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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1958



HORSFORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 5 8

HEALTH COMMITTEE

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1913

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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S.W. STEMP (Assistant Senior Clerk)
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2 part-time clerks

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MISS D.L. MOXON

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Medical Officer of Health
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Deputy Medical Officer of Health
WILSON M. MITCHELL, M.B., D.P.H.

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S.I.S.I.S., West and other towns

Assistant Public Health Inspector
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(S.I.S.I.S.)

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2 part-time clerks

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MISS D.L. MANN

Divisional Public Health Office
The Green
HORSFORTH

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Horsforth during 1958.

There was a slight fall in the population as estimated by the Registrar General, notwithstanding the fact that there was a natural increase of 64. I commented last year that the rise in population was no doubt due to the presence of a large number of Anglo-Egyptian refugees in Greenbanks Hostel, and no doubt this fall is due to their departure.

The birth rate continues below the average for England and Wales, and the death rate is almost identical with the national figure. One highly pleasing fact is the exceedingly low infantile mortality, only two of the 230 babies dying during their first year, and there was also a marked fall in the number of stillbirths.

The general incidence of disease was about the average of recent years, apart from the rise due to the influenza epidemic last year. So far as notifiable infectious disease is concerned, there was a record low report, with not a single case of whooping cough reported for the first time since the disease became notifiable. There can be little doubt that the schemes for the protection of children against the serious infections of childhood by inoculation have contributed in very large measure to this state of affairs, and that despite the fact that some people compare the modern infant to a pincushion the small inconvenience is well worth while.

The major administrative change of the year was the completion of the amalgamation of the West Riding Health Divisions Nos. 5 and 6 with the closure of the Otley Office, and the transfer of the staff to Horsforth. The details of the services provided in the new Division are given in an Appendix to this report, and show the wide variety and extent of the personal health services provided by the County Health Authority in the area.

Mr Birtwisle, your Chief Public Health Inspector, has given a very full report on the Sanitary Services, and environmental conditions affecting the health of the District on which I do not wish to comment. I would like to thank him for his co-operation and assistance during the year.

I would like to express my thanks also to Dr Mitchell who has deputised for me from time to time during the year, and to the other officers of the Council. The constant interest and support of you, Madam Chairman, and of the Members of the Committee and the Council have been a great help to me, and I would thank you sincerely. I regret the very serious delay in presenting this report to you, but hope that you will find it none the less helpful and interesting.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

A. TELFORD BURN

Medical Officer of Health

Department of Health
The Tower
Birmingham

Major Galt, London and Glasgow

I have the honor to present to you in report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Heston during 1935.

There was a slight fall in the population as estimated by the Registrar General, notwithstanding the fact that there was a natural increase of 44. I commented last year that the rise in population was no doubt due to the presence of a large number of Anglo-Egyptian soldiers in Grenadier House, and no doubt this fall is due to their departure.

The birth rate continues below the average for England and Wales and the death rate is almost identical with the national average. One highly pleasing fact is the continuing fall in infant mortality, only two of the 100 babies being born last year, and there was also a marked fall in the number of still-

The general incidence of disease was lower than average of recent years, apart from the rise in the infectious diseases. So far as notifiable infectious diseases are concerned, there was a record low report, with the exception of whooping cough reported for the first time since 1925.

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The Registrar General's report for the year was the completion of the organization of the Health District Division No. 5 with the closure of the City Division and the transfer of the staff to Heston. The details of the various services in the new Division are given in an Appendix to this report, and show the variety and extent of the general health services provided by the County Health Authority in the area.

Mr. Galt, your Health District Health Officer, has given a very full report on the Health District, and I am sure that you will find it of great interest. I do not wish to comment, I would like to thank you for the co-operation and assistance during the year.

I would like to express my thanks also to Mr. Galt who has deputized for me from time to time during the year, and to the other officers of the Council. The constant interest and support of you, Major Galt, and of the members of the Committee and the Council have been a great help to me, and I would thank you sincerely. I regret the very serious delay in presenting this report to you, but hope that you will find it some what helpful and interesting.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
A. THORNTON

SECTION I

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the District (acres)	2,706
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate)	14,930
Number of inhabited houses	5,282
Rateable value	£153,982
Income of a penny rate	£550

The district is divided into five wards

VITAL STATISTICS

There were 230 live births (120 males, 110 females) to mothers normally resident in the Urban District during the year, of whom 5 were illegitimate. This was only slightly more than last year, and there was a fractional rise in the birth rate to 15.4 per thousand of the population. This was well below the rate for England and Wales which was 16.4 per thousand. In addition there were 5 stillbirths all of which were legitimate, as compared with 9 last year. The stillbirth rate was 21.3 per thousand total (live and still) births which was just below the national figure.

Only 2 infants died before reaching their first birthday as compared with 8 last year, giving the low infantile mortality rate of 8.7 per thousand live births.

The perinatal mortality rate, that is the proportion of children stillborn, or dying during the first week of life, was 25.5 per thousand total births or less than half of last year's figure, and is a very satisfactory state of affairs. It must be remembered however that with such a relatively few births, the death of one child can make a difference of over 4 per thousand in this rate.

There were no maternal deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

166 residents of the district died during the year (93 males 73 females). This was almost the same as last year, and the death rate per thousand of the population remains at 11.1. When adjusted for comparison with other districts the rate rises to 11.8 which is only fractionally above the rate for England and Wales. I have again prepared a table showing the cause of death at various ages, from which it will be seen that heart disease was the commonest cause of death in men, accounting for one death in three, while cerebral haemorrhage and thrombosis was commonest in women. Cancer was the second commonest cause in men, with the lungs as the most frequent individual site and heart disease took second place in women. In both sexes chest infections, pneumonia and bronchitis came third in the list of causes of death. So far as age at death is concerned, it is notable that out of the 73 female deaths no fewer than 65 occurred at ages over 65 years, while 38 of the male deaths had occurred before this age was reached, and 55 afterwards. This comparative longevity in women has to be taken into account both in the provision of housing, and in connection with other services for elderly persons.

SECTION I

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the District (square miles)	1,100
Population (Census Bureau estimate) 1910	14,500
Number of inhabited houses	2,500
Female ratio	50%
Income of a family	1,000

The district is divided into five wards.

VITAL STATISTICS

There were 130 live births (125 males, 5 females) in the district during the year, of which 2 were illegitimate. This was only slightly more than last year, and there was a fractional rise in the birth rate to 12.5 per thousand of the population. This was well below the rate for England and Wales which was 16.4 per thousand. In addition there were 2 stillbirths all of which were legitimate, as compared with 5 last year. The stillbirth rate was 2.4 per thousand total (live and still) births which was just below the national figure.

Only 4 infants died before reaching their first birthday as compared with 5 last year, giving the low infant mortality rate of 3.7 per thousand live births.

The general mortality rate, that is the proportion of children stillborn, or dying during the first week of life, was 23.5 per thousand total births or less than half of last year's figure, and is a very satisfactory state of affairs. It must be remembered however that with such a relatively low birth rate the death of one child out of every 4000 is a very serious loss.

There were no infant deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

The statistics of the district for the year (1910) show (1) a death rate per thousand of the population of 11.1, which is only for comparison with other districts the rate was 11.5 which is only fractionally above the rate for England and Wales. I have also prepared a table showing the cause of death of various ages, from which it will be seen that heart disease was the commonest cause of death in men, accounting for one death in three, while cerebral hemorrhage and pneumonia were commonest in women. Cancer was the second commonest cause in men, with the lungs as the most frequent individual site and heart disease took second place in women. In both sexes death from pneumonia was the second most frequent cause of death. In fact as age advanced it is notable that out of the 25 female deaths in 1910 15 occurred of ages over 45 years, while 18 of the male deaths had occurred before this age was reached, and 15 of the female deaths occurred before this age was reached. It is interesting to note that the five female deaths in 1910 were all in persons of average, and in comparison with other districts the slightly persons.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live births legitimate	116	109	225
illegitimate	4	1	5
Total:	<u>120</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>230</u>
Live birth rate (crude) per thousand population			15.4
" " " (adjusted) " " "			15.5
(comparability factor)			1.01
Still-births (all legitimate)	1	4	5
Still-birth rate per thousand total (live and still) births			21.3
Total births (live and still)	121	114	235
Infant Deaths (all legitimate)	1	1	2
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births			8.7
legitimate			8.9
illegitimate			nil
Neonatal mortality rate per thousand live births			4.35
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			2.1%
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			nil
Deaths all causes	93	73	166
Death rate per thousand population (crude)			11.1
(adjusted)			11.8
(comparability factor)			1.06

REPORT ON THE STATE

Total	White	Colored	
235	100	135	Live births (white) per thousand population
2	1	1	(adjusted) "
237	101	136	(organically factor)
Total			
124			Still-births (all legitimate)
123			Still-birth rate per thousand total (live and still) births
120			Total births (live and still)
1	1	1	Infant mortality rate per thousand live births
8.7			Legitimate
8.9			Illegitimate
11.1			Adjusted mortality rate per thousand live births
11.7			Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births
11.1			Infant mortality rate (including abortion)
100	75	25	Deaths all causes
11.1			Death rate per thousand population (white)
11.1			(adjusted)
11.1			(organically factor)

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

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	15.4	16.3	16.7	
Adjusted \emptyset	15.6	16.4	16.9	16.4
DEATH RATES:				
All causes (Crude)	11.1	12.8	11.9	
All causes (adjusted) \emptyset	11.8	13.3	13.0	11.7
Infective and parasitic disease *	0.07	0.04	0.05	**
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.09
Other forms of tuberculosis	Nil	0.01	0.01	0.01
Respiratory disease \neq	1.88	1.40	1.33	**
Cancer \neq	1.88	2.11	1.97	2.12
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1.81	2.13	1.93	**
Heart and circulatory disease	3.75	5.00	4.59	**
INFANT MORTALITY:				
(Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	8.7	23.2	24.4	22.5
MATERNAL MORTALITY:				
	Nil	0.41	0.43	0.43

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

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

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

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

Figures not available.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures

England and Wales (Provisional Figures)	West Riding County	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	Urban Districts of Bradford	
16.4	16.7	16.3	15.4	IRTH RATE: Unadjusted
	16.9	16.4	15.6	Adjusted
11.7	11.3	11.8	11.1	IMMIGRATION: All causes (Crude)
	12.0	12.3	11.8	All causes (adjusted) B
0.08	0.08	0.04	0.07	Infective and parasitic diseases A
0.08	0.08	0.09	0.13	Tuberculosis of respiratory system
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	Other forms of tuberculosis
0.01	1.11	1.10	1.58	Diarrhoea
2.12	1.37	2.11	1.88	Respiratory diseases C
0.01	1.33	2.13	1.81	Various lesions of nervous system
0.01	4.30	5.00	3.70	Heart and circulatory diseases
0.01				INFANT MORTALITY: (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
0.43	0.43	0.41	0.1	NATURAL MORTALITY:

Birth and Death Rates as adjusted by age composition for the population factors alive for the different ages and sex distribution of the population in different areas and are used for comparing birth and death rates with those in other areas.

Adjusted death rate from specific diseases, respiratory, circulatory, infectious, parasitic, acute, chronic, and other diseases.

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

Deaths rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.

Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS AGES

Cause	0-1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Respiratory tuberculosis												1						1			1	1	
Syphilitic diseases																		1				-	1
Malignant neoplasm																							
stomach												2			1	2	2					4	3
lung, bronchus											1	3			1							5	-
breast																		1				-	1
uterus																1						-	1
other sites											1	1	1		5	1	2	3				9	5
Leukaemia and aleukaemia				1																		1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system										1			1	2	5	4	10	1	3			8	19
Coronary disease angina												1	6	1	9	3	6	4				21	9
Hypertension with heart disease										2				1			2					3	2
Other heart disease										1	2			2	5	1	1					6	6
Other circulatory disease											1			1		2	3		1			3	5
Influenza				1												2						3	-
Pneumonia												1		1	1		3		1			2	5
Bronchitis										2	4			2	2	1	3		1			9	6
Other respiratory disease		1										1					1					1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum															1	1	1					1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis																			1			1	-
Congenital malformations	1					1											1					3	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases											1	1	1	1	1	1	3					6	3
Motor vehicle accidents											1											1	-
Other accidents											1	1		1	1		1					3	2
Suicide															1							1	-
Homicide and operations of war																1						1	-
All causes:	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	11	4	23	3	28	22	25	37	2	6	93	73	

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	4 - 6 months	7 - 9 months	10 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital malformations	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory infection	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
All Causes:	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2

Вид работ	№	К-1	К-2	К-3	К-4	К-5	К-6	К-7	К-8	К-9	К-10	Итого
Всего	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
в том числе:												
задание № 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
задание № 2												
задание № 3												

Итого работ

Сумма в руб.

Итого
в руб.
в % к смете

10 - 01

0 - 5

0 - 4

0 - 1

Итого
в руб.
в % к смете

1 - 1

1 - 3

1 - 1

Итого

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Local Authority Health Services

The services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the Mental Deficiency and Mental Treatment Acts within the District are provided by the West Riding County Council, and meet the local requirements adequately. Details of the work of the services in the County Health Division No.5 are given as an appendix to the report, and the County Ambulance Service operates from the Guiseley Depot.

Laboratory Services

Bacteriological examinations are provided through the Public Health Laboratory Service at Bradford and Wakefield.

Chemical analysis of water, milk, foodstuffs etc. is carried out by Messrs Richardson & Jaffe, Bradford.

Hospital Services

General hospital services are available together with special services at Leeds General Infirmary and the General Hospital, Otley.

Geriatric cases are admitted through the General Hospital, Otley, to Middleton Hospital, Ilkley.

Maternity services are available at the general practitioner maternity unit at Four Gables, Clarence Road, Horsforth, and for special or complicated cases at the Leeds Maternity Hospital. Flying squad services are available from this latter hospital.

Infectious diseases requiring hospital treatment are admitted to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

No action was necessary during the year under this section, which together with the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1950, provides for application to the courts for the removal of persons suffering from grave chronic illness, or being aged, infirm or physically handicapped and living in insanitary conditions, and who are not able to devote to themselves, or receiving from other persons proper care and attention, to a hospital or other suitable accommodation.

SECTION 11

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Local Authority Health Services

The services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the Mental Subsidy and Special Treatment Acts within the District are provided by the West Riding County Council, and most the local government authorities. Details of the work of the services in the County Health District No. 5 are given as an appendix to the report, and the County Managers Report prepared from the District Report.

Laboratory Services

Bacteriological examinations are provided through the Public Health Laboratory Service at Bradford and Halifax. Chemical analysis of water, milk, foodstuffs etc. is carried out by Messrs Richardson & Jetté, Bradford.

Hospital Services

General hospital services are available together with special services at Leeds General Infirmary and the General Hospital, Otley.

Outpatient services are provided through the General Hospital, Otley, to Kirkstall Hospital, Leeds.

Maternity services are available at the general hospitals, with at Westcliffe, Harrogate, and the special maternity units at the Leeds Maternity Hospital, Wharfedale, and are available from this latter hospital.

Infectious diseases requiring hospital treatment are treated at General Hospital, Leeds.

National Assistance Act, 1946 - Section 11

The action was necessary during the year under this section which together with the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1950, provides for application to the courts for the purpose of persons suffering from chronic illness, or being aged, infirm or handicapped and living in insanitary dwellings, and the law was amended to enable the Minister of Health to order proper care and attention to be provided at a hospital or other suitable institution.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The year was remarkably free from notifiable infectious disease, although it is known that many cases of non-notifiable infectious disease did occur, especially chicken pox and mumps in children during early school life. Measles which last year occurred in epidemic form was almost non-existent, and for the first year there were no cases of whooping cough notified. Although there was no extensive outbreak of influenza three fatal cases occurred during the year.

Scarlet fever

6 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. These were all sporadic cases and none was severe.

Measles

Only 4 cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 302 in 1957. No connection was found between cases, all of which were of a very mild character.

Alimentary infections

One case of Sonne dysentery was notified. The source of the infection was not identified.

During September 12 cases of food poisoning were reported. These occurred in a Residential School and affected both children and staff. A full investigation was carried out and the cause was found to be re-cooked meat in the form of rissoles, which was infected with clostridium welchii, which is resistant to heat, and therefore persisted despite reheating. This showed the importance of the proper storage of meat which has been cooked and is intended for making up into other dishes.

Whooping cough

For the first time since this disease became notifiable no cases were reported during the year. There can be no doubt that the steadily increasing number of children who have been inoculated against this disease has contributed to this very happy state of affairs in no small measure. Full details of the scheme are given in the Appendix to the report showing the work of the Divisional Health Services.

Diphtheria

The continuing absence of this disease shows the effect of a successful immunisation scheme. The only danger is that parents who have not known how serious this condition can be may become lax and not have their children protected. If this happens we may well have a disastrous recurrence of the disease.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of this disease notified during the year. Good progress was made with the inoculation of children against the paralytic form of poliomyelitis.

