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URBAN DISTRICT OF HORSFORTH

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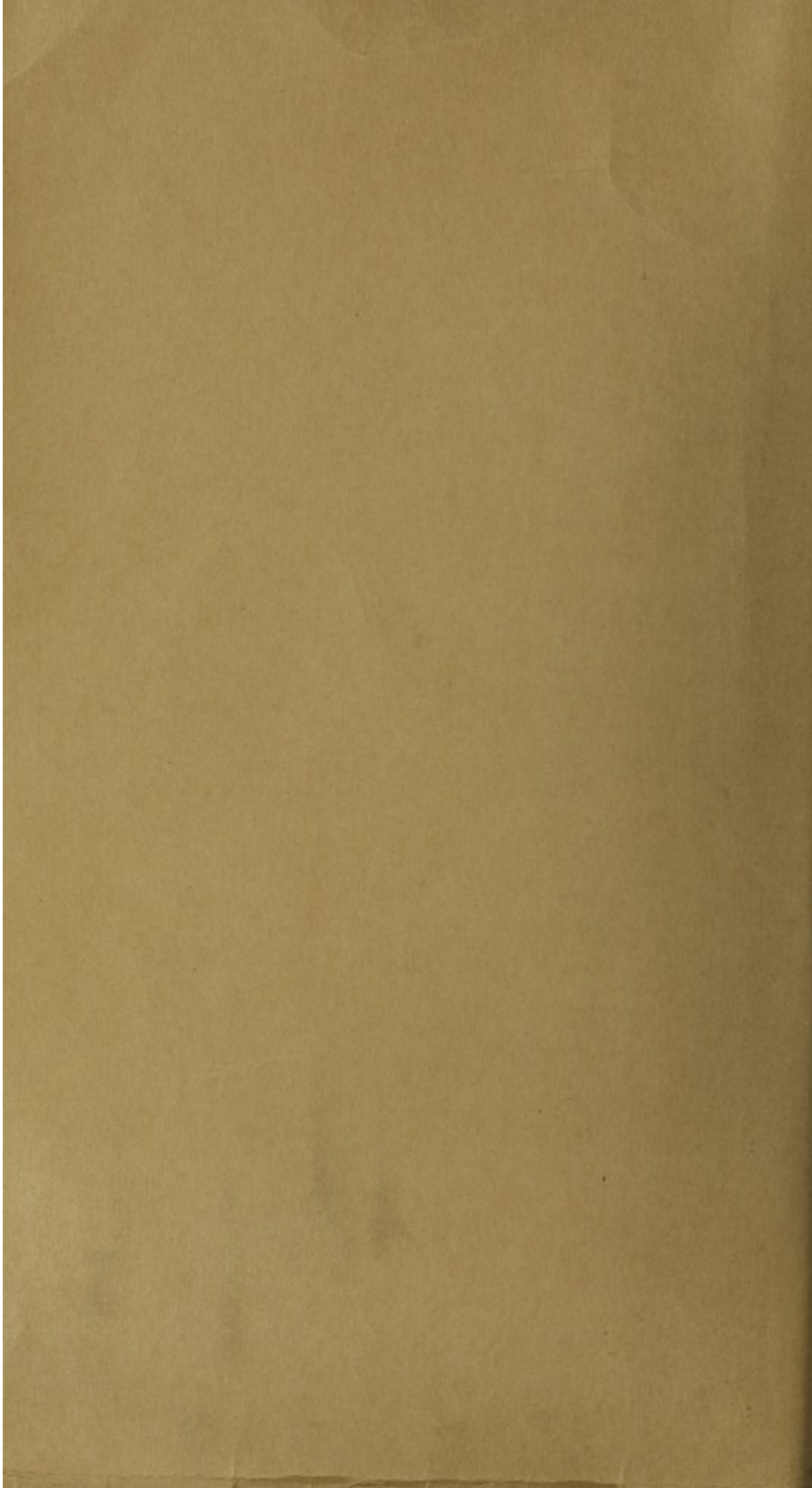
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR


For the Year 1959





MOH. Horsforth UDC I  
Annual Report 1959

Miss E. M. Wright E203 - 9 MAR 1970 R<sub>9</sub><sup>4</sup>  
14 APR 1970



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HORSFORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman of the Council: Councillor S.H. HARGREAVES, J.P.

Chairman: Councillor Miss H. BRADLEY

Vice Chairman: Councillor Dr P.N. WILMAN

Councillor J. BUTLER

" W. CHAMBERS

" Mrs A.H. HOLMES, J.P.

