

(3) Waste Disposal

The waste disposal which was the for several years has been
placed by the additional 100 tons of the new waste, necessitating
a number of improvements. This includes the building of a
new building for waste disposal, but the necessity of their operation
has often been interrupted by a lack of labor.
One area of work requiring the immediate attention is
waste disposal, but there is the need to purchase our own
equipment for carrying out the work and this will be
available for use in subsequent seasons. At the present time it
proves it will be a matter of years before work in all fields can
be regarded as completely controlled.

(4) Waste

The labor position was not good. During the 1931 winter days
the loss amounted to 100 men days - of these 700 days were holidays,
for the day to absence and 30 days to other causes. Absence
other than holidays amounted to 20 men days of 12 men days for each
working day. Wastage was considerable but in no effort to maintain
the replacement of 10 men 20 men were required for 100 days
period, while at times there were 100 men days.

Methods of improving this position were being used in detail in
a special report in 1931, but certain points being the basis
for which the work was directed by the opportunity to improve
waste handling, and the need for greater mechanization, especially
in disposal and private arrangements.

(6) Transport

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 1950 Lewin Sprinkler Sweeper Collector
One 1948 Karrier Yorkshire Gully Emptier
Three Salvage Trailers
One 1954 Thames 5 cwt. Van

The older Karrier Bantam is to be replaced during 1956 with a larger capacity vehicle; this replacement has been long overdue. The Council would do well to adopt a regular rota for the replacement of these vehicles.

(7) Costs and Statistics

		<u>Refuse Collection and Disposal</u>	
<u>Expenditure</u>		£	
Wages			6,548
Salvage Bonus			466
Heating and Lighting			61
Rates and Water			53
Licences and Insurances			274
Petrol and Oil			553
Depot Maintenance			57
Protective Clothing			52
Vehicle repairs, tyres, etc.			861
Running expenses of Tractor/Bulldozer			74
Dustbins			213
Calverley Lane Tip			19
Garage equipment			25
Hire of Tractor/Bulldozer			-
Salvage Depot			99
Repairs and Renewals Fund			300
Administration Expenses			3,211
Sinking Fund Contributions			265
Interest on Loans			91
			<hr/>
			13,222
<u>Income</u>		£	£
Sales -			
Dustbins		305	
Scrap Metal		90	
Waste Paper		1,947	
Bottles		2	
Rags		107	
		<hr/>	2,451
Rent - Calverley Lane Tip			1
Transfer - Motor Haulage - Snow Clearing			61
Balance to General Fund			<hr/>
			10,709
			<hr/>
			13,222

The expenditure and income figures are taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Abstract of Accounts

Loads collected	2,322
Weight of material collected (estimated)	5,719 tons
Visits to premises	192,934
Miles covered	17,161
Net cost (excluding Administration Expenses)	£7,498
Cost per ton	£1. 6s. 3d.
Cost per 1,000 premises	£1,381. 12s. 3d.
Cost per 1,000 population	£535. 11s. 5d.
Cost per visit	9d.

Materials Salvaged

T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.		£	s	d
214	1	3	-	Waste Paper	1,947	3	5
8	18	-	9	Textiles	106	11	5
29	6	1	-	Metals	88	14	6
	39	dozen		Bottles and Jars	1	19	-
					<u>£2,144</u>	8	4

Salvage Bonus

Period	Value of Salvaged Materials			Workmen's Share			Council's Share		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1st Quarter	492	15	1	122	6	3	370	8	10
2nd Quarter	562	11	3	125	5	6	437	5	9
3rd Quarter	565	11	10	104	2	2	461	9	8
4th Quarter	492	6	5	113	4	3	379	2	2
TOTALS	£2,113	4	7	£464	18	2	£1,648	6	5

Street Cleansing

<u>Expenditure</u>	£
Wages	1,257
Transfer - Motor Haulage	49
Brushes etc.	87
Licence Duties	88
Insurance	21
Petrol and Oil	248
Repairs and Sundries	253
Repairs and Renewals Fund	500
Sinking Fund Contributions	-
Interest on Loans	-
Administration Expenses	833
Classified Roads - 50% of Expenditure on Street Cleansing	156
	<u>3,492</u>
<u>Income</u>	£
Transfer - Motor Haulage	27
Re-chargeable Works	95
W.R.C.C. - Classified Roads	292
Balance to General Rate Fund	<u>3,078</u>
	<u>3,492</u>

The expenditure and income figures are taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Abstract of Accounts

Loads collected -		
	by street sweeper	289
	by gully emptier	287
	by other vehicles	111
Weight of material collected-		Tons
	by street sweeper	668
	by gully emptier	717
	by other vehicles	277
Miles covered -		
	by street sweeper	1,235
	by gully emptier	2,313
	by other vehicles	1,235

Net cost (excluding Administration Expenses) £2,245

PUBLIC
CONVENIENCES

It is unfortunate that the Council's programme for the provision of new conveniences in various parts of the township should have been curtailed after the provision of the new convenience in King George Road. It is hoped that the programme can be re-started at an early date.

CONCLUSION

In concluding the report I take the opportunity of recording my appreciation of the continued support which the Council have given and of their ready help in dealing with the problems of the year.

To my staff for their continued loyalty and support and to all others who have assisted me I extend my thanks.

E. M. BIRTWISLE.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

Weights included -	
287	By street sweepers
287	By gully empties
441	By other vehicles
Weights of material included -	
287	By street sweepers
287	By gully empties
277	By other vehicles
Kilowatt hours	
1,237	By street sweepers
2,711	By gully empties
1,237	By other vehicles

Net cost (excluding Administration Expenses) - \$1,237

It is recommended that the Council's program for the provision of new conveniences in various parts of the territory should have been carried after the provision of the new conveniences in the above local. It is noted that the program can be extended at an early date.

In concluding the report I take the opportunity of recording my appreciation of the excellent support which the Council have given and of their ready help in dealing with the problem of the year. It is noted that their continued loyalty and support and to all others who have assisted me I extend my thanks.

M. M. BISHOP

Chief Sanitary Inspector

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A P P E N D I X
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APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:-

	Population (Mid 1955)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	31,090	5,323
Horsforth Urban District	14,000	2,706
Aireborough Urban District	27,450	6,856

DIVISIONAL STAFF

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

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

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

Clinic Medical Officers (Part-time)
KATHLEEN B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.
C.W. DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
T.H. ELMER, M.B., Ch.B.
W.W. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B.
N. PYECROFT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
G. TWINHOLL-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.
MISS J.M. FITTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
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
MISS M.W. PEASE, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A. (Cert).