Tuberculosis

9 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 1 case of the non-respiratory form of the disease were notified during the year. Statistics on the incidence of the disease are given at the end of this section.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The year was generally free from outbreaks of infectious diseases, although there were a few cases of non-infectious diseases, especially chicken pox and measles in children during early school days. Measles which last year occurred in epidemic form was almost non-existent, and for the first year there was no case of diphtheria reported. Although there was no extensive outbreak of influenza, three fatal cases occurred during the year.

Scarlet fever

Five cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. These were all sporadic cases and none was fatal.

Measles

Only a case of this disease was notified, as compared with 302 in 1927. No connection was found between cases, all of which were of a very mild character.

Alimentary Intestinal

One case of acute dysentery was notified, the source of the infection was not identified. During September 12 cases of food poisoning were reported. These occurred in a hospital school and affected both children and staff. A full investigation was carried out and the cause was found to be re-cooked meat in the form of puddings which was spiced with concentrated vegetable, this caused the acid, and therefore putrefied, to be retained. This showed the importance of the proper storage of meat which has been cooked and is intended for making up into other dishes.

Diphtheria

For the first time since this disease became notifiable no cases were reported during the year. There can be no doubt that the steadily increasing number of children who have been immunized against this disease has contributed to the very happy state of affairs in so many respects. Full details of the scheme are given in the appendix to the report showing the work of the National Health Service.

Whooping cough

The continuing absence of this disease shows the effect of a successful immunization scheme. The only danger is that persons who have not known how to give this injection can be very lax and not have their children vaccinated. It is to be hoped we may still have a dangerous proportion of the disease.

Poliomyelitis

There was no case of this disease notified during the year. Good progress was made with the vaccination of children against the paralytic form of poliomyelitis.

Tuberculosis

Five cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 1 case of the non-respiratory form of the disease were notified during the year. Detailed notes on the incidence of the disease are given at the end of this section.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CORRECTED)

RECEIVED DURING 1958

Scarlet fever	6
Measles	4
Whooping cough	-
Diphtheria	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-
Food poisoning	12
Dysentery	1
Smallpox	-
Typhoid	-
Paratyphoid	-
Acute encephalitis	-
Meningococcal infection	1
Pneumonia	8
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-
Erysipelas	3
Malaria	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CONTINUED)

REPORTING PERIOD: 1958

6	Scarlet fever
4	Measles
-	Whooping cough
-	Epstein-Barr
-	Acute poliomyelitis
12	Foot and mouth
1	Dysentery
-	Scabies
-	Typhoid
-	Paratyphoid
-	Acute meningitis
1	Neisseria meningitidis infection
5	Diphtheria
-	Staphylococcal meningitis
-	Trachoma
2	Scabies
-	Relapsing fever

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	Horsforth	England and Wales
Typhoid fever	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	0.01
Meningococcal infection	.07	0.02
Scarlet fever	0.4	0.66
Whooping cough	Nil	1.89
Diphtheria	Nil	0.00
Erysipelas	0.20	0.08
Smallpox	Nil	-
Measles	0.27	14.11
Pneumonia	0.54	0.73
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephal- itis)		
Paralytic	Nil	0.07
Non-paralytic	Nil	0.04
Food poisoning	0.80	**

** Not available

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
 Rates per 1,000 Live Births

Disease	Rate	Standard Error
Typhoid fever	1.1	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	2.1	0.01
Enterocolitis	0.7	0.02
Bacterial fever	0.4	0.02
Whooping cough	1.1	1.88
Diphtheria	1.1	0.01
Kyphosis	0.30	0.02
Scabies	1.1	-
Measles	0.37	14.71
Fractures	0.24	0.23
Acute poliomyelitis (including poliomyelitis atras)		
Paratyphoid	1.1	0.07
Non-paratyphoid	1.1	0.04
Food poisoning	0.20	2.0

Not available

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1958
(CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

Disease Notified	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 yrs. and over	Total cases notified
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	1	-	12
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	8
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Totals:	1	1	-	1	2	5	-	5	6	3	4	7	35

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total	
1900	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1901	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1902	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1903	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1904	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1905	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1906	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1907	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1908	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1909	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1910	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1911	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1912	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1914	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1915	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1916	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1917	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1918	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1919	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1920	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21

(continued from previous page)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1958 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
Scarlet fever	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	6
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4
Pneumonia	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
TOTALS:	4	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	13	1	4	6	35

Классификация	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Бактерии	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Грибы	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Растения	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Животные	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Человек	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Итого	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Таблица 1. Данные по состоянию здоровья населения в 1980 году (по данным статистики).

WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1958 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Food poisoning	12	-	-	-	-	12
Scarlet fever	2	1	1	2	-	6
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	-	1	4
Pneumonia	1	2	1	-	4	8
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	1	2	-	3

DEPARTMENT	NUMBER	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	PERCENT	PERCENT	TOTAL
Administration	1	1	0	1	100	100	1
Engineering	1	1	0	1	100	100	1
Faculty	1	1	0	1	100	100	1
Graduate Students	1	1	0	1	100	100	1
Staff	1	1	0	1	100	100	1
Students	1	1	0	1	100	100	1
Visiting Faculty	1	1	0	1	100	100	1
Other	1	1	0	1	100	100	1
TOTAL	10	10	0	10	100	100	10

THIS TABLE IS ONE OF THE TABLES WHICH ARE PART OF THE REPORT (SEE APPENDIX B)

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1958

Age Periods	NEW CASES *				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals:	5	4	1	-	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	46	29	9	11
No. of cases notified first time during the year	6	4	1	-
No. of cases restored to the register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	4	2	-	-
No. of cases removed from the register	15	8	1	-
No. of cases remaining on the register	41	27	9	11

TUBERCULOSIS AND MENTALITY DURING 1935

Age groups	NEW CASES *				IMPAIRS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
96 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	4	2	2	1	1	-	-

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

	Formal		Non-formal	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on register at commencement of year	26	29	9	11
No. of cases notified first time during the year	6	4	1	-
No. of cases returned to the register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	4	2	-	-
No. of cases removed from the register	15	8	1	-
No. of cases remaining on the register	21	27	9	11

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN HORSFORTH

Being a report on the work of the
Public Health Inspector's Department

for the year

1 9 5 8

Manor Road,
HORSFORTH.

the Chairman and Members of the Council

INTRODUCTION

While some still preach death and destruction and the sudden end of the world from nuclear war, public health officers join with many others planning the daily life of the community so as to provide for all an increased share of health and happiness.

Very often our efforts are not fully understood and new rules of hygiene are regarded as impositions on individual freedom - the replacement of worn out houses is seen as unnecessary interference by the local authority - the cleaning of the air is surely an attempt to deprive the householder of his open fire. All this work can only be judged in retrospect. When looking back over the years in almost every sphere those who were most critical are won over to appreciation by their experience of the better conditions our work has provided.

Despite the obvious improvement in environment which follows this work one must always keep prominently in mind, particularly in housing work, the rights of individuals to have special consideration given to personal factors, and within the limits imposed by our statutory obligations much is done to try and smooth over the difficulties involved.

The year 1958 saw no lessening of the increasing pressure on our time, noted in the report for 1957, and indeed the late production of this report is entirely due to our complete preoccupation with the practical application of our duties to the exclusion of record keeping and other purely administrative aspects.

Office accommodation has continued to hamper our efforts by limiting the expansion of our organisation, which is necessary so that we might properly cover the many new aspects of our work.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN BOSTON

Being a report on the work of the
Public Health Department

for the year

1955

Health Board,
BOSTON

General and General of the Board

While we still present facts and figures and the reader
and of the work done in the past year, public health officers join with
only other planning the health of the community so as to provide
for an improved state of health and happiness.

Very often our efforts are not fully understood and new rules of
regulation are required as legislation on individual freedom - the
enforcement of our laws is seen as unnecessary interference
of the local authority - the cleaning of the air is surely an attempt
to reduce the freedom of the open air. All this work can only
be judged in retrospect. When looking back over the year in almost
every report there are some most critical are now to be recognized
to their operations of the better conditions are work has provided.

Behind the outdoor environment in environment which follows
this year we have always very prominently in mind, particularly in
looking with the rights of individuals to have special consideration
given to personal freedom, and within the limits imposed by our
existing regulations such as those to try and keep our
atmosphere healthy.

The year 1955 was the beginning of the increasing pressure on our
part, noted in the report for 1954, and indeed the late production of
this report in contrast to our complete preparation with the
present application of our letter to the evaluation of recent health
and other purely administrative reports.

Our own administration has continued to report our efforts by
listing the expansion of our organization, which is necessary so that
we might steadily cover the many new aspects of our work.

AFF
The staff of the department was as follows:-

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. M. Birtwisle

Member of the Royal Society of Health
Fellow of the Association of Public Health Inspectors

Public Health Inspector

J. Flitton

Member of the Royal Society of Health
Member of the Association of Public Health Inspectors

Clerk/Typist

Miss D. L. Moxon

Pupil Public Health Inspector

C. B. Skidmore

SING
Work in connection with the Council's five-year programme for clearing unfit houses, which was commenced in 1956, was continued and the following clearance areas were declared:-

Burley Lane Clearance Area, 1958.
Dibbs Yard Clearance Area, 1958.
Low Lane Clearance Area, 1958.
Low Lane and Tanhouse Hill Clearance Area, 1958.
Albert Place Clearance Area, 1958.
Broadgate Lane Clearance Area, 1958.
Newlay Cottages Clearance Area, 1958.
North Broadgate Lane and South Row Clearance Area, 1958.
Tanhouse Hill Clearance Area, 1958.
Town Street No. 2 Clearance Area, 1958.

In each case the Council decided to proceed to secure the demolition of all the buildings in the areas and the following orders were made:-

Burley Lane Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958.
Dibbs Yard Clearance Order, 1958.
Low Lane Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958.
Low Lane and Tanhouse Hill Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958.
Albert Place Clearance Order, 1958.
Broadgate Lane Clearance Order, 1958.
Newlay Cottages Clearance Order, 1958.
North Broadgate Lane and South Row Clearance Order, 1958.
Tanhouse Hill Clearance Order, 1958.
Town Street No. 2 Clearance Order, 1958.

Objections were lodged and an inquiry ordered by the Minister of Housing and Local Government into the making of the Albert Place Clearance Order, 1958, the Newlay Cottages Clearance Order, 1958, the North Broadgate Lane and South Row Clearance Order, 1958, and the Town Street No. 2 Clearance Order, 1958. The inquiry was held on the 11th December, 1958. The Minister's decision had not been announced at the close of the year.

In the Albert Place Order suggestion was made that if the houses were unfit they were capable of being made fit and improved by a scheme

The staff of the Association was as follows:

Chief Public Health Inspector

A. H. Hirst

Member of the Royal Society of Health

Member of the Association of Public Health Inspectors

Public Health Inspector

A. Hirst

Member of the Royal Society of Health

Member of the Association of Public Health Inspectors

Director

Miss A. L. Moran

Public Health Inspector

C. H. Hirst

Work in connection with the Council's five-year programme for clearing up the houses, which was completed in 1931, was continued and the following clearance areas were included:

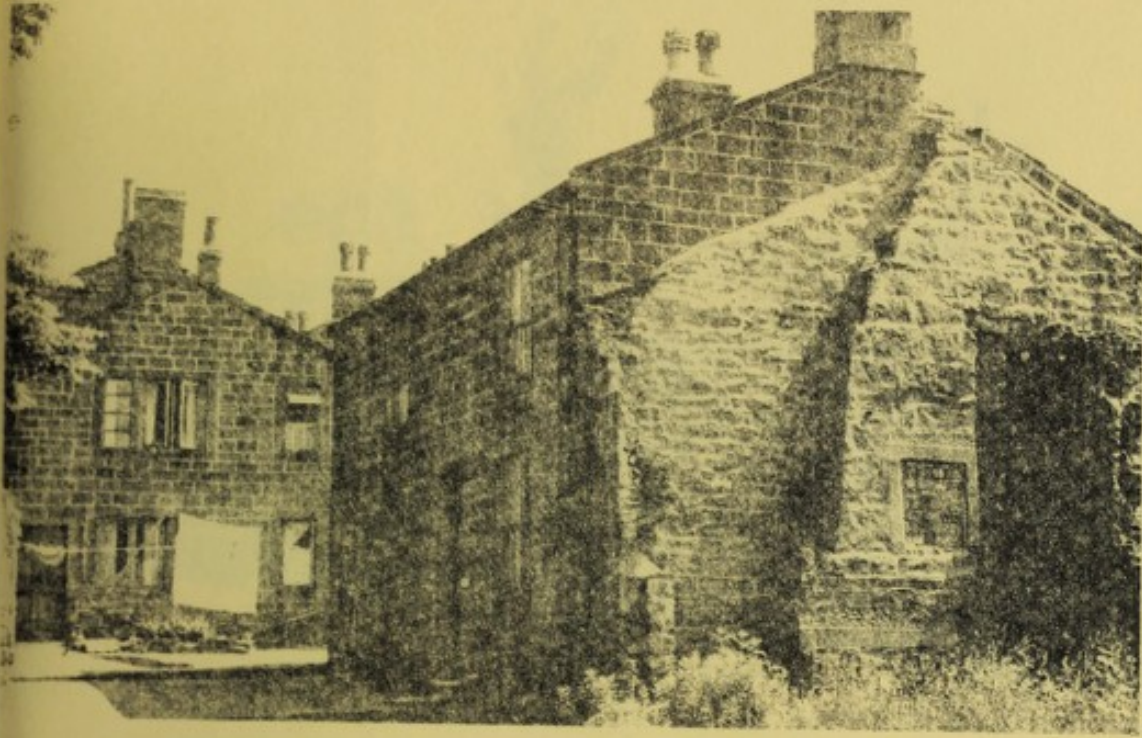
- North Street and South Street, 1931
- North Street and South Street, 1932
- North Street and South Street, 1933
- North Street and South Street, 1934
- North Street and South Street, 1935
- North Street and South Street, 1936
- North Street and South Street, 1937
- North Street and South Street, 1938
- North Street and South Street, 1939
- North Street and South Street, 1940

In each case the Council decided to proceed to secure the demolition of all the buildings in the area and the following orders were made:

- North Street and South Street, 1931
- North Street and South Street, 1932
- North Street and South Street, 1933
- North Street and South Street, 1934
- North Street and South Street, 1935
- North Street and South Street, 1936
- North Street and South Street, 1937
- North Street and South Street, 1938
- North Street and South Street, 1939
- North Street and South Street, 1940

The houses were included in the list of houses to be demolished and the Council decided to proceed to secure the demolition of all the buildings in the area and the following orders were made:

In the list of houses to be demolished and the Council decided to proceed to secure the demolition of all the buildings in the area and the following orders were made:



Dibbs Yard (above)

Burley Lane (below)

Examples of early 19th century development,
crowded onto sites with little regard for
planning.





View from (above)
Early Lane (above)
Project of early 19th century development.
containing also with little regard for
planning

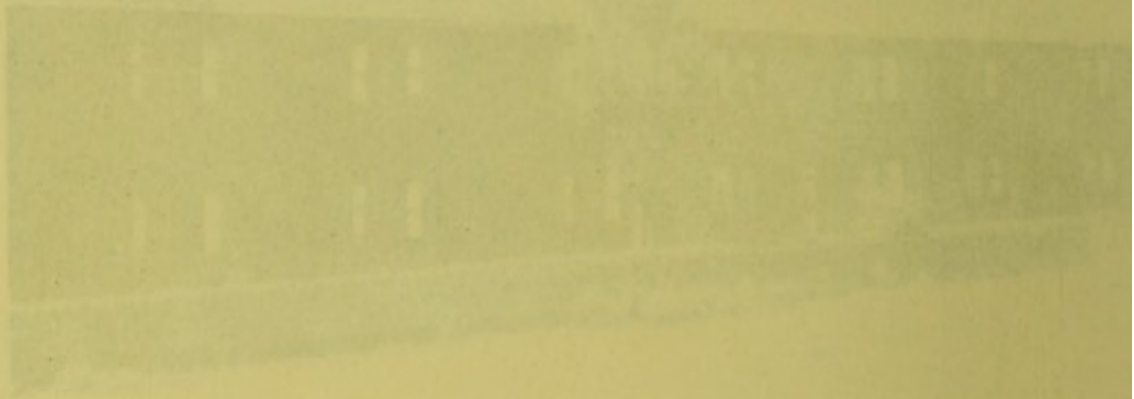




Albert Place

Again early 19th century houses built on edge
of shallow quarry. Unfitness mainly due to
extensive disrepair - owner agreed to repair
and recondition.





Albert Hall

Albert Hall, built in 1885, was the first building to be constructed on the site of the present Albert Hall. It was a two-story building with a central tower and a clock tower. The building was destroyed by fire in 1905 and was replaced by the present Albert Hall in 1906.