" B.S. NEWBY

" J. SHEARER



Divisional Public Health Office  
The Green  
BIRMINGHAM

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of Birmingham.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

---

Medical Officer of Health

A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

E.M. BIRWISLE, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I. (certs. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other foods)

Additional Public Health Inspector

J. FLITTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other foods)

Pupil Public Health Inspector

B. SKIDMORE (To 16th August, 1959)

Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office

ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk)

S.W. STEMP (Assistant Senior Clerk)

13 whole-time clerks

2 part-time clerks

Clerical Staff, Chief Public Health Inspector's Office

MISS D.L. MOXON (Clerk-typist)

MRS. I. FOULDS-SMITH (Clerk - From 19th October, 1959)

which is the subject of the Council's report in the year ending 31st March 1959, and I hope you will find this of great interest.

Mr Skidmore, your Chief Public Health Inspector, has given a very full report to the Sanitary Services, and environmental conditions affecting the health of the District in 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 Mr Mitchell, who has departed for us from time to time during the year, and to the other officers of the Council. The constant interest and support of you, Mr Chairman, and of the Members of the Executive and the Council have been a great help to me, and I would thank you sincerely. I regret the very limited time I have spent with you, but hope that you will find it well worth the time and interesting.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

A. TELFORD BURN

Medical Officer of Health





Divisional Public Health Office  
The Green  
HORSFORTH

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of Horsforth during 1959.

There was a natural increase of 43 in the population and a total increase according to the Registrar General's estimate of 350, with a corresponding increase of 170 in the number of inhabited dwellings.

The birth rate continues below the national average, and indeed it fell this year while the national figure rose slightly, but the infantile mortality rate continued below the rate for England and Wales. There was a rise in the death rate, but it is notable that most of the increase was accounted for by deaths occurring at over 85 years of age.

The increasing toll of lung cancer is known to be associated with smoking and with atmospheric pollution, and it is pleasing to report the activity of the Council with the formation of smoke control areas which will help to reduce the latter factor in this dread disease.

The general incidence of disease was fairly low, except for an outbreak of measles in the spring, which gave rise to over three hundred cases. Influenza caused five deaths during the year. Although we did not maintain the absence of whooping cough which I reported last year, the few cases which did occur were quite mild.

The schemes for the protection of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, were continued during the year, and the polio vaccination scheme extended to include young adults, unfortunately with a poor response. Efforts are being made to overcome the apathy shown in this group.

I have included as an appendix a full report on the work of the West Riding Health Services in Division 5, which tie up closely with the work of the Council in the prevention of disease in our community, and I hope you will find this of great interest.

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, Mr 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

Minister of Health  
The Queen  
WINDSOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present to you the  
Health of the Nation during 1938.

There was a national epidemic of A in the spring-  
time and a fatal epidemic occurring in the West Indies  
and elsewhere in 1938, with a corresponding increase in the  
number of infected deaths.

The birth rate continues below the national  
average, and indeed it fell this year while the national figure  
rose slightly, but the infantile mortality rate continued below  
the rate for England and Wales. There was a rise in the death  
rate, but it is notable that most of the increase was accounted  
for by deaths occurring at over 75 years of age.

The increasing toll of lung cancer is known to  
be associated with smoking and with atmospheric pollution, and  
it is pleasing to report the success of the Council with the  
formation of smoke control areas which will help to reduce the  
hazard factor in this disease.

The general incidence of disease was fairly  
low, except for an outbreak of measles in the north which gave  
rise to over three hundred cases. Influenza caused five  
deaths during the year. Although we did not maintain the  
standard of sleeping arrangements which I reported last year, the low  
mortality rate was due to this.

The measures for the protection of children  
against diphtheria, diphtheria and poliomyelitis, were con-  
tinued during the year, and the public vaccination scheme  
extended to include young children, who were vaccinated with a  
single dose. Efforts were being made to overcome the shortage  
of this group.

I have included in an appendix a full report  
on the work of the West Indian Health Services in 1938, to  
which the report of the Council in the year-  
book of disease in our country, and I hope you will find  
this of great interest.

Mr. Minister, your Chief Public Health Inspector,  
has given a very full report on the sanitary services, and  
environmental conditions affecting the health of the Nation,  
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.  
Nicholls, who has departed for his home after the year during the  
year, and to the other officers of the Council. The constant  
interest and support of Mr. Dr. Nicholls, and of the members  
of the Council and the Council have been a great help to me,  
and I would thank you personally. I repeat the very warm  
welcome in presenting this report to you, and hope that you will  
find it more than a mere report and interesting.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant

A. TRAVEL

Minister of Health

SECTION I

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate)	15,280
Area of the District (acres)	2,706
Number of inhabited houses (31. 3.60)	5,453
Rateable value	£150,660
Income of a penny rate	£616

The Urban District is divided into five wards

VITAL STATISTICS

There were 218 live births (101 boys and 117 girls) accredited to mothers normally resident in the District and 2 stillbirths (both girls). 5 of the live births were illegitimate. This is 12 live births and 3 stillbirths less than in 1958, and with the increase in population the live birth rate has fallen to 14.3 per thousand of the population while the national rate has risen to 16.5. Last year the live birth rate was 15.4. The stillbirth rate of 9.1 per thousand total (live and still) births is less than half the rate for England and Wales.