Assistant Health Visitor
MRS. A.L. BLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST HINDS COUNTY COMMITTEE

FIELD HEALTH DIVISION 2

The Division consists of the following Districts:-

Area (in acres)	Population (Mid 1955)	District
2,252	31,000	Friday Bazaar
2,708	44,000	Harlowth Urban District
6,856	17,450	Alexandria Urban District

DIVISIONAL STAFF

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

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

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

District Medical Officers (Part-time)

- KATHERINE S. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.
- G. V. BURKE, M.B., Ch.B.
- T. H. BAKER, M.B., Ch.B.
- W. W. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B.
- M. FRYBURY, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., J.R.C.P.
- G. TAYLOR-ROBINSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officers

- S. MCKENZIE, I.D.S.
- S. TAYLOR, I.D.S.
- I. W. THORNTON, I.D.S.

Superintendent Health Visitor
 Vacant

Health Visitors and School Nurses

- MISS F. I. ADAMS, S.N.S.
- MRS. M. A. WOODING, S.N.S., S.O.M., H.M.P.A., N.V. Cert.
- MISS E. S. CHINE, S.N.S., S.O.M., N.V. Cert.
- MRS. H. DAVIS, S.N.S., S.O.M., N.V. Cert.
- MISS I. KENT, S.N.S., S.O.M., N.V. Cert.
- MISS L. M. PITCHER, S.N.S., S.O.M., N.V. Cert.
- MRS. E. B. GIBSON, S.N.S., S.O.M., N.V. Cert.
- MRS. M. S. WELLS, S.N.S., S.O.M., N.V. Cert.
- MRS. I. WOODS, S.N.S., S.O.M., N.V. Cert.
- MISS A. J. MURPHY, S.N.S., S.O.M., N.V. Cert.
- MRS. M. M. MATHIASON, S.N.S., S.O.M., N.V. Cert.
- MISS E. B. WHITNEY, S.N.S., S.O.M., S.P.S.I., N.V. Cert.

Telephone Visitor

- MISS M. V. TAYLOR, S.N.S., S.O.M., S.P.A. (Cert).

Assistant Health Visitor

- MRS. A. J. HALL, S.N.S., S.O.M. (Part-time).

Midwives

MISS W. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief)
MRS. D. LAURIE, S.C.M.
MISS R. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MISS S. TERPELL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed April, 1955).
MRS. G.M. WOODHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses

MRS. H.M. BURNELL, S.R.N., Queen's Nursing Sister.
MRS. C.M.W. COLVIN, S.R.N. Queen's Nursing Sister. (Appointed August, 1955).
MRS. N.A. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister. (Relief)
(Appointed June, 1955).
MISS M. DYSON, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (Appointed July, 1955).
MISS J.E. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister.
MRS. O.L. LONGLEY, S.R.N. (Resigned May, 1955).
MRS. M. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.
MRS. A.L. PARNHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. D. WARD, S.R.N.
MISS J.E.P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister.
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

Pudsey - MISS E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned June, 1955).
Horsforth - MRS. I. BRADLEY, S.R.N. (Resigned September, 1955).

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

MRS. A.S. LEE.

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

Consultant Ophthalmologist

T.S. SEEVERS, M.B., B.S., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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.

Midwives

MRS W. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.O.M. (Deputy)
MRS D. LAUREN, S.O.M.
MRS E. RICHMOND, S.R.N., S.O.M.
MRS S. TRENKLE, S.R.N., S.O.M. (Appointed April, 1955)
MRS S.M. WOODALL, S.R.N., S.O.M.

Home Nurses

MRS H.E. WHEAT, S.R.N., Queen's Nursing Station.
MRS C.M.W. COLVIN, S.R.N., Queen's Nursing Station. (Appointed August, 1955)
MRS M.A. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.O.M., Queen's Nursing Station. (Deputy)
MRS M. WYNN, S.R.N., S.O.M. (Appointed July, 1955).
MRS J.E. HARRIS, S.R.N., S.O.M., Queen's Nursing Station.
MRS O.A. LAWRENCE, S.R.N. (Deputy, May, 1955).
MRS N. WATTS, S.R.N., S.O.M., Queen's Nursing Station.
MRS A.I. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.O.M.
MRS D. WOOD, S.R.N.
MRS J.M.P. WITHERED, S.R.N., S.O.M., Queen's Nursing Station.
MRS A. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.O.M. (V.E. Home, Dept.) Queen's Nursing Station.
MRS D. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.O.M., Queen's Nursing Station.

Day Nursery Instructors

MRS S. WOOD - MRS S. WOOD, S.R.N., S.O.M. (Deputy June, 1955)
MRS I. WALKER, S.R.N. (Deputy September, 1955)

Hospital Health Social Worker

MRS E. WOOD

Hospital Health Home Teacher

MRS J.A. WOOD

V.D. Social Worker

MRS S.M. BROWN, S.R.N., S.O.M., H.V. Centre

Speech Therapist

MRS A.S. LEE

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

Consultant Ophthalmologist

T.S. SEYMOUR, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.S.

Consultant Anaesthetist

H. WESS JONES, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.L.S.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon

J. WILKINSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

(Provided by Leeds University Department of Pathology)

Pathologist

R.J. TURNER, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Births

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

DISTRICT	DOMICILIARY		INSTITUTIONAL		TOTAL
	LIVE	STILL	LIVE	STILL	
PUDSEY M.B.	107	2	356	11	476
HORSFORTH U.D.	24	-	160	3	187
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	59	1	258	7	325
TOTALS	190	3	774	21	988

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

There are five midwives in the Division one of whom undertakes relief duties.

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

DISTRICT	Attended by County Midwives		Attended by Independent Midwives	
	(Dr. not present)	(Dr. present)	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse
PUDSEY M.B.	106	5	-	-
HORSFORTH U.D.	21	8	-	-
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	55	6	-	-
TOTALS	182	19	-	-

In addition to domiciliary confinements, the midwives also attended 508 cases confined in hospitals and maternity homes who were discharged home before the end of the lying-in period.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. Births

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

DIVISION	DOMICILIARY		HOSPITAL		TOTAL
	LIVE	STILL	LIVE	STILL	
ROBERT N.S.	107	2	356	11	476
ROBERTSON U.D.	21	-	160	3	187
ALBANY U.D.	33	1	232	7	365
TOTAL	190	3	748	21	962

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 30 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

There are five midwives in the Division one of whom undertakes night duties.

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

DIVISION	Attended by County Midwives		Attended by Independent Midwives	
	(Dr. not present)	(Dr. present)	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
ROBERT N.S.	106	2	-	-
ROBERTSON U.D.	21	0	-	-
ALBANY U.D.	33	1	-	-
TOTAL	160	3	-	-

In addition to domiciliary confinements, the midwives also attended 206 cases confined in hospitals and maternity homes who were discharged home before the end of the year in period.

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

Area	Gas and Air only	Pethidine only	Gas and Air and Pethidine
PUDSEY M.B.	34	7	53
HORSFORTH U.D.	10	1	9
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	20	1	23

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 led to a marked reduction in attendances at some of the clinics which continued for some years but now appears to have slowed up.