1885



Newlay Cottages

Insufficient reconditioning carried out
25 years ago, now suitable only for
demolition.





Very faint, illegible text, possibly a title or caption, centered on the page. The text is mirrored and difficult to read due to fading.





North Broadgate Lane (above)

The three storey block in the centre formed from ground
and first floor of a house held to be fit with second
floor of an unfit house over

Town Street (below)

More early 19th century bad planning





North Broadway Park (above)

The three-story block in the center turned from ground
and first floor of a house built to be fit with second
floor of an eight house over

Turn Street (below)

How early 19th century had planning



which was submitted by the owners and which they hoped would attract improvement grants. In this case the Minister indicated that he would postpone giving a decision on the Order until the Council had had an opportunity of discussing the proposals in detail with the owners. The Newlay Cottages and North Broadgate Lane and South Row Orders were contested in respect of some of the houses on the grounds that they were not unfit, and in the Town Street No. 2 Order the objection was on the grounds that "a house being used for the purposes of a bakehouse was not a house within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1957".

In the case of the uncontested orders the Minister confirmed the orders and they came into operation during the year.

The rate of house building in the district rose again in 1958, 214 new houses being completed, 96 by private enterprise and 118 by the Council. Many of the new houses erected by private enterprise builders are being purchased and occupied by persons who have come into the district from other areas.

The increasing tendency for persons to acquire older houses to live in themselves continued and many came to the Council for mortgage facilities. Mortgages were arranged and, in addition to providing money to assist in purchase, assistance was given for improvement. The operation of these schemes, besides opening up a new avenue of housing provision, appears to be the most practical way of saving older property from eventual demolition. In the absence of powers to require improvement it is our main hope for securing the provision of the necessary additional amenities. An increase in this activity would be welcomed.

It is necessary to sound a note of caution and to advise would-be purchasers against sinking all their assets in purchase and improvement without leaving money available for routine repairs.

The expectation that widespread use would be made of certificate of disrepair procedure, contained in the Rent Act, 1957, and highlighted during parliamentary discussion and the Act's introductory period, has not materialised. Action taken with regard to certificates of disrepair during the year is set out in the table of Housing Statistics.

It is remarkable that with so little interest in certificates of disrepair we are still dealing with numerous enquiries by owners and tenants on other sections of the Act.

Overcrowding within the statutory meaning is almost unknown, but it must be remembered that the standard fixed in 1935 is a poor one by present day ideas. Some revision would appear to be necessary to bring the standard more into line with what is ideal in the occupation of houses. Whilst there may not be overcrowding calling for action under the Housing Act it is known that there is still a deal of sharing by

which was included by the owner and which they paid for out of
pocket. In this case the owner indicated that he would
postpone giving a decision on the offer until the Board had had an
opportunity of discussing the proposal in detail with the owners.
The Board's decision and their proposals have been sent to the
owner in respect of each of the houses on the ground that they
were not built and in the case of No. 1 which the offer was
on the grounds that a house being used for the purpose of a business
was not a house within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1937.

In the case of the uncompleted houses the Board continued the
offer and they were this operation during the year.

The rate of houses included in the district was again in 1935.
All the houses being considered, 50 in number, were included in the
Council's list of the houses which are to be included in the
rate being prepared and occupied by persons who have taken the
decision to build them.

The Housing Act, 1937, for persons to acquire other houses in
the district and they were to be included in the Council's list
of houses to be included in the rate and to be included in the
Council's list of houses to be included in the rate. In addition to providing
money to assist in purchase, assistance was given for improvement.
The operation of these schemes, besides opening up a new source of
housing provision, appears to be the most practical way of solving the
housing problem in the district. In the absence of funds to acquire
property for council housing, the Government's assistance would be
invaluable in that it will help to cover the purchase of the
houses and to assist in their improvement.

It is necessary to make a note of houses and to make suitable
provisions which include all their needs in purchase and improvement
and to make suitable provision for the housing problem.

The operation of these schemes will be to provide housing
of a high standard, included in the list of 1935 and 1937,
which will be included in the Council's list of houses to be included
in the rate. The operation of these schemes will be to provide
housing of a high standard, included in the list of 1935 and 1937,
which will be included in the Council's list of houses to be included
in the rate.

It is necessary to make a note of houses and to make suitable
provisions which include all their needs in purchase and improvement
and to make suitable provision for the housing problem.

The operation of these schemes will be to provide housing
of a high standard, included in the list of 1935 and 1937,
which will be included in the Council's list of houses to be included
in the rate.

two families of houses designed for one family.

A record of the work which has been done in securing housing repairs and the abatement of nuisances is set out in the following table:-

Inspection of dwellinghouses:

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

Housing inspections and reinspections	1,921
Housing defects investigated	492
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	61
Alterations and conversions	305
Drainage	716
Applications for Council Houses and exchanges	18
Refuse collection	351
Disinfection	22
Disinfestation	31
Rodent infestations	103
Cellar flooding	59
Accumulations	7
Keeping of animals	21
Miscellaneous	29

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

Roofs repaired	19
Walls and outbuildings repaired	25
Wallplaster repaired	15
Fireplaces, kitchen ranges, repaired or renewed	11
Ceiling plaster repaired	10
Dampness abated	21
Floors repaired or renewed	19
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	11
Window frames repaired or renewed	17
Blocked drains, w.c's. and gullies cleared	153
R.W.P's. and eaves guttering repaired or renewed	21
Drains repaired or relaid	19
Drains inspected and tested	501
Water closets repaired	9
Water closet cisterns repaired or renewed	5
New water closets provided	6
Cesspools emptied	3
New sinks and waste pipes fitted	7
Gullies renewed	4
Sewers repaired and cleansed	13

The number of visits to Washington during the year is summarized as follows:-

The number of visits to Washington during the year is summarized as follows:-

1,200	Health investigations and reports
1,000	Health reports investigated
800	Health reports investigated and reported under the Health Investigation Act
500	Administrative and non-reporting
300	Investigations for Council House and Exchange
200	Other activities
150	Investigation
100	Administrative
80	Health investigations
50	Other activities
30	Administrative
20	Investigation of malaria
10	Administrative

Details of work carried out to date with the various activities during the year are summarized as follows:-

1,200	Health reports
1,000	Health and other reports received
800	Health reports received
500	Administrative, other reports, received or received
300	Health reports received
200	Reports received
150	Reports received or received
100	Reports and other reports received or received
80	Health reports received or received
50	Health reports, other reports, and other reports
30	Health reports, other reports, and other reports received or received
20	Health reports or other
10	Reports received and other
5	Other reports received
5	Other reports received or received
5	Other reports received
5	Reports received
5	Other reports and other reports
5	Other reports
5	Other reports and other reports

Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	7
Dry rot abated	8
Ratproofing carried out	2
Inspection chambers repaired	9
Vermin and other pests eradicated	31
Yard drainage	4
Premises disinfested	31
Premises disinfected	22
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	5
Cellar flooding abated	29
Dustbins renewed	301
Insufficient dustbin accommodation	12
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	15

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

Informal Notices served	138
Informal Notices complied with	127
Statutory Notices served	27
Statutory Notices complied with	14
Legal Proceedings	-

The housing statistics asked for by the West Riding County Council are reproduced for your information:-

HOUSING STATISTICS - YEAR 1958

County District: Horsforth Urban

- No. of Dwelling Houses in District 5,282
- No. of Houses included in above (a) Back-to-back 310
(b) Single back -
- Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year (a) in Clearance Areas 61
(b) individual unfit houses Nil

A. Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	18	78	38
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	1	3	1
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	9	2	2
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

1	Ball and joint pipes repaired or replaced
2	By not stated
3	Waterproofing carried out
4	Inspection chambers repaired
5	Wiring and other work completed
6	Work drainage
7	Roofing completed
8	Roofing completed
9	Roofing completed, etc., distributed
10	Other electrical work
11	Painting completed
12	Insulation work completed
13	Miscellaneous repairs and alterations

Action taken to secure the payment of arrears was as follows:

14	Internal notices served
15	Internal notices supplied with
16	External notices served
17	External notices supplied with
18	Legal Proceedings

The monthly statistics asked for by the West Riding County Council are reproduced for your information:-

HOUSING STATISTICS - YEAR 1935

County District: West Riding of Yorkshire	
1.	No. of dwelling-houses in district 2,500
2.	No. of houses included in above (a) last-mentioned year (b) 1934
3.	Houses in District Area and Hill House District
4.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
5.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
6.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
7.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
8.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
9.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
10.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
11.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
12.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
13.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
14.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
15.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
16.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
17.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
18.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
19.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
20.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
21.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
22.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
23.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
24.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
25.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
26.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
27.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
28.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
29.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
30.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
31.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
32.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
33.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
34.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
35.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
36.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
37.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
38.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
39.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
40.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
41.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
42.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
43.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
44.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
45.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
46.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
47.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
48.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
49.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934
50.	No. of houses included in above (a) in District Area (b) 1934

<u>B. Unfit Houses Closed</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
			<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(8)	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(9)	Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(10)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
<u>C. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied</u>				
		<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>	
(11)	After informal action by local authority	426	-	-
(12)	After formal notice under			
	(a) Public Health Acts	4	15	
	(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	
(13)	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	
<u>D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)</u>				
<u>Position at end of year</u>		<u>Number of houses</u>	<u>Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)</u>	
		<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	
(14)	Retained for temporary accommodation			
	(a) Under Section 48	-	-	
	(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-	
	(c) Under Section 46	-	-	
(15)	Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-	
<u>E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement</u>				
		<u>Number of houses</u>	<u>Number of occupants of houses in column</u>	
		<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	
			<u>(2)</u>	
(16)	Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	3	3	
4.	No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings	(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	39	
		(b) Overcrowding	-	
5.	<u>Rent Act, 1957.</u>			
	(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted		8	
	(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority		5	
	(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled		2	
6.	<u>Overcrowding</u>			
	Any comments in connection with this problem		None	
7.	<u>New Dwellings</u>			
	No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-			
	By the Local Authority	118	By Private Enterprise	96

B. Health Services Closed

Number of buildings closed under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1937.	Number of persons housed in such buildings.	Number of persons housed in other buildings during year.
(a) Under Section 17(1), 17(1) and 22 (1), Housing Act, 1937.	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(1) and 22, Housing Act, 1937.	-	-
(c) Total of buildings closed under Section 17, Housing Act, 1937.	-	-

C. Health Services Parts 17F and 17G in which Notices were Served

By Order of Local Authority	Number of persons housed in such buildings.
(1) After issuance of notice by local authority.	-
(2) After local notice under (a) Public Health Act, 1937.	15
(3) Sections 2 and 16, Housing Act, 1937.	-
(4) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1937.	-

D. Health Services in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1937)

Number of persons housed in such buildings at end of year.	Number of persons housed in such buildings at end of year.
(1) Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1937.	-
(2) Section 17(2), Housing Act, 1937.	-
(3) Section 17(3), Housing Act, 1937.	-
(4) Section 17(4), Housing Act, 1937.	-
(5) Section 17(5), Housing Act, 1937.	-
(6) Section 17(6), Housing Act, 1937.	-
(7) Section 17(7), Housing Act, 1937.	-

E. Number of Persons in Accommodation

Number of persons housed in such buildings.	Number of persons housed in such buildings.
(1) Persons in temporary accommodation.	2
(2) Persons in permanent accommodation.	2

(a) Number of persons housed during the year in temporary accommodation.
 (b) Number of persons housed during the year in permanent accommodation.

F. Part 17A, 1937.

(a) No. of certificates of temporary use granted.	8
(b) No. of notices served by local authority.	2
(c) No. of certificates of temporary use cancelled.	2

G. Overcrowding

No. of persons in contravention of the provisions of the Act.

H. New Buildings

No. of new buildings completed during the year by the local authority. 116

8. Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	<u>Formal applications received during the year</u>	<u>Applications approved during the year</u>	<u>Number of dwellings completed during year</u>
	<u>Number of dwellings</u>	<u>Number of dwellings</u>	
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Improvements	12	11	14

9. Details of Advances for the Purpose of Acquiring or Constructing Houses

<u>Acquisitions</u>	<u>Construction</u>
No. 25	No. 11
Amount £26,960	Amount £16,780

TABLE
ELLINGS

Due, no doubt, to widespread publicity by the makers, there are many who feel a caravan to be the answer to their housing problems. It is perhaps not surprising that those who live in vans find an attraction in districts such as Horsforth, offering reasonable residential accommodation near to city centres, and many have come to us asking for sites. It has been our policy to regard moveable dwellings as not being suitable substitutes for houses and to see that their use is controlled to holiday making and to persons to whom mobility of residence is necessary as they follow their work from district to district.

It is our misfortune that we also attract persons of the gipsy class who find the wide verges on the Leeds Ring Road ideal for their purpose of a camping site and an opportunity of being near to a population that can be used for their peddling work. These van dwellers are most difficult to control and though constantly moved on by the police return time after time. Indeed the police and ourselves are subjected to much criticism by these people of the action that we take in continually pressing them to move on.

New legislation is urgently required so as to strengthen our hands in dealing with the problem of moveable dwellings generally.

TABLE
RAMS

There is no apparent improvement in the condition of the river Aire and many complaints are received, particularly during the hot weather. It should be appreciated that in times of normal flow about half the water in the river at Horsforth is effluent from sewage works and industrial plants. This proportion of contaminated water rises considerably during times of low rainfall when the amount of fresh water in the river decreases. The position is also complicated by the weirs on the

Table 1. Summary of Housing Characteristics

Number of Dwellings Completed During Year	Housing Characteristics		Number of Dwellings Completed During Year
	Single-Family Housing	Multi-Family Housing	
111	111	111	111
14	14	14	14

Table 2. Summary of Housing Characteristics

Population	Population
10,000	10,000
Amount 100,000	Amount 100,000

For, as stated, to disregard publicly by the makers, there are any who feel a desire to be the maker of their housing problems. It is perhaps not surprising that those who live in areas that are situated in districts such as tenements, offering reasonable residential accommodations near city centers, and may have come to us asking for sites. It has been our policy to regard available dwellings as not being suitable substituted for houses and to see that their use is controlled to healthy habits and to prevent to some extent of treatment is necessary as they follow their own free choice to district.

It is our intention that we also attract persons of the type class who find the value as the lands that have been held for their purposes of a country site and an opportunity of being near to a population that can be used for their building work. These are dwellers are most difficult to control and though constantly eyed on by the police return the other side. Indeed the police and ourselves are subjected to much criticism by those people of the notion that we take in continually presented them to solve an.

For legislation is urgently required so as to strengthen our hands in dealing with the problem of movable dwellings generally. There is no apparent improvement in the condition of the river side and many complaints are received, particularly during the hot weather. It should be appreciated that in the last few years the water in the river at tenements is almost free sewage water and industrial plants. This proportion of contaminated water from another only during times of low rainfall when the amount of fresh water in the river decreases. The position is also complicated by the fact on the

stretch of river passing along our boundary where the water is held up and suspended solid matter allowed to be deposited on the river bed. Normal processes of digestion give rise to the production of gas which rises to the surface in large bubbles bringing with it the solid material. Not only does the gas add to the aerial nuisance but the solid material floating on the river surface makes it very unsightly and adds to the uneasiness of the residents.

PAGE

In general the development of the district has been met by the provision of adequate sewerage arrangements, but we are still without any detailed proposals for foul sewers in the south-west portion of the district, which is at present served by cesspools and small treatment plants. Wash-hand basins, baths, sinks and water closets are being added to houses in this area and the inadequacy of the present systems is constantly becoming more obvious.

Surface water presents a considerable problem. Certain portions of the sewerage system are quite inadequate to cope with conditions during heavy rain. The problem tends to become worse and flooding of roadways and adjoining property takes place all too frequently in certain areas.

We are unfortunate in having so many unmade streets which in time of storm discharge their surface water and silt on to our made-up roads. The rapid silting up of street gullies and the deposit of large amounts of silt on the roadways help to aggravate flooding. It is good to know that the Council's programme of making up private streets is now well under way.

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.

SANITARY
ACCOMMODATION

Of the total sanitary accommodation in the district 99.6% is in the form of water closets. Unfortunately we still have with us:-

Pail closets	13
Privy middens	5
Chemical closets	9

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.

...of river passing along our boundary where the water is held up
and suspended solid matter allowed to be deposited on the river bed.
...of dilution and flow to the protection of our water
...in large quantities... with the solid matter
...the gas and to the central collection but the solid matter
...the river surface which is very sanitary and adds to the
...of the patients.

In general the development of the district has been set by the
provision of adequate sanitary arrangements, but we are still without
any detailed proposals for local sewers in the south-west portion of the
district, which is at present served by cesspools and well treatment
plants. Half-inch drains, gullies, sinks and water closets are being
laid to connect in this area and the inadequacy of the present system
is constantly becoming more obvious.