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

Year	Gas and Air only	Penthrine only	Gas and Air and Penthrine
1925	3	7	23
1926	10	1	9
1927	20	1	23

3. Institutional Confinements

All applications for Regional Hospital Board authority for accommodation for operations are made by the anaesthetist or the patient's own doctor, to the L.M.S. and O.M.S. Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following security houses according to the wishes of the patient:-

- 400 Cabins Security House, Horsford 30 beds
- The General Hospital, Oley 20 beds
- St. Andrew's Security House, Lillay 15 beds

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

Under notice of the discharge of maternity cases from the Security Unit under the control of the L.M.S. and O.M.S. Hospital Management Committee is sent direct to the Divisional Public Health Officer, thus enabling immediate follow up by the midwife or the health visitor, as appropriate, to be arranged.

4. Intra-hospital and Post-hospital Clinics

Under the inspection of the National Health Service anaesthetist care was mainly provided at the anaesthetist's office or local authorities. Now an increasing number of general practitioners are providing anaesthetist care for their booked patients under the authority of the National Health Service Act and some women are seeking a bed in hospital. These factors led to a marked reduction in attendance at some of the clinics which continued for some years but now appears to have slowed up.

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	196	39	829	39
FARSLEY	4	143	2	495	2
CALVERLEY *	1	57	21	176	22
HORSFORTH	2	23	9	68	10
RAWDON	1	27	6	74	6
YEADON	2	38	9	136	9
GUISELEY	4	35	4	156	4

* Combined with Infant Welfare.

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.

It has not yet been found possible to re-commence relaxation sessions at the Pudsey Clinic which ceased in October, 1954. Pudsey patients attend if they desire at Farsley and Calverley. Sessions were commenced at the Guiseley Clinic in February. It is intended to extend these facilities 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
FARSLEY	4	38	181
CALVERLEY	4	45	209
HORSFORTH	4	51	253
GUISELEY *	4	21	148

* Commenced 9. 2. 55.

The following attendance were made during

the year:-

CLINIC	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES	
		post-natal	ante-natal
QUIBBY *	25	4	150
LYNCH	20	2	130
HAYDON	27	6	7
NEWPORTH	25	3	68
CAWSEY *	27	21	170
YARLEY	145	2	105
TOBBY	150	30	80

* Combined with Infant Welfare.

3. Ante-Natal Relaxation Clinics

These clinics, by teaching the mother the positions 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.

It has not yet been found possible to re-organise relaxation sessions at the Family Clinic which ceased in October, 1934. Family patients attend at Patsy and Calverley. Sessions were commenced at the Quibby Clinic in February. It is intended to extend these facilities when possible.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercises Clinics

CLINIC	NO. OF PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED DURING YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ATTENDANCES	
		post-natal	ante-natal
QUIBBY *	21	4	140
HAYDON	21	4	55
CAWSEY	45	4	305
FAMILY	20	4	101

* Combined with Infant Welfare.

In November, 1955, a course of lectures was commenced in ante-natal education for mothers having their first baby. A majority of these mothers have attended the talks and appear to have found them of great benefit.

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. Dental treatment for nursing mothers under the County Scheme extends up to nine months after confinement.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:-

In November, 1935, a course of lectures was
conducted in mid-afternoon for mothers having their
first baby. A majority of these mothers have attended the
talk and appear to have found them of great benefit.

6. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing
mothers to receive properly dental treatment through the County
Dental Clinic either at the County's Dental Clinic, Richardson
Lane, Albany, or from their own dentist. The services of a
private dental practitioner can, however, only be utilized when
the advice given is not responsible to expect the patient to
attend a County Dental Clinic. Under the various all treatment,
including the provision of dentures, is entirely free. Dental
treatment for nursing mothers under the County Scheme extends up
to nine months after confinement.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

7. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendance were made during the year-

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - 1955

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
			1955	1954	1953 - 1950		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	
FUDGEY	8	208	193	153	101	447	2819	258	157	3234
FARSLEY	4	106	102	85	103	290	1467	315	225	2007
CALVERLEY	4	57	58	45	85	188	790	209	241	1240
HORSFORTH	4	141	119	118	97	334	2066	308	354	2728
RAWDON	4	59	51	49	65	165	877	179	224	1280
YEADON	4	73	67	84	73	224	1158	330	121	1609
GUISELEY	4	113	96	80	109	285	1421	371	305	2097
TOTALS	32	757	686	614	633	1933	10598	1970	1627	14195

2. Day Nurseries

Day Nursery accommodation is no longer available in the Division as the County Council closed as from the 1st July Pudsey and as from the 1st October Horsforth Nurseries. The following table shows attendances to the date of closure.

NAME OF DAY NURSERY	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE DURING YEAR	
	0 - 2	2 - 5
PROVIDENCE HOUSE, STANNINGLEY	2	7
SUNNYBANK AVENUE, HORSFORTH	2	6

3. Premature Infants

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

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

There were 74 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 60 survived over 28 days, giving a survival rate of 81% for the Division as compared with 89.7 in 1954.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:-

2. Day Nurseries

Day nursery accommodation is no longer available in the Division as the County Council closed on 1st July 1954 and as from the 1st October 1954. The following table shows attendance to the date of closure.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE DURING YEAR		NAME OF DAY NURSERY
1953-54	10	PROVINCIAL NURSERY
1954-55	10	PROVINCIAL NURSERY

3. Provincial Infants

Special equipment for use in the nursing of premature babies at home is stationed at the Provincial Infants 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 General Infirmary, Birmingham, and arrangements have been made for her to be notified of all premature births in order that she can advise and assist the hospital midwives as to their care.

Provision is made on the notification of birth cards for the birth weight of the infant to be stated, and if it is 5½ lb or less the infant is considered to be premature.

There were 14 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 60 survived over 28 days, giving a survival rate of 85% for the Division as compared with 62% in 1954.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following

table-

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. Five 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:-

Area	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
PUDSEY M.B.	9	2%
HORSFORTH U.D.	5	2.6%
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	8	2.5%

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

This is the first full year of operation of the scheme for the distribution of Welfare Foods since it became the responsibility of the Local Health Authority. The following tables show the availability at Distribution Centres in the Division and quantities taken up.

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 Municipal Public Health Officer and the various voluntary 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. Five 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:-

Area	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
PARISH A.D.	3	2%
WIMBORNE O.D.	5	3.6%
WIMBORNE U.D.	8	2.4%

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

This is the first full year of operation of the scheme for the distribution of Welfare Foods since it became the responsibility of the Local Health Authority. The following table shows the results of the distribution of Welfare Foods in the Division and compares them with the results of the previous year.