Sanitary water presents a considerable problem. Certain portions of
the average water are quite inadequate to cope with conditions during
heavy rain. The problem tends to become worse and flooding of roads
and retaining properly takes place all too frequently in certain areas.
It is intended to provide so many waste streets which in time
of heavy rain will serve as a sewerage system and will do our water-works
the work of street gullies and the deposit of large quantities
of dirt on the roadway help to aggravate flooding. It is good to know
that the Council's program of making up private streets is now well
under way.

There are no sewers in the district which are still not served by
the Council's sewer. Sewage from these houses being dealt with by means
of cesspools and well disposal plants. This method is temporary
adequacy in the residential sections of the area, but in residential
areas, particularly in the south-west corner previously mentioned,
disposed in this way is a source of constant embarrassment.
Six houses and a factory are connected to the sewers of the
Kirkcaldy Urban District Council and six houses and a factory to the
sewers of local Corporation.

Of the local sanitary association in the district 20% is in the
form of water closets. Unfortunately we still have a few...

- 11 Hall closets
- 5 Dry closets
- 3 General closets

Details of the progress with these unsatisfactory forms of disposal
shall be dealt with during our sanitary program. The opportunity
of dealing with the remainder will be delayed until additional sanitary
facilities are provided.

The Council's Waterworks supplies water to 5,259 houses out of the 5,282 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 23 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.

The approximate populations so served are as follows:-

Horsforth U.D.C. water mains	14,862
Yeadon Waterworks Company mains	18
Private wells and springs	<u>50</u>
	<u>14,930</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:-

	gallons
From reservoirs	110,449,000
From boreholes	43,571,000
From Leeds Corporation	<u>2,393,000</u>
	<u>156,413,000</u>

Total average consumption for all purposes	29.02	gallons per head per day
Consumption for trade purposes (estimated)	4.13	-do-
Consumption for domestic purposes (estimated)	24.89	-do-

Part of the area at Dean Head has for many years relied on a private water supply consisting of a reservoir collecting water from springs and a series of supply pipes. The Springfield Special School, which is in this area, has now been provided with a mains supply. The possibility of connecting other houses and farms in the neighbourhood is a matter for consideration as soon as possible.

Sampling arrangements were continued, 2 samples being submitted for chemical analysis and 18 for bacteriological examination; 9 of the latter which were of raw water prior to treatment were reported to be unsatisfactory; 8 samples were submitted for examination for plumbo-solvency, 6 of which were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

In general the water supplied through the Council's system of supply continues to be of an excellent quality.

(1) Factories

There were 59 routine inspections of the factories in the district under the provisions of the Factories Acts 1937 and 1948. The factories at present on our register are classified as follows:-

Motor Vehicle Repairs and Garages	12
Baking and Confectionery	9

The Council's Waterworks supplies water to 2,500 houses out of the 3,000 houses in the district and the Council's water works have extended so as to serve all the new buildings which have been erected. Of the 17 houses not so supplied, 7 received their water direct from the London Waterworks Company's mains and the remainder obtained supplies from wells and springs.

The approximate population to be served are as follows:-

14,882	Homeborn U.S.C. water mains
18	London Waterworks Company mains
<u>50</u>	Private wells and springs
14,950	

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 waterworks are reported by the District Engineer to be as follows:-

110,000	From reservoirs
43,571,000	From boreholes
<u>5,332,000</u>	From Wells Corporation
158,883,000	

50.0%	Total average consumption for all purposes
-10-	Consumption for trade purposes (estimated)
-50-	Consumption for domestic purposes (estimated)

Part of the area of the district has been found to be very fertile and a certain water supply consisting of a reservoir collecting water from springs and a certain of supply pipes. The Geological Survey Report which is in this area, has not been provided with a water supply. The possibility of connecting other houses and farms in the neighbourhood is a matter for consideration as soon as possible.

500000 specimens were collected, 200000 before and 300000 after the outbreak of the epidemic and the bacteriological examination of the water which was of the water prior to treatment were reported to be satisfactory. 500000 specimens were submitted for examination for glass-rod bacteria. 500000 were satisfactory and 200000 satisfactory.

In general the water supplied through the Council's system of supply continues to be of an excellent quality.

(1) Water

There were 50 routine inspections of the factories in the district under the provisions of the Factories Acts 1937 and 1946. The factories at present on our register are specified as follows:-

15	Motor Vehicle Repairs and Storage
9	Printing and Confectionery

Letterpress Printing	1
Plumbing	6
Joinery	9
Cabinet Making	1
Engineers and Smiths	3
Sheet Metal Work	1
Boot and Shoe Manufacturing	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	2
Radio and T.V. Repairs	3
Electrical Engineering	2
Electricity Generating	2
Corn Grinding	1
Leather Tanning	1
Soap Making	1
Firewood Merchants	1
Esterification	1
Mantle Alterations	2
Worsted Spinning	2
Dressmaking	1
Cloth Finishing	1
Woollen Spinning and Weaving	1
Woollen Worsted Weaving	1
Scrap Metal	1
Paper Baling and Rag Sorting	1
Laundry	2
Dry Cleaning	2
Clothing Manufacturers	1
Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction	21

These premises are summarised as follows:-

Factories with power	68
Factories without power	4
Other premises	<u>21</u>
	<u>93</u>

(2) Outworkers

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

(3) Workplaces

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

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

(3) Electricity

There is no great demand for this type of equipment except the...
 quantities of one district and only three persons were on the register...
 at the close of the year. No manufacturing conditions were found in...
 connection with this type of equipment.

(4) Electricity

10 quantities were sold at... and other... and in...
 conditions were found which... under the...
 conditions.

(4) Shops - General

There were 38 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

17 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 indicate that if it were possible more time might usefully be employed in administering their provisions.

(6) Shops - Pet Animals

We now have only one pet shop licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951. The establishment is satisfactorily conducted and the conditions of licence are observed.

SECTION AND
REVISION OF

(1) Milk Supply

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955, the sale of loose milk in this district is prohibited. All milk must conform to one of the prescribed special designations.

This method of distribution makes supervision of the milk supply a much easier task and the delivery of all milk in sealed containers is a great improvement on former methods. Indeed, the most difficult factor in distribution today is the possibility of the sale of milk in bottles which are dirty or contain some foreign body. It is not often that there is any cause for complaint on these grounds, but the rare cases which do arise create considerable public interest. Unfortunately the consumer is far too ready to place all the blame on the dairy concerned and to forget the despicable way in which so many people misuse their milk bottles before they are returned to the dairy. One would like to see the widespread adoption of non-returnable containers being made a practicable proposition. This will only come about if the cost of their production can be considerably reduced.

Sampling during the year was as follows:-

(A) Other Provisions

There are no provisions made under the provisions of the Dairy Act, 1930, relating to the provisions of Section 25, the administration of which has been delegated to the Council of the West Riding County Council. No conditions were found which necessitated action under the appropriate legislation.

(B) Regulations and Orders

It appears from the business of dairymen or others as carried on in accordance with the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Orders) Act, 1931.

On the 1st April, 1932, Orders made under the provisions of this Act were made. They are issued to secure the cleanliness of the premises, persons, instruments, tools, etc., involved in the carrying on of the business of a dairymen or others. Incidentally they are made to see that the business already carried on by dairymen, but the particular danger for which they provide a safeguard indicates that it is more possible now than might be supposed to maintain their premises.

(C) Other Provisions

It now has only one but they licensed under the Milk Act, 1931. The requirement is not strictly enforced and the conditions of license are relaxed.

(D) Milk Supply

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Provisions) (Specialized) Order, 1932, the sale of milk in this district is prohibited. All milk orders in one of the prescribed special districts. This method of distribution under operation of the Milk Supply Act was when first the delivery of milk in special containers is a great improvement on former methods. Indeed, the cost without factor in distribution today is the possibility of the sale of milk in bottles which are dirty or contain some foreign matter. It is not often that there is any cause for complaint on these grounds, but the very cause which it is not possible to eliminate public interest. Unhappily the consumer is far too ready to place all the blame on the dairy concerned and to forget the responsible way in which so many people clean their milk bottles before they are returned to the dairy. One would like to see the widespread adoption of non-returnable containers being made possible provision. This will only come about if the cost of their production can be sensibly reduced.

During the year was as follows:-

Bacteriological

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	8	-
Pasteurised Milk	7	-
Tuberculin Tested Milk	12	2
Sterilised Milk	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>29</u>	<u>2</u>

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

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculin Tested	9	2	11
Pasteurised	8	2	10
Sterilised	25	1	26

(2) Ice-Cream

39 premises were registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 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.

28 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and all were satisfactory. 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

Three premises were continued in licence for use as private slaughterhouses.

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.

Most of the slaughtering continues to be done outside normal office hours and every Sunday and Monday evening has to be 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. The butchers purchase a good standard of animal and of the bovine animals slaughtered nine out of ten are young stock.

Exhibit 100

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
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36	36	36
37	37	37
38	38	38
39	39	39
40	40	40
41	41	41
42	42	42
43	43	43
44	44	44
45	45	45
46	46	46
47	47	47
48	48	48
49	49	49
50	50	50

Exhibits listed for the site of ...

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
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35	35	35
36	36	36
37	37	37
38	38	38
39	39	39
40	40	40
41	41	41
42	42	42
43	43	43
44	44	44
45	45	45
46	46	46
47	47	47
48	48	48
49	49	49
50	50	50

(2) ...

The exhibits were prepared under the provisions of Section 10 of ...

The exhibits were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory ...

(3) ...

These exhibits were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory ...

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	341	22	13	1,787	493
Number inspected	341	22	13	1,787	493
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	1	Nil	26	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5.86	4.54	-	1.56	1.42
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.81	-	-	-	0.20
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No horses were slaughtered

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Cases and vital inspected and condensed in whole or in part

Year	Cases	Condensed	Vital	Inspected	Whole
1933	1,787	13	13	13	13
1932	1,787	13	13	13	13
1931	1,787	13	13	13	13
1930	1,787	13	13	13	13
1929	1,787	13	13	13	13
1928	1,787	13	13	13	13
1927	1,787	13	13	13	13
1926	1,787	13	13	13	13
1925	1,787	13	13	13	13
1924	1,787	13	13	13	13
1923	1,787	13	13	13	13
1922	1,787	13	13	13	13
1921	1,787	13	13	13	13
1920	1,787	13	13	13	13
1919	1,787	13	13	13	13
1918	1,787	13	13	13	13
1917	1,787	13	13	13	13
1916	1,787	13	13	13	13
1915	1,787	13	13	13	13
1914	1,787	13	13	13	13
1913	1,787	13	13	13	13
1912	1,787	13	13	13	13
1911	1,787	13	13	13	13
1910	1,787	13	13	13	13
1909	1,787	13	13	13	13
1908	1,787	13	13	13	13
1907	1,787	13	13	13	13
1906	1,787	13	13	13	13
1905	1,787	13	13	13	13
1904	1,787	13	13	13	13
1903	1,787	13	13	13	13
1902	1,787	13	13	13	13
1901	1,787	13	13	13	13
1900	1,787	13	13	13	13

No horses were inspected

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 - 1		12
 <u>Cattle</u>		
<u>(excluding Cows)</u> - Carcases and offals - 2		1,075
Lungs - 6		58
Heads and Tongues - 6		180
Livers - 18		168
Hearts - 1		5
 <u>Sheep</u> - Carcases and offals - 2		
Livers - 23		53
Lungs - 3		5
 <u>Pigs</u>		
Heads and Tongues - 2		18
Livers - 4		14
Lungs - 2		4
 <u>Tinned Food</u>		
	Tins	
Tomatoes	42	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit	60	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soup	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat	23	198
Beans	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ equiv. pts.
Peas	4	3
Fish	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE 1

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

Meat
Lungs - 1
12

Poultry
Brooding (Guns) - 5
Lungs - 5
1,075
Heads and livers - 5
100
Livers - 10
100
Hearts - 1
5

Meat - 5
Livers - 10
115
Lungs - 5
5

Meat
Heads and livers - 5
Livers - 4
15
Lungs - 4
14
4

Meat
Lungs - 5
100
Heads - 1
1
Livers - 1
1
Hearts - 1
1
1

(4) Unsound Food

Inspections of food to ascertain its fitness numbered 159.

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. Unsound carcasses are disposed of for commercial utilisation, other unsound food by burial on the refuse disposal site.

(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) Registered Premises - Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16 (1)(b).

The general standard of the 36 registered premises continues to be good and the improvements carried out during recent years have been well maintained. Fried fish shops are registered under this provision.

73 visits were made.

(7) Food Premises generally

Visits to these numbered 167.

Certain requirements still outstanding relate to the provision of additional washing facilities for equipment in addition to that provided for hands, and for the protection of food on display. Fortunately food hygiene is now an important sales factor and much of the additional work called for by legislation has been tackled on a voluntary basis by the shop keepers.

Temperature control for the prevention of spoilage and the limitation of bacterial multiplication is not sufficiently understood either by shop keepers, shoppers or householders, and very much more education on this aspect of the work is needed.

Details of the food premises in the area analysed by type of business are:-

Bakers and Confectioners	13
Butchers and Meat Shops	18
Cafés	4
Fish Fryers	11
Greengrocers	14
Grocers	37
Guest Houses	2
Licensed Clubs	6
Pharmacists	6
Public Houses	13
Sweets	19

(5) General

Inspection of food to ascertain its fitness under the
provisions of the Act is to be made by the inspectors of the Board
and not by the Board itself. There shall be no other person
entitled to inspect food, and no person shall be allowed to
inspect food, other than as provided by the Act.

(6) Food Hygiene

Food of the kind to which this section applies shall be
fit for human consumption if it is prepared, stored, sold,
transported, or otherwise handled in such a manner as to ensure
that it is safe and sound and that it is fit for human
consumption.

(7) Food Hygiene (Continued)

The general standard of the food hygiene provisions contained in
this section shall be such as to ensure that food is safe and
sound and that it is fit for human consumption.

(8) Food Hygiene (Continued)

Where a person is engaged in the production or
distribution of food, he shall be deemed to be engaged in the
production or distribution of food if he is engaged in the
production or distribution of any part of the food.

Where a person is engaged in the production or
distribution of food, he shall be deemed to be engaged in the
production or distribution of food if he is engaged in the
production or distribution of any part of the food.

Where a person is engaged in the production or
distribution of food, he shall be deemed to be engaged in the
production or distribution of food if he is engaged in the
production or distribution of any part of the food.

(9) Food Hygiene (Continued)

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

Travelling Shops (based on Horsforth)	1
Wines and Spirits	1

(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

23 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.

SPHERIC
UTION

The Clean Air Act, 1956, which was brought into partial operation on the 31st December, 1956, became fully operative on the 1st June, 1958, when the remaining provisions of the Act, including those relating to the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys, measures for dealing with grit and dust from furnaces, abatement of smoke nuisances, etc., came into force.

The Council feeling that its first duty was to educate the people of Horsforth in the provisions of this new legislation, organised a most successful Clean Air Exhibition, which was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Horsforth, from the 20th to the 28th June. With the co-operation of distributors of solid smokeless fuel, the electricity, gas and oil interests, most effective stands were displayed indicating the varied use of fuels, appropriate apparatus and appliances. The use of electricity and gas was demonstrated to housewives and others interested. The interest of school children was stimulated by a poster competition which had a remarkable number of entries. The arrangements for the bringing into force of smoke control areas was explained at a number of evening meetings to which householders living in the areas in the first stage of the programme were invited.

The exhibition was opened by Max B. Tetlow, Esq., B.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., Dip.T.P., Principal Regional Officer, Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

During the period which has elapsed since the exhibition it has become obvious that many of our residents have taken this matter of

(6) Food Hygiene

The administration of the Food Hygiene Act during the year 1934-35 was not so successful as in previous years. It is not clear why this was so, but it is probable that the general standard of food hygiene in the country has not improved and that the public is not so well informed as it should be.

(7) Public Health

The public health work of the Board during the year 1934-35 was not so successful as in previous years. It is not clear why this was so, but it is probable that the general standard of public health in the country has not improved and that the public is not so well informed as it should be.

(8) Sanitary Administration

The sanitary administration of the Board during the year 1934-35 was not so successful as in previous years. It is not clear why this was so, but it is probable that the general standard of sanitary administration in the country has not improved and that the public is not so well informed as it should be.

The Board has during the year 1934-35 been engaged in a number of important matters. It has been successful in securing the passage of the Public Health Act, 1934, which will greatly improve the public health of the country. It has also been successful in securing the passage of the Sanitary Administration Act, 1934, which will greatly improve the sanitary administration of the country.

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ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SOOT1958 ANALYSES

MONTH	RAINFALL	TONS OF SOOT	INSOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT	SOLUBLE MATTER IN SOOT	TAR IN SOOT
	Inches	Per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile	Tons per sq. mile
JANUARY	2.49	15.05	7.64	7.41	.19
FEBRUARY	4.58	19.86	9.78	10.08	.39
MARCH	1.78	9.95	5.77	4.18	.29
APRIL	0.51	10.34	8.43	1.91	.03
MAY	4.02	25.96	18.68	7.28	.13
JUNE	4.12	19.50	7.21	12.29	.23
JULY	3.76	9.35	3.98	5.37	.09
AUGUST	2.59	16.37	10.31	6.06	.29
SEPTEMBER	3.46	16.47	7.97	8.50	.13
OCTOBER	1.98	6.95	3.36	3.59	.06
NOVEMBER	.74	9.10	5.00	4.10	.14
DECEMBER	3.87	19.40	11.40	8.00	.29
TOTALS	33.90	178.30	99.53	78.77	2.26

MONTHLY COLLECTION OF RENT

1932

MONTH	RENTAL	TOTAL OF RENT	RENTAL	TOTAL OF RENT
	per sq. ft.	per sq. ft.	per sq. ft.	per sq. ft.
JANUARY	2.45	12.25	2.45	12.25
FEBRUARY	4.50	19.50	4.50	19.50
MARCH	4.75	23.75	4.75	23.75
APRIL	6.50	32.50	6.50	32.50
MAY	6.50	32.50	6.50	32.50
JUNE	4.15	20.75	4.15	20.75
JULY	3.75	18.75	3.75	18.75
AUGUST	3.50	17.50	3.50	17.50
SEPTEMBER	3.45	17.25	3.45	17.25
OCTOBER	1.50	7.50	1.50	7.50
NOVEMBER	1.75	8.75	1.75	8.75
DECEMBER	3.85	19.25	3.85	19.25
TOTAL	33.50	165.50	33.50	165.50

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR GASES

1958 ESTIMATIONS

MONTH	MILLIGRAMS SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. per day
JANUARY	2.88
FEBRUARY	1.40
MARCH	2.06
APRIL	1.13
MAY	1.45
JUNE	0.77
JULY	0.94
AUGUST	0.48
SEPTEMBER	0.79
OCTOBER	0.73
NOVEMBER	1.50
DECEMBER	3.50
Average Pollution per day	1.4692

MONTHLY ESTIMATE OF FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION

FOR THE YEAR 1954

MONTH	MILLION GALS. PER 100 sq. ft. PER DAY
JANUARY	1.55
FEBRUARY	1.40
MARCH	1.55
APRIL	1.75
MAY	1.45
JUNE	0.75
JULY	0.55
AUGUST	0.55
SEPTEMBER	0.75
OCTOBER	0.75
NOVEMBER	1.50
DECEMBER	1.50
Average Consumption per day	1.40

clean air very much to heart and constant enquiries are received in the office as to the progress which is being made in the creation of smoke control areas.

The problem of dealing with industrial pollution is a different one, the worst cases of contravention arising from unsuitability of plant at present in operation, and as in certain cases the likely remedy lies in the complete replacement of stoking and burning equipment, considerable cost is involved in bringing installations to the standard required by the Act. Continuous pressure is being exerted on offenders and certain remedial works have already been put in hand.

The West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council and the Yorkshire Division of the National Society for Clean Air carried on the hard task of publicising clean air and advising on ways of securing it. It was my pleasure to continue to serve on the executive committee of both bodies.

Our thanks are due once again 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.

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

Routine disinfection takes place on the rare occasions of 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.

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

The Council's policy of assisting occupiers of premises who are unfortunate enough to be troubled 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.

The information and statistics in this section of the report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1959.

...the very best in health and complete recovery was recorded in
the office as to the progress which is being made in the prevention of
these control events.

The position of health with industrial pollution is a different
one, the most serious of contamination existing from unsatisfactory
plant as present in operation, and as in certain cases the likely

...is in the complete replacement of existing and existing equipment
considerable cost is involved in bringing installations to the standards
required by the Act. Continuous progress is being effected on matters
and certain remedial works have already been put in hand.

The West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council and the Yorkshire
Division of the National Society for Clean Air carried on the hard task
of publicizing clean air and advising on ways of securing it. It was
by pleasure to continue to serve on the executive committee of both
bodies.

Our thanks are due once again to Mr. G. Bolton for permission to
use his garden at 15, Grosvenor Walk, for the siting of the foot
reports made and the gauge for the estimation of sulphur.

The only alternative trade carried on in the district is that of soap
making and this is restricted to the factory which is operated under
reasonably good conditions.

Written information taken place on the two occasions of the
removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital and in some cases
further information is carried out after the recovery of patients
named at home.

In cases occurred during the year for the use of our installations
services in fact with hot water, steam, etc., but our installation is
frequently sought by the owners of premises concerned with a wide
range of other types of installation, including electrical, water, cook-
ing, heating, sewage and drainage. Indeed the whole character of the section
of our work has changed in the period since the last year and whilst the
older type of installation has gone we are consequently being asked for
modern and extensive in design with new types of instant water.
Efficient service was taken in all cases that were reported to us and
the residents showed great appreciation of our service.

The Council's policy of assisting owners of premises who are
unwilling to be troubled with work of this kind has been continued
and the public respond very well in this respect regarding
installations. The methods described in previous reports were continued
and generally complaints have been falling to nearly nil in respect
consequent to our dealing with the installations.

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

(1) Refuse Collection

In each of the post-war years there has been an increase in the demands for refuse collection service. The figures for this year show a further marked increase in the amount of material handled and that this was handled at less cost and with a greater frequency in collection.

This position is undoubtedly due to a better output by the Department's workmen so that despite the introduction of the incentive bonus the wages bill is slightly less than for the year 1957.

(2) Refuse Disposal - Tipping

Our arrangements for disposing of all refuse by controlled tipping at the Calverley Bridge site were continued. The tipping facilities were also used by others having garden refuse, builders' refuse, soot, etc., to dispose of; the use by them of this site has done much to tidy up the district and to prevent the accumulation of rubbish on vacant plots and roadside verges. Covering material suitable for controlling tipping operations is now becoming most difficult to obtain.

When we took over the Calverley Bridge site in December, 1946, it was estimated that we should be able to dispose of some 22 years' refuse before completely filling the site. If tipping continues at the rate we have experienced during 1957 and the early part of 1958 the site will be completely full by 1964.

(3) Refuse Disposal - Salvage

The salvage arrangements continued on much the same lines as previously. The output of waste paper was still restricted. Metals, particularly tins, became an important line following a special Government request in 1957 to stimulate salvage, and in co-operation with the Joint Scrap Survey District Committee we were at the beginning of 1958 reclaiming some 25 cwts of loose tins per week. Little did we appreciate the effect which international trade difficulties were so soon to have on these activities and, after a few months' life, the scheme for the reclamation of tins had to be abandoned.

(4) Street Cleansing

The cleansing of streets and gullies by mechanical means was from time to time affected by labour problems. The old age pensioners introduced during 1957 as part-time street sweepers continued to make a notable contribution to this service. Each man, having a short beat of shopping area to deal with and provided with a single dustbin on a carrier for the collection of sweepings, devotes one or two hours every morning to the collection of litter, and attention to footpaths and channels.

(1) Refuge Collection

In each of the past two years there has been an increase in the amount of refuge collection. The figures for the year show a further marked increase in the amount of material handled and that this was handled at less cost and with a greater frequency in collection. This position is undoubtedly due to a better output by the Department's workers as they despite the introduction of the incentive bonus the wages still is slightly less than for the year 1937.

(2) Refuge Material - Tipping

The arrangements for disposal of all refuse by controlled tipping at the University Bridge site were continued. The tipping facilities were also used by others having access to the site, refuse, road, etc., to dispose of the use of this site has been used to tip up the district and to prevent the accumulation of rubbish on vacant plots and roadside verges. Control material suitable for controlling tipping operations is now becoming more difficult to obtain.

When we took over the University Bridge site in December, 1936, it was estimated that we should be able to dispose of some 25 years' refuse before completely filling the site. It is being estimated at the rate of disposal during 1937 and the early part of 1938 the site will be completely full by 1941.

(3) Refuge Material - Storage

The storage arrangements continued on land the same as previously. The extent of work done was still restricted. Material piled up in 1937, because an agreement was made for a special Government grant in 1937 to stimulate storage, and in co-operation with the Joint Army Navy Reserve Committee we were at the beginning of 1938 remaining some 25 days of more than one year. Little did we appreciate the effect which international trade restrictions were to have on these activities and, after a further 150,000 tons were for the estimation of the end to be obtained.

(4) General Comments

The clearing of streets and paths by mechanical means was done this year as usual by labour provided. The old gas plant introduced during 1937 as post-war street sweepers continued to show a notable contribution to this service. From one, having a short burst of working order to deal with and providing a clean surface on a corner for the collection of refuse, having one or two days every corner on the collection of refuse and attention to footpaths and drains.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

<u>Expenditure</u>	£
Wages	8,253
Salvage Bonus	578
Heating and Lighting	82
Rates and Water	79
Licences and Insurances	273
Petrol and Oil	676
Depot Maintenance	48
Protective Clothing	55
Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance	519
Running Expenses of Tractor/Bulldozer	73
Dustbins	282
Calverley Bridge Tip	2
Garage Equipment	-
Salvage Depot	234
Repairs and Renewals Fund	500
Administration Expenses	3,664
Sinking Fund Contributions	175
Interest on Loans	101
	<hr/>
	15,594
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<u>Income</u>	£
Sales -	
Dustbins	309
Scrap Metal	26
Waste Paper	1,896
Rags	83
	<hr/>
	2,314
Rechargeable Works	158
Rent - Calverley Lane Tip	1
Transfer - Motor Haulage - Snow Clearing	111
Balance to General Fund	13,010
	<hr/>
	15,594
	<hr/>

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

Analysis of Work and Costs

No. of bins in district	6,652
Loads collected	3,068
Weight of material collected (estimated)	8,422 tons
No. of bins emptied	297,620
Frequency of collection	8.16 days
Miles covered	18,994
Net cost (excluding Administration Expenses)	£9,346
Cost per ton	£1-2s-2½d
Cost per 1,000 bins	£1,404-19s-10d
Cost per 1,000 population	£623-1s-4d
Cost per visit (bin)	8d
Weight of material tipped other than refuse (estimated)	196 tons

GENERAL COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

<u>Expenditures</u>	
12,500	Interest on loans
100	Sinking Fund Contributions
1,000	Administrative Expenses
500	Repairs and Renewals
500	Salvage
500	Garage Equipment
500	Garage Supplies
500	Gasoline
500	Printing Expenses of Reports/Books
500	Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance
500	Protective Clothing
500	Paper Maintenance
500	Petrol and Oil
500	Insurance and Licenses
500	Water and Water
500	Heating and Lighting
500	Salvage Items
500	Wages

<u>Receipts</u>	
12,500	Interest on Loans
100	Sinking Fund Contributions
1,000	Administrative Expenses
500	Repairs and Renewals
500	Salvage
500	Garage Equipment
500	Garage Supplies
500	Gasoline
500	Printing Expenses of Reports/Books
500	Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance
500	Protective Clothing
500	Paper Maintenance
500	Petrol and Oil
500	Insurance and Licenses
500	Water and Water
500	Heating and Lighting
500	Salvage Items
500	Wages

The expenditures and receipts shown above are taken from the Chief Accountant's Statement of Accounts.

<u>Analysis of Work per Day</u>	
10,000	No. of bins in station
2,000	Bins collected
8,000	Weight of material collected (estimated)
200,000	No. of bins emptied
240 days	Frequency of collection
10,000	Bins covered
20,000	Net cost (excluding Administrative Expenses)
10,000-200	Cost per bin
20,000-2000	Cost per 1,000 bins
2,000-200	Cost per 1,000 population
20	Cost per cubic yard
100 tons	Weight of material tipped other than refuse (estimated)

STREET AND GULLY CLEANSING

<u>Expenditure</u>	£
Wages	2,085
Brushes	116
Licence Duties	75
Insurance	15
Petrol and Oil	323
Repairs and Sundries	287
Repairs and Renewals Fund	100
Administration Expenses	<u>944</u>
	<u>3,945</u>

<u>Income</u>	£
Transfer - Motor Haulage	3
Rechargeable Works	85
W.R.C.C. - Classified Roads	551
Balance to General Fund	<u>3,306</u>
	<u>3,945</u>

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

Analysis of Work and Costs

Loads collected -		
	by street sweeper	284
	by gully emptier	503
	by other vehicles	346
Weight of material collected-		Tons
	by street sweeper	710
	by gully emptier	1,257½
	by other vehicles	866¾
Miles covered -		
	by street sweeper	1,670
	by gully emptier	2,979
	by other vehicles	3,210
Net cost (excluding Administration Expenses)	£2,362	

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME STATEMENT

Income	
	Interest - 1000
	Dividends - 500
	Licensing fees - 500
	Royalties - 500
	Donations - 500
	Gifts - 500
	Proceeds from sales - 500
	Total Income - 4,500
	<hr/>
	2,250

Expenditures	
	Rent - 1,000
	Wages - 1,000
	Materials - 500
	Utilities - 500
	Insurance - 500
	Depreciation - 500
	Total Expenditures - 6,000
	<hr/>
	3,750

The expenditures and income figures are based on the
General Statement of the Administration for the year 1955.

Analysis of Expenditures

	Total Expenditures - 6,000
	Less: Interest - 1,000
	1,000
	Less: Dividends - 500
	500
	Less: Royalties - 500
	500
	Less: Donations - 500
	500
	Less: Gifts - 500
	500
	Total Expenditures - 6,000
	<hr/>
	3,750
	Total Expenditures - 6,000
	<hr/>
	3,750

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SALVAGE OF MATERIAL FROM REFUSE

<u>Materials Salvaged</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	T	C	Q	Lbs	£	s	d
Waste Paper	235	9	2	0	1,896	4	6
Textiles	9	8	1	3	82	11	5
Metals	5	6	3	0	26	4	3
Totals	250	4	2	3	£2,005	0	2

Bonus Payments

<u>Period</u>	<u>Value of Salvaged Materials</u>			<u>Workmen's Share</u>			<u>Council's Share</u>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1st Quarter	573	15	7	165	3	11	408	11	8
2nd Quarter	533	5	2	148	13	4	384	11	10
3rd Quarter	460	15	1	142	8	11	318	6	2
4th Quarter	437	4	4	123	12	11	313	11	5
Totals	£2,005	0	2	£579	19	1	£1,425	1	1

TRANSPORT

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 1956 Karrier Gamecock with 10 cu.yd. refuse collection body
 and double cab
 One 1950 Lewin Sprinkler Sweeper Collector
 One 1948 Karrier Yorkshire Gully Emptier, factory reconditioned 1958.
 Three Salvage Trailers
 One 1955 Fordson Major Tractor (Diesel) with Bamford Major Loader
 and Bulldozing Blade
 One 1954 Thames 5 cwt. Van

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE

Particulars	1932		1931	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Water Rates	1,000	0	1,000	0
Electricity	50	0	50	0
Household	50	0	50	0
Total	1,050	0	1,050	0

Other Receipts

Particulars	1932		1931	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1st Quarter	500	0	500	0
2nd Quarter	500	0	500	0
3rd Quarter	500	0	500	0
4th Quarter	500	0	500	0
Total	2,000	0	2,000	0

DISBURSEMENTS

- One 1931 motor vehicle with 7 cu. ft. motor collection body
- One 1930 motor vehicle with 10 cu. ft. motor collection body
- One 1932 motor vehicle with 10 cu. ft. motor collection body and double cap
- One 1930 motor vehicle with 10 cu. ft. motor collection body and double cap
- One 1930 motor vehicle with 10 cu. ft. motor collection body
- One 1930 motor vehicle with 10 cu. ft. motor collection body
- One 1930 motor vehicle with 10 cu. ft. motor collection body
- One 1930 motor vehicle with 10 cu. ft. motor collection body
- One 1930 motor vehicle with 10 cu. ft. motor collection body
- One 1930 motor vehicle with 10 cu. ft. motor collection body

PUBLIC
CONVENIENCES

It is unfortunate that it has not been possible to proceed with the scheme for erecting new conveniences which commenced with the erection of those in King George Road. It is hoped that the programme can be re-started at an early date and so solve many of the problems that arise from the paucity of the present provision.

CONCLUSION

The constantly increasing duties which we are called upon to perform have only been integrated into our normal work by the devoted service of my staff and once again I record my indebtedness to them.

One is constantly aware of the support and encouragement of the Council and of the close co-operation of one's fellow officers. This enables many obstacles to be surmounted successfully and for all this one is deeply grateful.

E. M. BIRTWISLE.

Chief Public Health Inspector

It is suggested that it may not be possible to proceed with
the review for another year or two, and it is suggested that the
review of the report be held in 1954. It is hoped that the program
can be re-started at an early date and an early start of the program
that will give the benefit of the program to the people.

The committee is recommending that the review be held in 1954
and that the report be held in 1954. It is hoped that the program
can be re-started at an early date and an early start of the program
that will give the benefit of the program to the people. The
committee is recommending that the review be held in 1954 and
that the report be held in 1954. It is hoped that the program
can be re-started at an early date and an early start of the program
that will give the benefit of the program to the people.