Address of Distribution Centre	When Open	
	Day	Time
Child Welfare Centre, St. Lawrence House, Crawshaw Road, Pudsey.	Monday Wednesday Friday Saturday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Child Welfare Centre, "Farfield", Farfield Estate, Farsley.	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Drill Hall, Thornbury Barracks, Thornbury, near Bradford.	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Chapel Street, Calverley.	Wednesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Divisional Public Health Office, The Green, Horsforth.	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Baptist Church, Oxford Road, Guiseley.	Thursday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Town Hall, Yeadon.	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Sunday School, Harrogate Road, Rawdon.	Thursday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Distribution Centres	Tins National Dried Milk	Bottles Cod-Liver Oil	Packets Vitamin A & D Tablets	Bottles Orange Juice
PUDSEY	11,667	3,610	1,427	20,876
HORSFORTH	4,094	1,642	790	9,896
AIREBOROUGH	4,659	2,650	1,041	15,920

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:-

Address of Distribution Centre	Day	When Open
Miss Welfare Centre, 35 Lawrence House, Grosvenor Road, Farnley	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Thursday	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Miss Welfare Centre, "Parkside", Parkside Estate, Farnley	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Will Hall, Thornbury Barracks, Thornbury, near Farnley	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Miss Welfare Centre, Chapel Street, Farnley	Wednesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
National Public Health Office, The Green, Harrogate	Friday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
	Thursday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Miss Welfare Centre, Baptist Church, Farnley Road, Farnley	Thursday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Miss Welfare Centre, Town Hall, Farnley	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Miss Welfare Centre, Methodist Sunday School, Harrogate Road, Farnley	Thursday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Distribution Centres	Time	Medical Dept	Col-liver Oil	Botles	Botles	Botles
HEBURN	11.667	2,610	1,417	20,676		
HEBURN	4,094	1,643	790	2,886		
HEBURN	4,639	2,630	1,081	12,930		

HEALTH VISITING

Factor to 1966 the health visitor was concerned mainly with the welfare of patients and young children under five years, and through this still continues to be an important part of her work, she is now also concerned, as health visitor 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:-

AREA	NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE VISITED DURING YEAR	EXPECTANT MOTHERS		CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE		CHILDREN AGE 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE		CHILDREN AGE 2 BUT UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE		TUBERCULOUS HOUSEHOLDS	OTHER CASES
		First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total Visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits		
PUDSEY M.B.	2758	144	300	436	3290	2181	4005	755	3742		
HORSFORTH U.D.	827	20	29	213	765	342	621	524	1201		
AIRBOROUGH U.D.	1195	33	65	329	1598	1115	1531	924	2919		

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 an increase of 120 on the previous year, and 51 per cent of the cases were aged 65 or over.

The practice continues for increasing use to be made of the home nurses by general practitioners for the giving of injections, and 10,057 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:-

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 an increase of 133 on the previous year, and 21 per cent of the cases were aged 65 or over.

The practice continues for increasing use to be made of the Home Nurses by general practitioners for the giving of injections, and 10,037 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 own 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:-

Type of Case	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	526	224	345	10688	4011	9261
Surgical	198	101	100	3927	1895	1900
Infectious Disease	-	-	2	-	-	13
Tuberculosis	9	10	18	507	543	560
Maternal Complications	5	6	3	57	49	18
Totals	738	341	468	15179	6498	11752
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	336	196	251	8996	4179	7490
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	38	12	29	357	102	219
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	121	41	98	7908	2687	5922

Type of Case	Number of cases attended by Miss Nurses during the year			Number of visits paid by Miss Nurses during the year	
	INDENT	DISCHARGED	A'HEAD	INDENT	REMARKS
Medical	228	22	250	10668	401
Surgical	188	10	198	3927	1895
Infectious Diseases	-	-	2	-	-
Thrombosis	2	10	18	207	243
Maternal Complications	2	6	8	57	43
Totals	420	38	458	15172	6398
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	226	126	351	8986	4173
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	28	15	43	327	102
Patients included in above who have had more than 20 visits during the year	121	41	162	7908	2627

HOME HELP SERVICE

Further expansion of this service took place during the year to meet increased demands. The number of cases provided with a home help during the year increased by 68 as compared with the previous year. The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 66 as compared with 58 at the end of the year 1954.

CASES PROVIDED WITH DOMESTIC HELP DURING YEAR

AREA	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	Tubercu- losis	Chronic sick aged 65+	Chronic sick under 65	Others	Total
PUDSEY M.B.	49	3	132	12	36	232
HORSFORTH U.D.	19	2	73	16	30	140
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	38	10	108	3	38	197
TOTAL CASES:	106	15	313	31	104	569
TOTAL HOURS WORKED:	7485	1391	40734	4767	13988	68365

HOME HELP SERVICE

Further expansion of this service took place during the year to meet increased demands. The number of cases provided with a home help during the year increased by 68 as compared with the previous year. The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 68 as compared with 58 at the end of the year 1954.

CASES PROVIDED WITH DOMESTIC HELP DURING YEAR

AREA	Domestically (including expendent mothers)	Tubercu- losis	Gravido- sick aged 65+	Gravido- sick under 65	Others	Total
FREETOWN S.D.	42	3	132	12	26	215
HEATHWOOD S.D.	19	2	73	16	30	140
ALIBONOUGH S.D.	38	10	108	3	36	195
TOTAL CASES	109	15	213	31	102	569
TOTAL HOME HELPS	109	15	103	47	136	609

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 SERVICES

Miss E. Jack, 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 District, who are under statutory supervision, guardianship or on license 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 Hygiene at Seabor 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 of mentally ill or defective persons.

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

Mrs. Brock, 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 tubercular, and who are living at home, to attend Consultant Clinics in Leeds. The majority of the cases attend the West Leeds Centre, Anley Grove, Scarborough Road, Leeds. Free transport is provided to and from the Centre.

The Daily Attendance 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. Robinson, Divisional Welfare Officer, Bradford.

Mental Deficiency Acts

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on the 1st January, 1956.

	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	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
(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	5	1	5	1	16	4
Over 16 years of age	9	12	7	1	4	6	20	19
Number of Cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an Institution	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	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	5	2	3	2	4	1	12	5
Number of Mental Defectives receiving training:-								
(a) In Occupation Centres								
Under 16 years of age	3	-	4	1	3	1	10	2
Over 16 years of age	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
(b) At home	1	3	2	1	-	1	3	5
II. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY								
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1955								
(i) After marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) While unmarried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Number who have married during 1955	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Particulars of Mental Defectives as on the 1st January, 1956

	MURRAY		BURBONTH		ALIBURGH		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number who have married during 1955	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
After marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
While unmarried	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number who have given birth to children during 1955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At home	1	3	2	1	-	1	3	5
Over 16 years of age	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Under 16 years of age	5	2	3	2	4	1	12	5
Number of Mental Defectives living in:-								
In Residential Centres	3	-	4	1	3	1	10	2
Over 16 years of age	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Under 16 years of age	3	-	4	1	3	1	10	2
Number of Mental Defectives subject to be present "subject to be dealt with" but over whom forms of voluntary supervision is maintained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	2	2	3	2	4	1	12	5
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases included in (b) above awaiting removal to Institution	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	2
Under 16 years of age	2	12	7	1	4	1	20	19
Over 16 years of age	6	2	2	1	2	1	16	4
Number of cases on license (including cases on license transfer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases on license (including cases on license transfer) Under Guardianship	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Over 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 16 years of age	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Number of Associated Mental Defectives found to be subject to be dealt with (a) on license from Institutions	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
Over 16 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 16 years of age	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