W. W. RICHARDS

Chairman, Public Health Institute

APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING
COUNTY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:-

	Population (Mid 1958)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	32,490	5,323
Horsforth Urban District ...	14,930	2,706
Aireborough Urban District ...	27,520	6,856
Ilkley Urban District	17,290	8,610
Otley Urban District	11,310	2,934
Wharfedale Rural District ...	6,500	39,378

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer -
A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer -
HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.
W. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., LLB. (Appointed August, 1958)

Assistant County Medical Officer -
ANGELA BROSNAN, M.B., Ch.B.
DORREN M. GINEVER, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed September, 1958)

Clinic Medical Officers (part-time) -
KATHLEEN B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.
C.W. DUDLEY, 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. TWINHOLM-MASON, M.B., Ch.B.
J.S. METCALFE, M.B., Ch.B.
H. SHAW, 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. DAVE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss A. DIXON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs I. BLACK, 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.
Mrs Y. NELL, 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.
Miss E. LOWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs M. TILLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss I. HUGGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs K. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs E. BARRETT (part-time)
Miss R. KITCHEN (part-time)
Mrs B. CHESTER (part-time)
Mrs L.G.S. BASTOW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs J.B.R. REES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

ANNALS

THE DIVISION OF THE WESTERN STATES
COUNTY COURTS, 1900-1901

The Division consists of the following Judges:

Name	Residence	Term
James H.	1900-1901
...	...	1901-1902
...	...	1902-1903
...	...	1903-1904
...	...	1904-1905
...	...	1905-1906
...	...	1906-1907
...	...	1907-1908
...	...	1908-1909
...	...	1909-1910
...	...	1910-1911

JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Divisional Judges: ...
A. THOMAS ...

County Assistants: ...

W. ...

Assistant County Judges: ...

District Judges: ...

County Judges: ...

County Clerks: ...

County Sheriffs: ...

County Coroners: ...

County Jailors: ...

County Constables: ...

County Deputies: ...

County Constables: ...

County Constables: ...

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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)

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. TERRELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs G.M. WOODHALL, 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

Mrs N.A. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister (Relief)

Miss J.E. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister

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.R.F.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

Home Nurse/Midwives -

Miss C.E. ALEXANDER, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss M. BALES, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss M. PERKINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss V. GOODLSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister

Mrs M.J. ARMITAGE, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss M. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss E. SUGDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss M. MILLER, S.R.N., S.C.M. Queen's Nursing Sister

Miss A. WATSON (part-time) S.E.A.N.

Mental Health Social Worker -

Miss E. BUCK (Resigned March, 1958)

Miss P.M. CONWAY (Appointed March, 1958)

Mental Health Home Teacher -

Mrs J.A. ROOKS

V.D. Social Worker -

Mrs E.M. DOIDGE-HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Speech Therapist -

Mrs A.S. LEE

DIVISIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE -

Senior Clerk

ALTON HARTLEY

1 Assistant Senior Clerk

13 Whole-time clerks

3 Part-time clerks

CONSULTANT STAFF AT SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS -

(Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Consultant Ophthalmologist -

T.S. SEVERS, 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.

Paediatrician - (Provided by Leeds University Department of Paediatrics)

G.J.R. SOUTER, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Ed).

Department of Health -
Miss M. J. ... (cont.)

Assistant Health Officer -
Mrs A. J. ... (cont.)

Mistress -
Miss E. ... (cont.)
Mrs D. ...
Miss M. ...
Miss S. ...
Mrs G. ...

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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.	138	2	455	7	602
Horsforth U.D.	36	1	189	4	230
Aireborough U.D.	56	-	297	2	355
Ilkley U.D.	46	-	200	6	252
Otley U.D.	31	1	136	2	170
Wharfedale R.D.	14	-	89	-	103
Totals:	321	4	1366	21	1712

The proportion of institutional births - 80 per cent, is well above the national average, and is probably accounted for by the fact that there are three general practitioner maternity units in the Divisional Area.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery

There are five midwives and nine Home Nurse/Midwives in the Division, two of whom undertake relief duties.

310 domiciliary confinements were attended during the year.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM RANGES

1. 1934

The data noted during the year are as follows:-

Year	Instalment		Instalment		District
	Low	High	Low	High	
1934	7	405	2	170	Madras S.S.
1935	4	180	1	20	Madras U.D.
1936	3	207	-	20	Madras S.D.
1937	6	200	-	12	Madras U.D.
1938	2	150	1	31	Madras U.D.
1939	-	90	-	12	Madras S.D.
1940	21	1200	4	251	Madras

The minimum of low instalment - 20 per cent, is well above the average, and is probably accounted for by the fact that there are three general instalments annually made in the instalment year.

2. Instalment History

From the first instalment and the last instalment in the Division, two of which instalments were shown during the

year.

Eleven domiciliary midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board and are equipped with the necessary apparatus. Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives as follows:-

Gas and Air only	Pethidine only	Gas and Air and Pethidine
103	28	147

Twelve institutional midwives in practice in the area are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia.

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 General Practitioner Maternity Units according to the wishes of the patient:-

Four Gables Maternity Home	20 beds
The General Hospital, Otley	22 beds
St. Winifred's Maternity Home	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 Units under the control of the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee is sent direct to the Divisional Public Health Office, thus enabling immediate follow-up by the midwife or 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.

Those patients who are qualified to...
 and the...
 of the...
 necessary...
 as follows:

Can not do only	Can do only	Can do both
100	25	147

Twelve institutional patients in...
 are qualified to...
 as follows:

1. Institutional Outpatients

All applications for...
 are...
 of the...
 to the...

New... 20 beds	...
The General Hospital, ... 22 beds	...
St. ... 12 beds	...

It each of these...
 can doctor to attend...

Your notice of the...
 the...
 Hospital...
 Office, that...

2. Ambulatory and Out-Patient Clinics

Under the...
 into...
 local...
 are...
 more...

The following attendances were made during the year:-

Name of Clinic	No. of sessions held per month	No. of patients who attended during year		Total No. of attendances	
		ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal
PUDSEY	4	169	40	753	44
FARSLEY	4	124	2	451	2
CALVERLEY *	1	82	31	314	35
HORSFORTH	2	28	7	86	7
RAWDON	1	28	11	63	11
YEADON	2	20	6	72	6
GUISELEY	4	33	3	115	3
OTLEY	8	137	-	650	-
ILKLEY	4	102	-	548	-
BURLEY	4	31	-	210	-
	34	754	100	3262	108

* 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 been possible to re-commence relaxation sessions at the Pudsey Clinic. Pudsey patients attend, if they desire, at Farsley or Calverley Clinic.

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
Farsley	3	39	186
Calverley	4	46	281
Horsforth	4	61	427
Guiseley	4	79	422

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
FURBER	4	189	756
PARSONS	4	124	496
COLVILL	1	55	220
HOBSON	2	28	112
HUGHES	1	28	112
YELSON	2	20	80
GIBBS	4	19	76
OLBY	6	137	548
LEWIS	4	102	408
SMITH	4	31	124
Total	34	704	2816

Continued at next page

2. Maternity Hospital, Ipswich District

These clinics, by lessening the number of attendances, labour pains and the course of labour, by teaching the patient to prepare 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 been possible to re-organise the Maternity Hospital at the Ipswich District. Ipswich patients attend at the Maternity Hospital at Ipswich or Colchester District.

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
Ipswich	2	33	132
Colchester	4	48	192
Ipswich	4	64	256
Colchester	4	79	316
Total	14	224	896

Dental Treatment of 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 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 twelve months after confinement.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:-

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...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

UNITED STATES

of the ...

The following ...

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - 1958

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 were at date of attendance			Total attendances
			1958	1957	1956-1953		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	
Pudsey	8	300	266	199	147	612	2594	191	163	2948
Farsley	4	157	133	113	94	340	2170	372	172	2684
Calverley	4	88	80	62	93	235	1252	341	220	1813
Horsforth	4	179	150	143	199	492	2990	415	486	3891
Rawdon	4	66	58	67	53	198	1172	220	128	1520
Yeadon	4	88	86	66	46	198	1456	218	58	1732
Guiseley	4	111	90	101	72	263	1636	296	144	2075
Otley	8	138	120	128	119	367	2699	992	534	4225
Ilkley	4	109	93	84	101	278	1372	347	374	2093
Burley	4	41	58	56	50	164	911	89	90	1090
Monston	2	31	34	25	38	97	315	100	75	490
Bramhope	2	37	36	18	51	105	400	128	195	723
Pool	2	5	17	13	11	41	224	63	12	299
Totals:	54	1350	1221	1095	1074	3390	19191	3771	2621	25583

2. Premature Infants

Special equipment for use in the nursing of premature babies at home is stationed at the Pudsey (Westroyd, Farsley) Ambulance Depot and at Otley General Hospital from which it can be delivered to a home at any time day or night, at the request of a doctor or midwife. Miss Gibson and Miss Goodison, relief midwives, have attended a special course of instruction in the care of premature babies at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, and arrangements have been made for them to be notified of all premature births in order that they 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 110 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 98 survived over 28 days, giving a survival rate of 89% for the Division as compared with 66 per cent in 1957.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:-

Special equipment for use in the making of pressure tables at home is obtained at the factory (Westinghouse) and at Olney General Hospital from which it can be delivered in a box at any time or night. At the request of a doctor or nurse, Miss Gibson and Miss Goodrich, nurse aides, have attended a special course of instruction in the care of pressure tables at the hospital. Recently Miss, Hinchey, and arrangements have been made for them to be notified of all pressure table in order that they can advise and assist the hospital nurses as to their care.

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

There were 110 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 30 survived over 24 days, giving a survival rate of 27% for the Division as compared with 30 per cent in 1937.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:-

PREMATURE BABIES BORN DURING 1958 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESILIENT IN THE DIVISION

	Born dead		Died in first 24 hours		Died on 2nd to 7th day		Died on 8th to 28th day		Survived 28 days		TOTAL	
	Under 3 lbs. to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs
Born at home												
Pudsey	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Horsforth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Aireborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ilkley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Otley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wharfedale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Born in Private Nursing Home												
Pudsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horsforth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aireborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilkley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharfedale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Born in Hospital												
Pudsey	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	39
Horsforth	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12
Aireborough	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	13
Ilkley	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10
Otley	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Wharfedale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Project	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Project A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project C	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project D	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project G	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project H	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project J	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project K	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project L	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project O	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project Q	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project T	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project W	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project Y	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project Z	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD: SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF THE PROJECTS DURING THE QUARTER ENDED 31st MARCH 1954.

Reference is made to the report of the Project Managers dated 24th March 1954, and to the minutes of the meeting of the Committee on 25th March 1954.

The progress of the projects during the quarter has been satisfactory, and it is expected that the major objectives will be achieved by the end of the year.

The Committee has approved the report of the Project Managers, and has agreed to the conclusions and recommendations set out therein.

Yours faithfully,
The Secretary

3. 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 established for their care by voluntary bodies or other authorities, as the authority itself has no such provision.

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.	16	2.7
Horsforth U.D.	5	2.2
Aireborough U.D.	10	2.8
Ilkley U.D.	8	3.3
Otley U.D.	5	3.0
Wharfedale R.D.	4	4

1. Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

The Health Division visits all unmarried mothers and their children who come to the notice of the Health Department to give any necessary help and advice. It is the policy of the Health Division to give such help and advice. It is the policy of the Health Division to give such help and advice. It is the policy of the Health Division to give such help and advice.

The County Council accepts financial responsibility for unmarried mothers who are unable to support themselves for their own or other children. The number of illegitimate live births in the Division during the year was as follows:-

Area	Illegitimate Live Births	Percentage of Total Live Births
Penny N.E.	16	2.7
Honington U.D.	2	2.2
Alvechurch U.D.	10	2.8
Ilkley U.D.	8	2.3
Olney U.D.	2	2.0
Wharfedale R.D.	4	4

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Address of Distribution Centre	When Open	
	Day	Time
Child Welfare Centre St. Lawrence House Crawshaw Road Pudsey	Monday Wednesday Friday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.
Child Welfare Centre Farfield, Farfield Estate Farsley	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.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.
Union Buildings Boroughgate, Otley	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday	10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Burley-in-Wharfedale	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre South Hawksworth Street Ilkley	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Craven Institute Bramhope	Alt. Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Weighing Room Church Room Pool-in-Wharfedale	Alt. Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre The Licks Otley	Thursday	9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Address of Institution Centre	Day	Time
Child Welfare Centre St. Lawrence House Greenwich Road London	Monday Wednesday Friday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2.30 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.
Child Welfare Centre Yardley, Yardley Bristol	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Cape Street Cardiff	Wednesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Divisional Public Health Office The Green Newport	Tuesday Wednesday 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. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Hospital Ground, Oxford Road Reading	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Tom Hill London	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Methodist Sunday School Horseshoe Road, London	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Union Buildings Harrowgate, City	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday	10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Buryan-Wharfedale	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre South Harrogate Street Lilly	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Green Institute Leeds	Wednesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Weighting Room Green House Leeds-Wharfedale	Wed. Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre The House Leeds	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 9 a.m. to 12 noon

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 Local Health Authorities and the University of Leeds, for the Health Visitors' Certificate.

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

HEALTH VISITING

Under the 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 visitor.

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

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

HEALTH VISITING - DETAILS OF VISITS DURING 1958

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				
5,782	549	953	1,748	8,625	5,154	7,790	1,853	8,312

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Number of eggs	1000	1200	1500	1800	2000	2200	2500	2800	3000	3200	3500
Number of birds	500	600	750	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600
Number of nests	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700
Number of young	100	120	150	180	200	220	250	280	300	320	350
Number of eggs lost	50	60	75	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
Number of birds lost	25	30	38	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
Number of nests lost	10	12	15	18	20	22	25	28	30	32	35
Number of young lost	5	6	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

1910

1911

1912

1913

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 was 2,367.

The practice whereby extensive use is made of the home nurses by general practitioners for the giving of injections is increasing, and 17,824 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 indicated by the following figures:-

Type of Case	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,851	41,027
Surgical	447	7,889
Infectious Disease	1	4
Tuberculosis	53	2,045
Maternal Complications	15	184
Totals:	2,367	51,149
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	1,396	35,058
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	91	807
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	425	24,493

HOME NURSING

The work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service continues to be very heavy. The Service has, however, by enabling new 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 was 2,367.

The practice whereby extensive use is made of the home nurse by general practitioners for the giving of injections is increasing, and 17,622 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 special 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 indicated by the following figures:-

Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year	Type of Case
1,871	44,027	Medical
447	7,889	English
1	4	Infectious Diseases
33	2,026	Phthisical
15	162	Maternal
2,367	54,108	General
1,350	32,038	Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year
91	807	Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year
422	26,463	Patients included in above who have had more than 25 visits during the year

HOME HELP SERVICE

The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 106. A total of 98,668 hours was worked during the year.

783 cases were provided with Domestic Help during the year, and these were in the following categories in the six districts in the divisional area.

Area	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	Tuber- culosis	Chronic sick aged 65+	Chronic sick under 65	Others	Total
Pudsey M.B.	61	4	181	11	16	273
Horsforth U.D.	22	3	101	9	14	149
Aireborough U.D.	24	4	103	12	17	160
Ilkley U.D.	11	-	67	13	10	101
Otley U.D.	10	-	61	6	3	80
Wharfedale R.D.	4	-	8	3	5	20
Divisional Total:	132	11	521	54	65	783

SEE WFL SERVICE

The number of man hours employed at the end of the year was 100. A total of 30,000 hours was worked during the year.

700 cases were provided with domestic help during the year, and these were in the following categories in the districts in the division area.

Area	Materially (including expenses) (pounds)	Labour- calories	Grants also aged 65+	Grants also under 65	Others	Total
Putney N.D.	67	4	181	11	16	279
Stamford U.D.	33	3	101	9	14	159
Marborough U.D.	26	4	102	12	17	160
Ilkley U.D.	21	-	67	12	10	109
Osney U.D.	10	-	61	6	3	80
Wharfedale N.D.	4	-	8	2	3	27
Divisional Total:	158	11	521	54	63	707

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The County Council Mental Health Social Worker 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. Miss Buck was Mental Health Social Worker up to her resignation in March. Her successor, Miss P.M. Conway, worked part-time in the Division from April to June when she commenced full-time duty.

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 Officers 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.

The Duly Authorised Officers 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, are Mr J. Rollisson, and Mr R. Aspinall, Divisional Welfare Office, 39, Kirkgate, Shipley.

HORSFORTH OCCUPATION CENTRE, 1958

It is now possible to report on the first complete year of working at this Occupation Centre.

From its small beginnings with six local children in attendance, the Centre rapidly increased its intake so that it re-opened in January, 1958, with twenty-six pupils on the register and at the end of the year there were thirty-three on the roll.

Attendance has on the whole been good with absentees averaging five throughout the year.

With a capable staff prepared to work beyond the normal demands of their job and a thriving Parent-Teacher Association, the Horsforth Centre has achieved encouraging results in individual cases and its corporate activities have produced a greatly improved pattern of life for these handicapped children.

Parents and others interested in the work of the Centre have been much impressed with the activities which they have seen when visiting there.

The County Council Mental Health Board workers undertake duties in connection with the supervision and treatment of mentally defective persons in the district, who are under statutory supervision. Responsibility for the care of these persons is also connected with the after-care from institutions. The Board is also connected with the after-care of persons discharged from Mental Hospitals and is now working in co-operation with the Social Department at Bostwick Lodge Hospital in regard to the after-care of patients discharged from that hospital. Mental Health care and after-care cases are supervised by general medical practitioners and by the National Assistance Board. Miss Jack was Mental Health Board worker up to her resignation in March. Her successor, Miss P.M. Conway, worked part-time in the district from April to June when she commenced full-time duty.

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 Workers and the Mental Health Board has proved to be very useful, and co-operation with the latter authorities has been of mutual advantage in cases where action under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts was necessary.

Mr. Jones, Home Teacher, undertakes the training of defectives in their own homes.

The Day Authorized Officers 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, are Mr. J. Hollister, and Mr. R. Agnew, National Welfare Officer, 39, Kilmacraige, Dublin.

HEALTHCARE OCCUPATION CENTRE 1950

It is now possible to report on the first complete year of working at the Occupation Centre.

From the small beginnings with six local children in attendance, the Centre rapidly increased its intake so that it re-opened in January, 1950, with twenty-six pupils on the register and at the end of the year there were thirty-three on the roll.

Attendance has on the whole been good with absences averaging five throughout the year.

With a special staff assigned to work beyond the normal demands of their job and a Training Parent-Teacher Association, the Healthcare Centre has achieved encouraging results in individual cases and its corporate activities have produced a greatly improved pattern of life for these handicapped children.

Parents and others interested in the work of the Centre have been much impressed with the activities which they have seen when visiting there.

The need for this type of provision is confirmed on the one hand by the eagerness with which many of the pupils embrace the new life it offers, and on the other by the noticeable development in personality and achievement of the difficult cases. (Success in the latter is often difficult to attain, but this underlines the importance of our purpose).

Those who have visited the Centre during the year included some who are in no way connected with it, but the impressions they carried away and retold elsewhere have borne fruit in a widening public interest in the work, and have also resulted in the donation of useful gifts, such as a rocking horse, a budgerigar and a mechanical fretsaw.

The Parent-Teacher Association has helped in many ways and their donations include a slide, a knitting machine and voluntary work in the garden.

The staff organised a fund supported entirely by their own efforts for the purchase of a tape recorder for speech training and this objective was well within sight at the end of the year.

Whenever the opportunity arises, members of nursing staff in the Division who have not seen an occupation centre at work are encouraged to visit the Centre.

We are particularly fortunate in our transport arrangements which, in addition to working smoothly and efficiently, are conducted with a sense of practical sympathy and understanding for the special needs of our pupils. The contractor purchased an additional small omnibus during the year and this enabled the few local pupils who were still attending Branshaw View, Keighley, to be transferred to Horsforth.

Extra activities during the year were held as follows:-

June	-	Visit to the seaside
July	-	Open Day
September	-	Visit to Chipperfields Circus at Leeds
October	-	Harvest Fair and Sale of Work
December	-	Nativity Play and Christmas Party

The excellent spirit prevailing among staff and pupils and the warm practical interest of parents and others have contributed very largely to a satisfactory year of activity.

The need for this type of program is outlined on the one hand by the eagerness with which many of the pupils express the new life in letters, and on the other by the numerous suggestions in personal letters and interviews of the children. (Success in the latter is often difficult to obtain, but this indicates the importance of the program.)

Those who have visited the Center during the year included some who are in no way connected with it, but the suggestions they carried away and which a number have been found in a working paper interest in the work, and have also resulted in the donation of useful gifts, such as a reading horse, a budgeter and a mechanical fastener.

The Parent-Teacher Association has helped in many ways and their donations include a table, a knitting machine and voluntary work in the garden.

The staff organized a fund supported entirely by their own efforts for the purchase of a tape recorder for speech training and this objective was well within sight at the end of the year.

Whenever the opportunity arises, teachers of nursing staff in the hospital who have not seen an occupation center at work are encouraged to visit the Center.

We are particularly fortunate in our transport arrangements which, in addition to working smoothly and efficiently, are conducted with a sense of practical sympathy and understanding for the special needs of our pupils. The contractor purchased an additional well serving during the year and this enabled the few local pupils who were still attending Keweenaw New, Michigan, to be transferred to Hammond.

Extra activities during the year were held as follows:-

- June - Visit to the beach
- July - Open Day
- September - Visit to Chippewa Falls Group at loads
- October - Harvest Fair and sale of work
- December - Activity Day and Christmas Party

The excellent spirit prevailing among staff and pupils and the very practical interest of parents and others have contributed very largely to a satisfactory year of activity.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

A total of 95 cases was dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers in the Division during 1958 as follows:-

Section 16 Lunacy Act	31
Section 30 Magistrates Court, 1952	2
Section 21 Lunacy Act	8
Section 11 Lunacy Act	2
Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ...	26
Referred for specialist treatment... ..	3
No action	23

Of the above cases there were 17 aged persons over 65 years of age. These comprised:-

Certified	4
Voluntary	7
Section 21 Lunacy Act ...	1
No action	5

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act

A total of 25 cases were dealt with by the
 Daily Authorized Officers in the Division during 1955 as
 follows:-

31	Section 16 Lunacy Act
2	Section 30 Magistrates Court, 1952
8	Section 21 Lunacy Act
2	Section 11 Lunacy Act
25	Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930
7	Refused for specialist treatment
23	No action

Of the above cases there were 17 aged persons
 over 65 years of age. These comprised:-

4	Outpatient
7	Voluntary
7	Section 21 Lunacy Act
3	No action

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation and vaccination procedures are 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, 1958, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date

Age at 31.12.58 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1958	1 to 4 1957 to 1954	5 to 9 1953 to 1949	10 to 14 1948 to 1954	Under 15 Total
Last complete course primary or booster 1954 to 1958					
Pudsey	75	1125	2103	2827	6130
Horsforth	11	539	884	1349	2793
Aireborough	24	768	1476	2303	4571
Ilkley	42	565	956	1133	2696
Otley	24	415	981	987	2407
Wharfedale	11	222	322	344	899
1953 or earlier					
Pudsey	-	-	526	1095	1621
Horsforth	-	-	208	517	725
Aireborough	-	-	352	861	1213
Ilkley	-	-	497	1006	1502
Otley	-	-	411	862	1273
Wharfedale	-	-	175	254	429

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1958

Age at date of final injection	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
Pudsey	275	84	60	419
Horsforth	115	37	11	163
Aireborough	129	90	39	258
Ilkley	108	50	18	176
Otley	108	22	18	148
Wharfedale	40	14	-	54

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

During 1958 aged	Under 1	1	5 to 14	Total
Pudsey	-	5	528	533
Horsforth	-	9	256	265
Aireborough	-	13	434	447
Ilkley	-	1	29	30
Otley	-	4	13	17
Wharfedale	-	1	4	5

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

Immunization and vaccination procedures are carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

Infant's Immunization

Number of children at each District, 1955, who had completed a course of immunization at age 15 months last date

Age at date of birth in years ...	1955		1954		Total
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
15 to 19	11	232	201	201	645
14 to 14	11	232	201	201	645
13 to 13	11	232	201	201	645
12 to 12	11	232	201	201	645
11 to 11	11	232	201	201	645
10 to 10	11	232	201	201	645
9 to 9	11	232	201	201	645
8 to 8	11	232	201	201	645
7 to 7	11	232	201	201	645
6 to 6	11	232	201	201	645
5 to 5	11	232	201	201	645
4 to 4	11	232	201	201	645
3 to 3	11	232	201	201	645
2 to 2	11	232	201	201	645
1 to 1	11	232	201	201	645
Under 1	11	232	201	201	645
Total	11	232	201	201	645

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

Age at date of final injection	1955		1954		Total
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
15 to 19	11	232	201	201	645
14 to 14	11	232	201	201	645
13 to 13	11	232	201	201	645
12 to 12	11	232	201	201	645
11 to 11	11	232	201	201	645
10 to 10	11	232	201	201	645
9 to 9	11	232	201	201	645
8 to 8	11	232	201	201	645
7 to 7	11	232	201	201	645
6 to 6	11	232	201	201	645
5 to 5	11	232	201	201	645
4 to 4	11	232	201	201	645
3 to 3	11	232	201	201	645
2 to 2	11	232	201	201	645
1 to 1	11	232	201	201	645
Under 1	11	232	201	201	645
Total	11	232	201	201	645

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

Age at date of injection ...	1955		1954		Total
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
15 to 19	11	232	201	201	645
14 to 14	11	232	201	201	645
13 to 13	11	232	201	201	645
12 to 12	11	232	201	201	645
11 to 11	11	232	201	201	645
10 to 10	11	232	201	201	645
9 to 9	11	232	201	201	645
8 to 8	11	232	201	201	645
7 to 7	11	232	201	201	645
6 to 6	11	232	201	201	645
5 to 5	11	232	201	201	645
4 to 4	11	232	201	201	645
3 to 3	11	232	201	201	645
2 to 2	11	232	201	201	645
1 to 1	11	232	201	201	645
Under 1	11	232	201	201	645
Total	11	232	201	201	645

Vaccination against smallpox

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during 1958

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated						
Pudsey M.B.	208	11	8	3	12	242
Horsforth U.D.	145	1	4	1	7	158
Aireborough U.D.	172	9	6	8	7	202
Ilkley U.D.	132	9	6	1	10	158
Otley U.D.	101	1	4	4	5	115
Wharfedale R.D.	57	3	-	33	2	95
Number re-vaccinated						
Pudsey M.B.	-	-	2	14	51	67
Horsforth U.D.	-	-	3	7	29	39
Aireborough U.D.	1	-	1	15	43	60
Ilkley U.D.	-	-	1	6	20	27
Otley U.D.	1	-	-	2	25	28
Wharfedale R.D.	-	-	-	5	19	24

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

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

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

	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1	2	3	Total
No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary residents) during 1958						
Pudsey	15	147	34	3	-	199
Horsforth	26	128	31	-	-	185
Aireborough	17	130	43	2	1	193
Ilkley	4	63	10	-	1	78
Otley	4	38	5	5	2	54
Wharfedale	1	21	9	-	1	32

Vaccination against measles

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during 1955

Total	Age at date of vaccination				Under 1	Number vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated
	15 or over	10 to 14	5 to 9	1 to 4			
245	15	3	8	11	208		
158	7	1	4	1	145		
205	7	8	6	9	132		
158	10	1	6	9	132		
115	2	4	4	1	101		
92	2	22	-	2	27		
67	21	14	2	-	-		
23	3	7	2	-	-		
23	13	5	1	-	1		
27	20	6	1	-	-		
28	20	2	-	-	1		
24	19	2	-	-	-		

MEASLES COUGH ERADICATION

The West Riding County Council's Scheme for immunisation against whooping cough came into effect on the 1st April, 1955.

Under the scheme immunisation is carried out free of charge at all the Public Health 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 date of vaccination				Under 5 months to 1 year	No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary rest) during 1955
	5	1 to 4	1 to 4	1 to 4		
192	-	2	24	147	172	
148	-	-	21	128	128	
182	4	2	13	161	177	
78	1	-	10	67	67	
32	2	2	2	28	32	
24	1	-	2	21	21	

Poliomyelitis

The scheme for the protection of children against paralytic poliomyelitis was extended during the last quarter of the year to include those under 26 years of age and certain priority groups. In addition the degree of protection for those already vaccinated was extended by the use of a third injection.

It has not been possible to separate those vaccinated according to the district in which they live, but the figures for the whole division show the great response by parents of young children. Unfortunately the teenagers are not coming forward so readily for this protection.

At the beginning of the year 2140 children had had two injections and 415 had had one.

During 1958 the figures were

	Had 3rd injection	Completed course of two injections	Had one injection
Children under 15	47	8237	365
Young persons 16-25	-	9	-
Expectant mothers	-	303	20
General practitioners and families	-	59	-
Ambulance staffs	-	18	-
Totals:	47	8626	385

This means that 10,766 persons or 9.8 per cent of the population of the Division had been given adequate protection by the end of the year.

The subject for the protection of children against paralytic poliovaccines was extended during the last quarter of the year to include those under 25 years of age and certain priority groups. In addition the degree of protection for those already vaccinated was extended by the use of a third injection.

It has not been possible to separate those vaccinated according to the district in which they live, but the figures for the whole division show the great response by parents of young children. Unfortunately the responses are not coming forward so readily for this protection.

At the beginning of the year 2140 children had had two injections and 415 had had one.

During 1958 the figures were

Had one injection	Completed course of two injections	Had had injection
365	8237	Children under 15 547
-	9	Young persons 16-25 -
20	301	Exported seafarers -
-	99	General practitioners and families -
-	18	Ambulance staffs -
355	8838	Total 47

This means that 10,765 persons or 2.6 per cent of the population of the Division had been given adequate protection by the end of the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

There has been close 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.

During the first nine months of the year Miss M.W. Pease, Tuberculosis Visitor, devoted her whole time to the visiting of tuberculous patients in the Division. She also attended the chest clinics serving the Division and thereby provided a valuable link between the clinics and the care and after-care service of the Local Health Authority. She left the service of the Division in October to undertake wider training, but is expected to return when this is completed.

Seventy-three tuberculous patients were receiving free extra nourishment at the end of the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination - Contacts

Seventy-three 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

B.C.G. vaccination continues to be available to 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 when risk of infection is greater.

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

1. Acceptance

(a) No. of 13 year-old children on registers at beginning of year	1296
(b) No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	1296
(c) No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously	-
(d) No. of acceptances	783
(e) Percentage of acceptances, i.e.(d) to (b) ... - (c) plus 1 from 1956	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

There has been close co-operation between the County Health Department and the Health Department. Under the agreement reached between the County Health Department and the County Council the County Health Department is authorized by the Board of Health on behalf of the County Council certain specified duties in relation to the care, after-care and prevention of tuberculosis.

During the first nine months of the year 1954 M.W. Lewis, Tuberculosis Visitor, directed her staff in the visiting of tuberculous patients in the Division. She also attended the chest clinics serving the Division and thereby provided a valuable link between the clinics and the after-care service of the local health authority. The staff of the Division in order to maintain a high standard are expected to return when this is required.

Seventy-three tuberculous patients were recorded in the Division during the year.

B.D.B. Vaccination - Children

Seventy-three contacts of known cases of tuberculosis in the Division were vaccinated by the County Council on behalf of the County Council during the year.

B.D.B. Vaccination - 15 year old school children

B.D.B. vaccination continues to be available to the 15 year old school children so that they may be given opportunity of transmission against tuberculosis before they leave school and come into contact with the mass of the general public when risk of infection is greater.

B.D.B. VACCINATION OF 15 YEAR OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. Attendance

(a)	No. of 15 year old children on registers at beginning of year	1532
(b)	No. of (a) attended tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	1536
(c)	No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously	-
(d)	No. of registrations	78
(e)	Percentage of registrations, (d) to (b) - (d) plus 1 from 1953	5.1

2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

(a) No. of children tested	719
(b) Result of test (final if two tests used)	
(i) Positive	217
(ii) Negative	471
(iii) Not ascertained -	688
(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii)	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

3. Vaccination

No. vaccinated	471
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315	(a) 50% of children tested
	(b) 50% of test (total of two tests)
317	(i)
318	(ii)
319	(iii)
	(c)
320	(d)

2.1.17

... ..