A total of 45 cases was dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officer in the Division during 1955 as follows:-

Section 16 Lunacy Act	13
Section 20 " "	4
Section 21 " "	6
Section 1 Mental Treatment Act	11
No action	11

Of the above cases there were 24 aged persons over 65 years of age, 19 of whom had to be removed.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act

A total of 45 cases was dealt with by the Deputy Assistant Director in the Division during 1935 as follows:-

17	.....	Section 16 Lunacy Act
4	.....	" " " " Section 20
6	.....	" " " " Section 21
17	.....	Section 1 Mental Treatment Act
11	.....	No action

Of the above cases there were 24 aged persons over 65 years of age, 17 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, 1955, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date

Age at 31. 12. 55 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1955	1 - 4 1954 - 1951	5 - 9 1950 - 1946	10 - 14 1945 - 1941	Under 15 Total
Last complete course - primary or booster 1951 - 1955					
FUDSEY	30	1182	1713	1252	4177
HORSFORTH	16	531	843	578	1968
AIREBOROUGH	20	738	1407	1096	3261
1950 or earlier					
FUDSEY	-	-	656	995	1651
HORSFORTH	-	-	255	405	660
AIREBOROUGH	-	-	459	689	1148

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND VACCINATION

Statistics of the West Riding County Council as Local Health Authority, and carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special clinics held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

Infant Vaccination

Number of children at 31st December, 1935, who had completed a course of vaccination at any time before that date

Year	1935 - 1936	1936 - 1937	1937 - 1938	1938 - 1939	1939 - 1940	1940 - 1941	Total
Under 15	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
1 - 2	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
3 - 4	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
5 - 6	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
7 - 8	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
9 - 10	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
11 - 12	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
13 - 14	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
15 - 16	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
17 - 18	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
19 - 20	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
21 - 22	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
23 - 24	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
25 - 26	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
27 - 28	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
29 - 30	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
31 - 32	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
33 - 34	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
35 - 36	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
37 - 38	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
39 - 40	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
41 - 42	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
43 - 44	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
45 - 46	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
47 - 48	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
49 - 50	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
51 - 52	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
53 - 54	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
55 - 56	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
57 - 58	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
59 - 60	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
61 - 62	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
63 - 64	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
65 - 66	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
67 - 68	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
69 - 70	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
71 - 72	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
73 - 74	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
75 - 76	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
77 - 78	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
79 - 80	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
81 - 82	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
83 - 84	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
85 - 86	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
87 - 88	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
89 - 90	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
91 - 92	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
93 - 94	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
95 - 96	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
97 - 98	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
99 - 100	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
101 - 102	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
103 - 104	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
105 - 106	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
107 - 108	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
109 - 110	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
111 - 112	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
113 - 114	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
115 - 116	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
117 - 118	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
119 - 120	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
121 - 122	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
123 - 124	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
125 - 126	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
127 - 128	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
129 - 130	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
131 - 132	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
133 - 134	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
135 - 136	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
137 - 138	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
139 - 140	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
141 - 142	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
143 - 144	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
145 - 146	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
147 - 148	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
149 - 150	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
151 - 152	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
153 - 154	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
155 - 156	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
157 - 158	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
159 - 160	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
161 - 162	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
163 - 164	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
165 - 166	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
167 - 168	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
169 - 170	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
171 - 172	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
173 - 174	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
175 - 176	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
177 - 178	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
179 - 180	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
181 - 182	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
183 - 184	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
185 - 186	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
187 - 188	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
189 - 190	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
191 - 192	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
193 - 194	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
195 - 196	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
197 - 198	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935
199 - 200	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1935

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1955

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION	Under							Total
	1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
PUDSEY	189	74	14	2	4	51	4	338
HORSFORTH	105	43	8	2	-	14	2	174
AIREBOROUGH	119	62	1	5	4	31	7	229

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

DURING 1955 AGED	Under							Total
	1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
PUDSEY	-	-	-	-	13	278	187	478
HORSFORTH	-	-	-	-	22	142	77	241
AIREBOROUGH	-	-	-	5	20	219	130	374

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunization in the District (including secondary treatments) during 1952

AGE AT TIME OF FINAL INJECTION	Under					Total
	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	
PRIMARY	183	74	14	2	4	277
SECONDARY	108	43	8	-	2	161
ALTERNATE	112	62	1	2	21	202

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

AGE AT TIME OF SECONDARY INJECTION	Under					Total
	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	
PRIMARY	-	-	-	13	187	200
SECONDARY	-	-	-	22	77	99
ALTERNATE	-	-	2	23	130	155

VACCINATION

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING 1955							
AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION		Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
NUMBER VACCINATED	PUDSEY	255	9	6	4	15	289
	HORSFORTH U.D.	138	2	7	1	4	152
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	145	7	3	10	8	173
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED	PUDSEY	-	-	-	7	42	49
	HORSFORTH U.D.	-	-	2	3	23	28
	AIREBOROUGH U.D.	-	3	1	5	28	37

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING 1955

Total	AGE AT TIME OF VACCINATION				Under 1	AGE AT TIME OF VACCINATION	REVENUE
	15 or over	10 to 14	5 to 9	1 to 4			
289	12	4	8	2	223	FLIGHT	
152	4	1	7	2	138	HOBBOKEN N.D.	
173	8	10	7	7	145	ALBANY N.D.	
49	13	7	-	-	-	PAKET	
58	33	7	2	-	-	HOBBOKEN N.D.	
37	28	2	1	3	-	ALBANY N.D.	

WHOOPIING 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	3	
No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary residents) during 1955.	PUDSEY	1	97	25	2	2	127
	HORSFORTH	-	77	27	3	4	111
	AIREBOROUGH	5	74	37	8	6	130

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNIZATION

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

Under the scheme immunization 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.

Total	AGE AT FINAL IMMUNIZATION					No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunization (including non-residents) during 1952
	2	3	4	5 months to 1 year	Under 6 months	
127	8	2	22	27	1	50
111	4	2	27	77	-	108
120	6	8	37	77	2	120

TUBERCULOSIS

Miss M.W. Pease, Tuberculosis Visitor, 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. Under the agreement reached between the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and the County Council the Chest Physicians employed full-time by the Board undertake on behalf of the County Council certain specified duties in relation to the care, after-care and prevention of tuberculosis.

Sixty-seven tuberculous patients were receiving free extra nourishment at the end of the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination - Contacts

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

B.C.G. Vaccination - 13 year old school children

For the first time B.C.G. Vaccination has been made available to this group of the population as a routine procedure. The group chosen has been the 13 year old school children so that these may be given opportunity of immunisation against tuberculosis before they leave school and come into contact with the mass of the general public.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13 YEAR OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. <u>Acceptances</u>	
(a) No. of 13 year old children on registers at beginning of year	654
(b) No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary... ..	654
(c) No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously..	-
(d) No. of acceptances	441
(e) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (d) to (b) - (c) ...	67.4%
2. <u>Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test</u>	
(a) No. of children tested	407
(b) Result of test (final if two tests used)	
(i) Positive	108
(ii) Negative	280
(iii) Not ascertained ...	19
	Total
	407
(c) Percentage positive, i.e.(b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) ...	<u>28.6</u>
3. <u>Vaccination</u>	
No. vaccinated	280

Mass Radiography

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

TUBERCULOSIS

Miss M.W. Lewis, Tuberculosis Visitor, 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. Under the agreement reached between the Local Medical Officers and the County Council the Chest Physicians assigned full-time by the Board undertake on behalf of the County Council certain specified duties in relation to the care, after-care and prevention of tuberculosis.

Eighty-seven tuberculous patients were receiving free extra maintenance at the end of the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination - Contacts

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

B.C.G. Vaccination - 1 1/2 year old school children

For the first time B.C.G. Vaccination has been made available to this group of the population as a routine procedure. The group chosen has been the 1 1/2 year old school children so that there may be given opportunity of immunisation against tuberculosis before they leave school and come into contact with the mass of the general public.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 1 1/2 YEAR OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. Vaccination	
684	(a) No. of 1 1/2 year old children on registers at beginning of year
634	(b) No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary
-	(c) No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously
441	(d) No. of successes
67.4%	(e) Percentage of successes, i.e. (d) to (b) - (c)
2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test	
407	(a) No. of children tested
	(b) Results of test (final if two tests used)
	(i) Positive 108
	(ii) Negative 280
407	(iii) Not ascertained 19
58.7%	(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (ii) + (iii)
3. Vaccination	
280	No. vaccinated

Mass Radiography

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

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Details of Surveys in the Divisional Area during the year

Survey undertaken at	Number examined	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Tuberculosis		* Other	Total
		Active	Inactive		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Reuben Gaunt & Sons Ltd.	415	3	4	3	10
Borough of Pudsey	2075	5	13	21	39
Menston Hospital, Menston	2002 Patients 290 Staff	17	37	41	95
TOTALS	4882	25	54	65	144

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

<u>Condition</u>	<u>No.</u>
Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues congenital	4
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	3
Bronchiectasis	12
Emphysema	7
Pulmonary fibrosis - non-tuberculous	6
Pneumoconiosis	3
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum	2
Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands - non-tuberculous	1
Pleural thickening of calcification - non-tuberculous	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	19
Miscellaneous	3
Enquiries not completed	4

MASS RADIOACTIVITY

Details of Surveys in the Division Area during the year

Survey Institution or Number assigned	Abnormalities Encountered		Number examined	Survey Institution or Number assigned
	Infective	Other		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
London Heart & Lung Inst.	4	2	412	
Borough of Leyce	13	5	2072	
Manchester Hospital Manchester	27	17	2002 Patients 290 Staff	
TOTAL	52	24	4682	
	62			444

The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:-

No.	Condition
4	Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissue congenital
3	Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs
18	Bronchiectasis
7	Empyema
6	Primary fibrosis - non-tuberculous
3	Parapneumonia
2	Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum
1	Multiple mediastinal and bronchial glands - non-tuberculous
1	Idiopathic thickening of septation - non-tuberculous
19	Localized abnormalities of heart and vessels
3	Miscellaneous
4	Pathology not explained

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	1	-	-
Applications received	16	12	10
Applications cancelled	5	3	5
Cases admitted	12	9	5
On waiting list at end of year	-	-	-

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.	-	16
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.

REGISTRAR GENERAL

General correspondence is provided by the Registrar General, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, in the country in which the patient is domiciled. Each correspondence is intended to provide a full and complete statement for those who require it and is distinct from correspondence provided as a continuation of hospital treatment which is the responsibility of the hospital board.

The following table shows the number of cases which were dealt with during the year:-

At end of year	At beginning of year	Applications received	Applications cancelled	Cases admitted	At end of year
1	1	16	2	12	-
10	15		3	3	2
2	2		3	3	2
-	-		-	-	-

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	Category	No. of beds provided
London Nursing Home, New Street, Warrley, near Leeds.	-	12
Leeds Nursing Home, Upper Lane, Leeds, near Leeds.	-	7
The Bathurst, Oxford Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	10
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Upper Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	10
St. Catherine's Nursing Home, Leeds Road, Horsforth, Leeds.	-	17

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DEPENDENT AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES

The most recent Home for Dependent and Old Persons at Leeds, which is registered under the National Assistance Act, was inspected in conjunction with the Divisional Medical Officer during the year.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN'S HOMES

The Children's Home, Southville, Stanningley, which opened January, 1955, and Crawshaw House, Radcliffe Lane, Pudsey, which opened June, 1955, are visited monthly by a medical officer and there is a bi-annual full scale inspection. Accommodation at Crawshaw House is for 7 boys and 5 girls, and at Southville for 7 boys and 9 girls.

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	38
Pudsey Borough Council	12
Horsforth Urban District Council ...	12
Aireborough Urban District Council ...	5

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

Entrants to Training Colleges	46
Entrants to Teaching Profession	6

GENERAL INFORMATION ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

The Children's Home, Knoxville, Tennessee, which opened January, 1925, and the other Home, Nashville, Tennessee, which opened June, 1925, are visited monthly by a medical officer and there is a 24-hour full scale hospital. Accommodation at Children's Home is for 7 boys and 5 girls, and at Nashville for 7 boys and 5 girls.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Medical Examinations of Staff of Local Authorities for Specimen
 Diseases, etc.