Mass Radiography

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

Details of surveys in the Divisional Area during the year

Survey undertaken at	Number examined	Abnormalities Discovered			Total
		Tuberculosis		*	
		Active	Inactive	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Guisley	498	-	3	1	4
Silver Cross Pram Works, Guiseley	316	-	-	-	-
Crompton, Parkinson & Co. Guiseley	815	}	}	}	}
A. Moon & Co., Guiseley	118				
Major & Co., Guiseley	45				
Carter & Parker, Guiseley	62				
Horsforth	532	1	3	2	6
Ilkley	821	2	1	5	8
Otley	1696	2	1	7	10
Totals:	4903	6	9	19	34

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

Condition	No.
Other infection of the lungs	3
Bronchiectasis	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	1
Pleural thickening	2
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels..	5
Emphysema	2
Congenital bony abnormality... ..	1
Acquired heart disease	1
Sarcoidosis... ..	1
No diagnosis available	1
Miscellaneous (post-radiation fibrosis) ...	1

The following surveys were undertaken by Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board in May and June during the year

Details of surveys in the Divisional Area during the year

Total	Abnormalities Discovered			Number examined	Survey undertaken at
	Tuberculosis		Other		
	Active	Inactive			
(6)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	
4	1	3	-	488	Osney
-	-	-	-	316	Silver Cross Farm Works, Osney
				615	Gregson, Farnham & Co., Osney
6	4	1	1	418	A. Moor & Co., Osney
				45	Major & Co., Osney
				62	Carter & Fisher, Osney
6	2	3	1	328	Harforth
6	2	1	3	821	Illey
10	7	1	2	1686	Osley
24	13	9	6	4905	Totals

The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:-

No.	Description
3	Other infection of the lungs
1	Bronchiectasis
1	Emphysema
2	Plasma thickening
2	Localized abnormalities of heart and vessels
2	Hypertension
1	Coronary artery atherosclerosis
1	Localized heart disease
1	Bronchiolitis
1	No diagnosis available
1	Mucopolysaccharide (post-infection fibrosis)

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 figures show the cases resident in the Division which were dealt with during the year:-

	Pudsey	Horsforth	Aireborough	Ilkley	Otley	Wharfedale
On waiting list at beginning of year ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications received...	15	14	17	1	12	1
Applications cancelled...	7	2	8	-	2	1
Cases admitted	8	12	7	1	9	-
On waiting list at end of year	-	-	2	-	1	-

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

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

Name and Address	No. of beds provided	
	Maternity	Other
Jesmond Nursing Home New Street Farsley	-	7
Brooklands Nursing Home Harper Lane Yeadon, 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
Fairholme Hebers Ghyll Drive Ilkley	-	14
West Leigh Pool in Wharfedale	-	4
Chevin Hall, Otley	-	24

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

General correspondence is provided by the post. Letters from Council in Government have the usual form country as approved cases on the recommendation of the patient's doctor. Each correspondence is provided to patient's letter and change of environment for those who require it was a definite from correspondence provided as a continuation of hospital treatment which is the responsibility of the Regional Health Board.

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

Pulse Hospital, Northborough, Essex, Essex, Essex					
On waiting list at end of year	On waiting list at start of year	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths	Other
1	2	1	1	1	1
1	3	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

The following nursing homes which are registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, were inspected by the medical staff of the Division during the year:-

Name and address	No. of beds provided	
Residential	Other	
St. Joseph's Convent, New Forest, Hampshire	7	-
St. Joseph's Convent, Northborough, Essex	7	-
St. Joseph's Convent, Northborough, Essex	10	-
St. Joseph's Convent, Northborough, Essex	10	-
St. Joseph's Convent, Northborough, Essex	13	-
St. Joseph's Convent, Northborough, Essex	12	-
St. Joseph's Convent, Northborough, Essex	4	-

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND
OLD PERSONS' HOMES

Homes registered under the National Assistance Act were inspected jointly with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

There are four such Homes in the Division, namely:-

Ernest Ayliffe Home for Deaf and Dumb Men, Rawdon
Grattan Court for Old Ladies, Otley
Haversham Court, Ben Rhydding
Methodist Home for the Aged (Glen Rosa), Ilkley

MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN'S HOMES

There are six Homes within the Divisional Area under the administrative supervision of the County Children's Officer.

These Homes are visited at least monthly as a matter of routine and a full scale medical examination is held twice yearly.

Names, dates of opening, and number of places provided are:-

Southville, Stanningley	January, 1955	7 boys 9 girls
Crawshaw House, Pudsey	June, 1955	7 boys 5 girls
Hill Top, Ilkley	November, 1952	26 boys
Wheatley Lawns, Ilkley	April, 1947	24 infants (Nursery)
Inglewood, Otley	April, 1952	8 boys 8 girls
The Court, Burley-in-Wharfedale	April, 1949	22 boys

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

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

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

West Riding County Council	54
Pudsey Borough Council	11
Horsforth Urban District Council ...	6
Aireborough Urban District Council ...	2
Ilkley Urban District Council	5
Otley Urban District Council	-
Wharfedale Rural District Council ...	-

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISTRICT AND
 OLD PERSONS' HOMES

These regulations under the National Assistance Act were inspected jointly with the National Welfare Officers. There are four such homes in the Division, namely:-

- 1. Ernest White Home for deaf and dumb men, Boston
- 2. Western Gate for old ladies, Weymouth
- 3. Haverhill Court, San Ives
- 4. Methodist Home for the aged (Miss Ross), Iwerney

REGIONS SUPERVISOR OF CHILDREN'S HOMES

There are six homes within the Division Area under the administrative supervision of the County Children's Officer.

These homes are visited at least monthly as a matter of routine and a full scale medical examination is held twice yearly.

Name, date of opening, and number of places provided

1951-

7 boys & girls	January, 1952	Southville, Bournemouth
7 boys & girls	June, 1952	Greenlaw House, Iwerney
26 beds	November, 1952	Hill Top, Iwerney
24 infants (boys)	April, 1953	Wentley House, Iwerney
8 boys & girls	April, 1952	Ingleswood, Iwerney
25 beds	April, 1953	The Green, Iwerney - Bournemouth

REGIONS SUPERVISOR OF CHILDREN'S HOMES

The following medical examinations were carried out by the Divisional Medical Officer at South and Iwerney County Medical Offices in the Division during the year:-

Medical Examination of Staff of local authorities for Occupational Diseases, etc.

West Dorset County Council	...	24
Weymouth Borough Council	...	11
Bournemouth Urban District Council	...	8
Weymouth Urban District Council	...	2
Weymouth Urban District Council	...	5
Weymouth Urban District Council	...	2
Weymouth Urban District Council	...	2

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending
Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools
in the Division during the year ended
31st December, 1958

Periodic Medical Inspections
Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected

Age Groups inspected (By years of birth)	No. of pupils inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1954 and later	73	72	99%	1	1%
1953	535	530	99%	5	1%
1952	585	582	99%	3	1%
1951	83	83	100%	-	-
1950	814	810	99½%	4	½%
1949	411	409	99½%	2	½%
1948	73	72	99%	1	1%
1947	1131	1114	98½%	17	1½%
1946	505	500	99%	5	1%
1945	14	14	100%	-	-
1944	736	726	99%	10	1%
1943 and earlier	426	426	100%	-	-
Total:	5306	5338	99%	48	1%

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1954 and later	1	6	7
1953	15	44	57
1952	20	66	84
1951	5	7	12
1950	46	62	108
1949	15	23	35
1948	1	31	30
1947	61	82	140
1946	16	34	48
1945	-	-	-
1944	34	46	75
1943 and earlier	14	12	26
Total:	228	413	622

SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical inspectors at health stations maintained primary and secondary schools in the Division during the year ended 31st December, 1953

Periodic Medical Inspections

General Condition of Light Inspected

Age Group Inspected (by years of birth)	No. of pupils inspected	No. of girls	No. of boys	No. of Col. S
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1952 and later	72	72	0	1
1951	232	232	0	2
1950	262	262	0	3
1949	81	81	0	-
1948	814	814	0	4
1947	44	44	0	2
1946	73	73	0	1
1945	1131	1131	0	17
1944	202	202	0	3
1943	44	44	0	-
1942	736	736	0	10
1941	438	438	0	-
Total	3302	3302	0	48

Number of Individual Pupils Examined in Periodic Medical Inspections in various institutions (excluding Dental Clinics and Institutions with Venereal Disease)

Age Group Inspected (by years of birth)	No. of pupils examined (excluding venereal disease)	for any of the other conditions reported in Bureau of Health	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1952 and later	7	6	1
1951	15	14	2
1950	30	29	5
1949	2	1	3
1948	26	25	5
1947	13	12	2
1946	1	1	2
1945	81	80	1
1944	16	15	3
1943	-	-	-
1942	26	25	5
1941	438	437	1
Total	635	632	63

Infestation with Vermin

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurse or other authorised persons	29,773
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	292
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	-
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	-

Minor Ailments Clinic

Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1958

(a) Skin -

Ringworm - Scalp	11
- Body	1
Scabies	-
Impetigo	12
Other skin diseases	268
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)	31
Ear Nose and Throat Defects	19
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc).	215
Total:	557

(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic	1456
--	------

(i) Total number of persons who are in the service of the school system or other educational agencies

25,775

(ii) Total number of individual pupils to be included

202

(iii) Number of individual pupils in the service of whom earnings are reported (Section 24 (1) Education Act, 1944)

-

(iv) Number of individual pupils in the service of whom earnings are reported (Section 24 (2) Education Act, 1944)

-

Number of pupils included in the service of whom earnings are reported in the year 1952

Minor Educational Details

(a) 242 -

11

Education - boys

1

- Boys

-

Education

15

Education

202

Other with earnings

For persons (not over 16 years of age) who are employed in the service of the school system or other educational agencies

24

19

For those who are not included

212

Education (e.g. school teachers, principals, etc., etc.)

237

Total

(b) Total number of attendances at school

1452

Attendance Details

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin	2	6	11	2	30	22	43	30
Eyes - a. Vision ...	16	17	48	109	64	259	228	395
b. Squint ...	4	11	1	-	12	52	17	63
c. Other ...	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Ears - a. Hearing ...	1	4	-	1	6	8	7	13
b. Otitis Media	1	2	2	3	9	8	12	13
c. Other	-	-	1	-	6	1	7	1
Nose and Throat	28	55	2	8	73	116	103	199
Speech	2	20	-	-	68	22	70	42
Lymphatic Glands .. .	3	3	-	1	1	12	3	16
Heart	-	7	11	5	25	32	36	44
Lungs	1	8	5	5	17	15	23	28
Developmental -								
a. Hernia	-	1	1	-	1	5	2	6
b. Other	1	13	-	2	4	38	5	53
Orthopaedic -								
a. Posture	1	-	3	2	4	14	8	16
b. Feet	3	15	8	10	23	52	34	77
c. Other	3	10	10	9	7	47	20	66
Nervous System -								
a. Epilepsy ...	-	-	1	3	3	9	4	12
b. Other ...	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	4
Psychological -								
a. Development..	-	1	1	3	2	11	3	15
b. Stability ...	-	1	-	-	5	2	5	3
Abdomen	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5
Other	1	5	1	12	6	14	8	31

T = Treatment O = Observations

RESEARCH RESULTS

TOTAL	OTHERS		LARYNX		LARYNGEAL		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
43	20	30	2	11	6	2	Other
209	17	22	45	17	17	16	larynx - a. Vocal
17	12	15	-	-	11	4	b. Spont
2	2	2	-	-	-	-	c. Other
7	6	4	1	-	4	1	larynx - a. Hoarse
10	9	7	2	2	7	1	b. Other
7	6	1	-	1	-	-	c. Other
107	73	6	2	25	28	28	larynx and throat
70	68	-	-	20	2	2	Speech
3	1	1	-	2	2	2	Laryngeal
26	28	9	11	7	-	-	Heart
23	17	2	2	6	1	1	Lungs
							Developmental -
2	1	-	1	1	-	-	a. Hoarse
2	4	2	-	13	1	1	b. Other
							Orthopedic -
8	4	2	2	-	1	1	a. Posture
24	23	8	10	12	2	2	b. Pain
20	7	10	9	10	2	2	c. Other
							Nervous System -
4	2	1	1	-	-	-	a. Spont
1	1	1	-	2	-	-	b. Other
							Psychological -
3	11	2	1	1	-	-	a. Development
2	2	-	-	1	-	-	b. Stability
	4	-	1	-	-	-	Abdomen
8	6	12	1	2	1	1	Other

T = Total; O = Observations

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held during year	51
No. of cases dealt with:	
Errors of refraction (including squint)...	1013
Other conditions	31
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	147

Orthopaedic Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	9	
No. of individual patients seen	26	76
Total number of attendances	37	81
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year).....	4	36
Total number of attendances	35	417

Ear Nose and Throat Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	11	
No. of individual children	1	87
No. of above -		
(a) referred for operative treatment	-	57
(b) who obtained operative treatment	-	52
(c) treated at school clinic	-	1
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	2	122

Paediatric Clinic

No. of sessions held during year	21	
No. of individual patients seen (including cases continuing from previous year)	5	51
Total No. of attendances at clinic... ..	6	71

Child Guidance Clinic

Divisional figures not available

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held during year	...	31
No. of cases dealt with	...	1013
Patients conditioned	...	31
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	...	177

Orthopaedic Clinics

Pre-school children

No. of sessions held during year	...	2
No. of individual patients seen	...	26
Total number of attendances	...	26
Total number of patients treated by physiotherapy (including cases seen standing sessions from previous year)	...	26
Total number of attendances	...	477

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

Pre-school children

No. of sessions held during year	...	11
No. of individual children	...	7
No. of above -	...	
(a) referred for operative treatment	...	27
(b) who obtained operative treatment	...	22
(c) treated at school clinic	...	7
Total number of attendances at consultation	...	102
...	...	2

Podiatric Clinics

No. of sessions held during year	...	21
No. of individual patients seen	...	
(including cases continuing from previous year)	...	21
Total No. of attendances at clinics	...	71

Child Guidance Clinics

Statistical figures not available

Speech Therapy

1. Total number of sessions held during year	461
2. (a) No. of new cases treated during year	76
(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	90
(c) Total No. of cases treated (a + b)	166
3. No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	7
4. No. of visits made to schools	36
5. No. of home visits	6

Analysis of cases treated during year

	Boys	Girls
1. Stammering	25	2
2. Defects of articulation		
(a) Dyslalia	53	18
(b) Sigmatism	13	15
(c) Rhinolalia, due to:-		
(i) Cleft Palate	1	-
(ii) Nasal obstruction	-	1
(d) Dysarthria	-	-
3. Aphasia	1	-
4. Defective speech due to -		
(i) Educational subnormality	4	3
(ii) Deafness	2	-
5. Retarded speech development	18	4
6. Dysphonia	-	2
7. Other defects	3	1

Analysis of cases discharged -

No. of children discharged during year :-

1. Speech normal	25	14
2. Speech improved	2	3
3. Unavailable for treatment	-	-
4. Non co-operation	3	-
5. Left school	1	-
6. Left district	7	1
7. Other reasons (specify)		
Non-attendance	-	-
Admitted to Special School	-	-

Ultra-violet Light Clinics

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	151	
No. of children treated	48	75
Total No. of attendances	735	1327

- 1. Total number of sessions held during year
- 2. (a) No. of new cases during year
- (b) No. of cases closed during year
- 3. Total No. of cases treated (a + b)
- 4. No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year
- 5. No. of cases treated in hospital
- 6. No. of new visits

Analysis of cases treated during year

Class	Age	1. Speech therapy	2. Defects of articulation	3. (a) Articulation (b) Grammar (c) Vocabulary, etc. for-	4. (i) Child's play (ii) Social interaction	5. (i) Playgroups	6. (i) Hospital (ii) Defective speech in to -	7. (i) Hospital admission (ii) Defects	8. (i) Defective speech development (ii) Grammar	9. Other defects
1	2									
10	10									
10	10									
-	1									
1	-									
-	-									
-	1									
3	4									
-	2									
4	10									
2	-									
1	3									

Analysis of cases discharged

No. of children discharged during year :-

14	22	1. Speech therapy
3	3	2. Speech therapy
-	-	3. Speech therapy for treatment
-	3	4. Non co-operation
-	1	5. Left school
1	7	6. Left hospital
-	-	7. Other reasons (Specify)
-	-	8. Discharged
-	-	9. Admitted to Special School

Ultra-violet Light Therapy

Pre-therapy	Post-therapy	No. of sessions held during year	No. of children treated	Total No. of treatments
10	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10

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 fourteen 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. 136 children were medically examined for this purpose during the year, as compared with 158 in 1957.

31 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	8142
No. of children found to require treatment... ..	6512
No. of children treated	3695
No. of attendances for treatment	8801
No. of extractions - temporary teeth	2837
- permanent teeth	953
No. of general anaesthetics	663
No. of fillings - temporary teeth	576
- permanent teeth	5879
No. of other treatments - temporary teeth ...	651
- permanent teeth ...	2778

YOUTH ENLIGHTENMENT SERVICE

Very close cooperation is maintained with the Youth Enlightenment Officers regarding the work which they are doing in the various areas of the country. When necessary arrangements are made for the Officers and their families to be housed in the various areas. Officers' interests with the parents of their charges.

REPORT OF OFFICERS

The County Council's Officers report that since the start of compulsory school age in 1954 there have been 14,000 children from the date when the compulsory school age was introduced to and entered by the children. The School Medical Officers that were employed will be reported to the Public Health Department and will continue their work to obtain proper health for the children. The children were medically examined for the purpose during the year, as compared with 1954 in 1955.

21 children were also examined as to their fitness to take part in sports during the year. The children and Young People Act, 1955.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS

100	No. of children inspected
100	No. of children found to require treatment
100	No. of children treated
100	No. of children for treatment
100	No. of operations - temporary teeth
100	- permanent teeth
100	No. of general examinations
100	No. of fillings - temporary teeth
100	- permanent teeth
100	No. of other treatments - temporary teeth
100	- permanent teeth