West Riding County Council	38
Leeds Borough Council	12
West Yorkshire Urban District Council	12
Alfredburgh Urban District Council	2

Medical Examinations of Students in Courses of Training for
 Teaching and in the Teaching Profession

Students in Training Colleges	46
Students in Teaching Profession	6

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1955

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups

Entrants	1063
7 - 8 year group	1221
Last year primary group	-
First year secondary group	814
Last year secondary group	580
Other periodic	182
Total	<u>3860</u>

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	958
Number of Re-inspections	<u>289</u>
Total	<u>1247</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	30	59	87
7 - 8 year group	66	36	100
Last year primary	-	-	-
First year secondary	53	14	67
Last year secondary	22	17	38
Other periodic	2	56	48
TOTAL	173	182	340

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932

HEAVILY MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of inspections in the prescribed groups

Insults	102
7 - 8 year group	121
Last year primary group	-
First year secondary group	61
Last year secondary group	56
Other defective	182
Total	360

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	28
Number of Re-inspections	28
Total	56

NUMBER OF HEAVILY MEDICAL INSPECTIONS FOUND AT HEAVILY MEDICAL INSPECTIONS TO REVEAL DEFECTS (EXCLUDING SPECIAL DEFECTS AND RE-INSPECTIONS WITH VISION)

Group	For defective vision (excluding defects)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Returns of Defects	Total individuals with defects
Insults	30	59	87
7 - 8 year group	66	36	100
Last year primary	-	-	-
First year secondary	23	14	67
Last year secondary	28	17	76
Other defective	2	26	48
TOTAL	173	182	350

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requir- ing treat- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	1	13	-	3
Eyes				
a. Vision	173	313	32	35
b. Squint	5	33	4	6
c. Other	5	4	-	-
Ears				
a. Hearing	10	28	1	7
b. Otitis Media	-	6	-	1
c. Other	-	-	-	2
Nose or throat	67	136	15	22
Speech	58	11	15	3
Cervical glands	1	5	-	1
Heart and circulation	7	40	4	7
Lungs	1	23	-	6
Developmental				
a. Hernia	1	2	-	1
b. Other	-	24	-	3
Orthopaedic				
a. Posture	10	21	3	7
b. Flat foot	8	19	1	2
c. Other	4	62	1	9
Nervous system				
a. Epilepsy	2	19	-	6
b. Other	1	10	-	2
Psychological				
a. Development	-	3	-	2
b. Stability	-	5	-	2
Other	1	17	2	11

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	1063	451	42½%	585	55%	27	2½%
7 - 8 year group	1221	551	45%	663	54½%	7	½%
Last year primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First year secondary	814	430	53%	378	46%	6	1%
Last year secondary	580	323	56%	249	43%	8	1%
Other periodic	182	52	28½%	129	71%	1	½%
TOTALS	3860	1807	47%	2004	52%	49	1%

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurse or other authorized persons	24,285
(ii) Total number of <u>individual</u> pupils found to be infested	329
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	1
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	-

CLASSIFICATION BY THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS REPORTED

AGE GROUPS	NUMBER OF PUPILS DETACHED	A (GOOD)			B (FAIR)			C (POOR)			
		NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Under 5 years	100	48	48%	28	28%	24	24%	2	2%	2	2%
5 Year Group	121	51	42%	40	33%	28	23%	2	2%	2	2%
6 Year Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Year	84	40	48%	28	33%	16	19%	2	2%	2	2%
8 Year	200	93	47%	68	34%	39	19%	2	1%	2	1%
9 Year	131	52	39%	38	29%	41	31%	2	1%	2	1%
TOTAL	280	107	38%	107	38%	63	22%	10	4%	13	5%

EXPLANATION WITH VERBALS

- (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school name or other authorized persons. 2,282
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be detected. 200
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom clearing orders were issued (Section 24 (2) Education Act, 1904).
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom clearing orders were issued (Section 24 (2) Education Act, 1904).

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1955

(a) Skin -		
Ringworm - Scalp -		-
Body -		-
Scabies		1
Impetigo		36
Other skin diseases		126
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)		8
Ear Nose and Throat Defects		23
Miscellaneous (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc).		294
	TOTAL	<u>488</u>
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic		1242

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

No. of sessions held during year	29
No. of cases dealt with Errors of refraction (including squint)	557
Other conditions	3
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	333

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	10	
No. of individual patients seen	32	51
Total number of attendances	52	67
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	13	34
Total number of attendances	151	313

ALBANY COUNTY REPORT

Number of patients treated, or under treatment during the year 1977

(a) 31st -

1	Diagnosis - Brain
1	Body
1	Brain
26	Spinal
128	Other (Meningitis)
156	The Diseases (Central and other, but excluding errors of transcription and omissions)
156	For those who have been treated
156	Excluded (e.g., Meningitis, Tuberculosis, etc.)
156	TOTAL

(b) Total number of admissions at Albany County Hospital during

156	No. of patients treated during year
156	No. of cases (including omissions)
156	Other admissions
156	No. of patients for whom classes were prescribed

GENERAL SUMMARY

156	Total number of admissions
156	Total number of patients treated at Albany County Hospital (including omissions)
156	Total number of patients treated at Albany County Hospital (including omissions)
156	Total number of patients treated at Albany County Hospital (including omissions)
156	Total number of patients treated at Albany County Hospital (including omissions)

EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year		11
No. of individual children	4	105
No. of above		
(a) referred for operative treatment	3	55
(b) who obtained operative treatment	4	59
(c) treated at school clinics	-	2
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	5	144

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC

No. of sessions held during the year		19
No. of individual patients seen (including cases continuing from previous year)	13	49
Total No. of attendances at clinic	14	53

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	4	2	6
No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year	4	3	7
Total number of cases seen during year	8	5	13
Total number of attendances made during the year for -			
(a) individual interview	33	13	46
(b) group therapy	-	1	1
No. of cases recommended for residential treatment in -			
Hostel for Maladjusted Children	2	-	2
Types of problem for which cases were referred to Child Guidance Clinic -			
(a) Behaviour	8	4	12
(b) Nervous problems	-	1	1

THE YEAR AND QUARTER DURING

Year	Quarter	No. of patients held during the year	No. of individual patients	No. of above	(a) referred for operative treatment	(b) who obtained operative treatment	(c) treated at school clinics	Total number of attendances at operating clinic
1907	4	107	4	3	3	4	5	144

PREVIOUS YEAR

Year	Quarter	No. of patients held during the year	No. of individual patients seen (including those continuing from previous year)	Total No. of attendances at clinic
1906	4	107	13	14

CHILD SURGERY CLINIC

Year	Quarter	Age	No. of new cases seen during year	No. of cases continuing attendance from previous year	Total number of cases seen during year	Total number of attendances seen during the year for	(a) individual patients	(b) group therapy	No. of cases recommended for residential treatment in -	Noted for Hospital Clinics	Type of patients for which cases were referred to this hospital clinic -	(a) following	(b) various problems
1907	4	4	5	7	12	13	13	1	2	2	12	12	1

SPEECH THERAPY

1. Total number of sessions held during year	336
2. (a) No. of new cases treated during year	49
(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	48
(c) Total No. of cases treated (a + b)	97
3. No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	13
4. No. of visits made to schools	18
5. No. of home visits	1

Analysis of cases treated during year

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1. Stammering	14	3
2. Defects of articulation:-		
(a) Dyslalia	18	11
(b) Sigmatism	6	7
(c) Rhinolalia, due to:-		
(i) Cleft Palate	2	-
(ii) Nasal obstruction	-	2
(d) Dysarthria	-	1
3. Aphasia	1	-
4. Defective speech due to -		
(i) Educational subnormality	6	7
(ii) Deafness	-	-
5. Retarded speech development	8	4
6. Dysphonia	2	2
7. Other Defects	3	-

Analysis of cases discharged

No. of children discharged during year:-

1. Speech normal	12	3
2. Speech improved	-	1
3. Unsuitable for treatment	-	-
4. Non-co-operation	-	1
5. Left school	1	1
6. Left district	3	-
7. Other reasons (specify)		
Non-attendance	1	-
Admitted to Special School	1	-

TABLE III

100	Total number of sessions held during year
69	(a) No. of new cases treated during year
48	(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year
27	(c) Total No. of cases treated (a + b)
12	No. of cases requiring treatment at end of year
18	No. of visits made to schools
7	No. of home visits

Analysis of cases treated during year

Cases	Sex	
3	12	1. Stammering
		2. Defects of articulation:-
11	18	(a) Dyslalia
7	6	(b) Dyslogia
		(c) Dysphasia, due to:-
-	2	(1) Brain Lesions
2	-	(2) Nasal obstruction
1	-	(3) Spasms
-	1	3. Aphasia
		4. Defective speech due to:-
7	6	(1) Mental subnormality
-	-	(2) Deafness
4	8	5. Retarded speech development
2	1	6. Dyspraxia
-	3	7. Other Defects

Analysis of cases referred

Sex	No. of children diagnosed during year:-
12	1. Speech normal
-	2. Speech improved
-	3. Suitable for treatment
-	4. Non-operative
7	5. Left school
3	6. Left hospital
-	7. Other reasons (specify)
1	8. In attendance
1	Admitted to Special School

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINICS

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year		185
No. of children treated	27	82
Total No. of attendances	593	1531

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. 195 children were medically examined for this purpose during the year, as compared with 109 in 1954.

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

DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected	6777
No. of children found to require treatment	5373
No. of children treated	2895
No. of attendances for treatment	6180
No. of extractions - temporary teeth	2499
- permanent teeth	468
No. of general anaesthetics	795
No. of fillings - temporary teeth	162
- permanent teeth	3892
No. of other treatments	
- temporary teeth	318
- permanent teeth	1646

WEST-VIRGINIA LIGHT GUARDS

School children	Pre-school children	No. of missions held during the year	No. of children treated	Total No. of attendances
107	23	82	121	233

YOUTH RECREATION SERVICE

Very close co-operation is maintained with the Youth Recreation Service 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 the Youth Recreation Service to be present at the Youth Recreation Officer's interviews with the parents of these children.

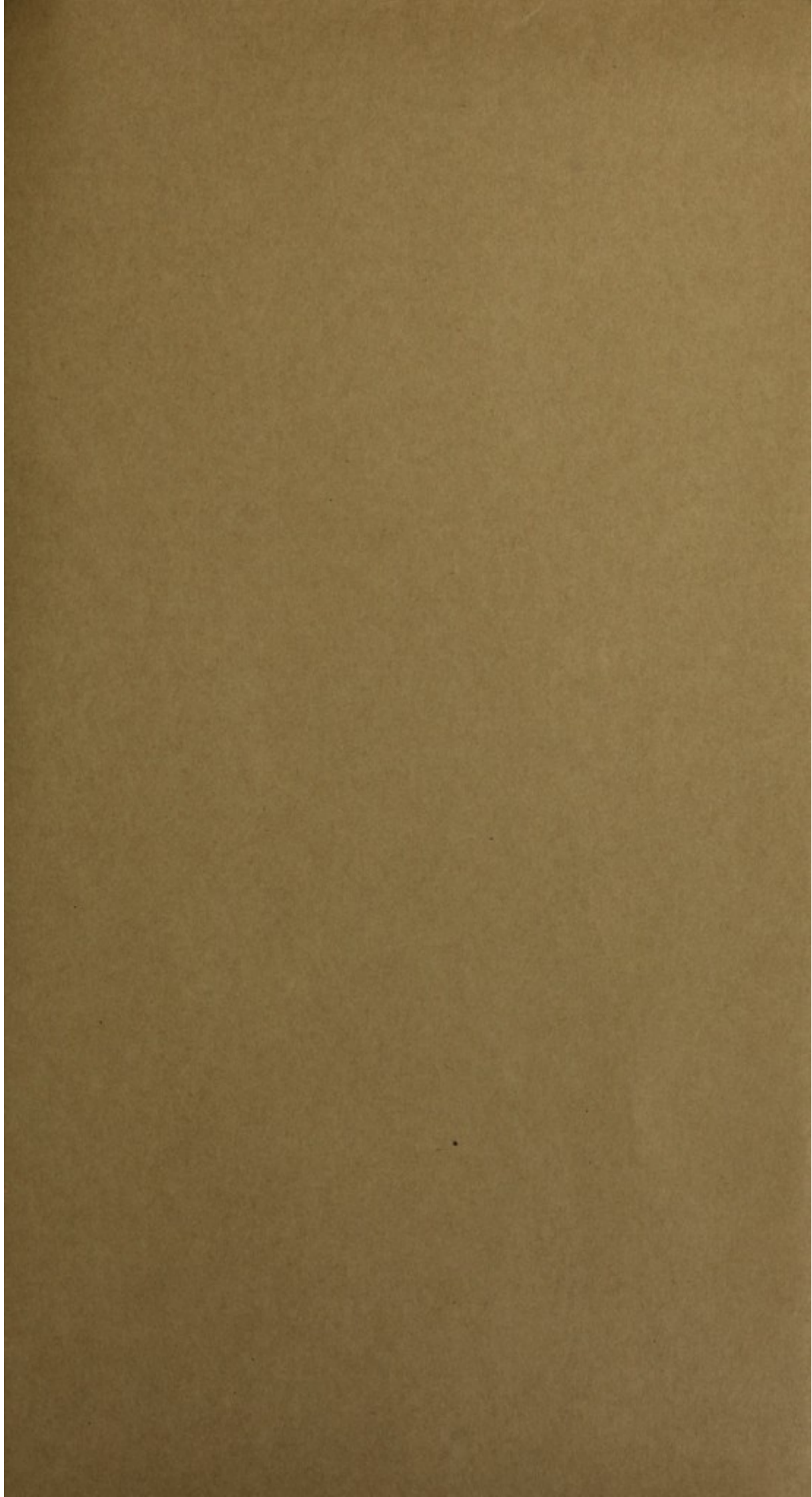
EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The County Council's Bylaws 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 entered 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 his unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. 122 children were medically examined for this purpose during the year, as compared with 109 in 1934.

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

DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

6777	No. of children inspected
5073	No. of children found to require treatment
2885	No. of children treated
6180	No. of attendances for treatment
2899	No. of extractions - temporary teeth
468	- permanent teeth
707	No. of general anaesthetics
162	No. of fillings - temporary teeth
2092	- permanent teeth
	No. of other treatments
78	- temporary teeth
166	- permanent teeth



100