4 infants died before reaching their first birthday, giving an infantile mortality rate of 18.35 per thousand live births compared with a national figure of 22.0. 2 of these children died within a few hours of birth from prematurity, and the other two had severe congenital conditions which caused their deaths within a few weeks. It could thus be said that, in the present state of medical knowledge and skill, none of these deaths could have been avoided.

Once again there were no maternal deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

175 residents of the District died during the year (91 males and 84 females). This was a few more than in 1958 and despite the increase in population the crude death rate rose to 11.45 per thousand. However, when the death rate is adjusted for comparison with other areas, and allowance is made for the sex and age composition of the population, the corrected rate is 12.1 which compares unfavourably with a national rate of 11.6. I have included in the report a table showing the causes of death at various ages from which it will be noted that heart diseases were the single most common cause of death in both men and women, but whereas 34 men died of heart conditions, 23 of them of coronary disease, only 19 women died from this cause. Cancer was the second in frequency among men, 18 deaths being due to this, and 7 of these were lung cancer cases. In women cerebral vascular diseases were in second place, again with 18 cases. This disease was third in frequency among men, accounting for 11 deaths, while respiratory diseases (pneumonia and bronchitis) just came ahead of cancer in third place in women with 14 deaths while 13 were due to cancer. The pattern which we have seen in previous years with regard to age at death has been repeated, the average age at death for males being 66 years (and if the four infant deaths are excluded 69 years) while that for females was 74½ years. About one third of the male deaths took place before the 65th birthday, while only one in eight of the female deaths occurred before reaching this age.

TABLE 1

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

1950-1954

Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimates)	10,700
Area of the District (sq. miles)	2,700
Number of inhabited houses (N. S. S. 1950)	2,200
Female rate	100,000
Number of a given rate	1000

The above statistics are preliminary figures

VITAL STATISTICS

There were 218 live births (709 live and 491 still-born) in 1954. The live birth rate was 20.4 per 1,000 population, and the still-born rate was 4.5 per 1,000 population. The total number of live births was 218, and the total number of still-borns was 491. The live birth rate was 20.4 per 1,000 population, and the still-born rate was 4.5 per 1,000 population. The total number of live births was 218, and the total number of still-borns was 491.

The infant mortality rate was 10.5 per 1,000 live births. The still-born rate was 4.5 per 1,000 live births. The total number of live births was 218, and the total number of still-borns was 491. The infant mortality rate was 10.5 per 1,000 live births, and the still-born rate was 4.5 per 1,000 live births.

There were 12 deaths from cancer in 1954. The cancer rate was 1.1 per 1,000 population. The total number of deaths from cancer was 12, and the cancer rate was 1.1 per 1,000 population.

The life expectancy at birth was 65 years. The life expectancy at birth was 65 years, and the life expectancy at birth was 65 years.

The average age at death was 65 years. The average age at death was 65 years, and the average age at death was 65 years.

The death rate was 10.5 per 1,000 population. The death rate was 10.5 per 1,000 population, and the death rate was 10.5 per 1,000 population.

The infant mortality rate was 10.5 per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate was 10.5 per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate was 10.5 per 1,000 live births.

The still-born rate was 4.5 per 1,000 live births. The still-born rate was 4.5 per 1,000 live births, and the still-born rate was 4.5 per 1,000 live births.

The cancer rate was 1.1 per 1,000 population. The cancer rate was 1.1 per 1,000 population, and the cancer rate was 1.1 per 1,000 population.

The life expectancy at birth was 65 years. The life expectancy at birth was 65 years, and the life expectancy at birth was 65 years.

The average age at death was 65 years. The average age at death was 65 years, and the average age at death was 65 years.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live births legitimate	97	116	213
illegitimate	4	1	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:	101	117	218
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Live birth rate (crude) per thousand population			14.3
Live birth rate (adjusted) per thousand population (comparability factor) 1.01			14.4
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)			2.3%
Still births (all legitimate)	-	2	2
Total births	101	119	220
Stillbirth rate (per thousand total (live and still) births)			9.1
Infant deaths (all legitimate)	4	-	4
Infantile mortality Rate per thousand live births, total			18.35
legitimate			19.0
illegitimate			nil
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per thousand live births			13.8
Early neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per thousand live births			9.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week) per thousand total births			18.1
Maternal Mortality			nil
Maternal Mortality rate			nil
Deaths	Male	Female	Total
	91	84	175
Death rate per thousand population (crude)			11.45
(adj. (comparability factor 1.06))			12.1

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

Adjusted death rate from communicable diseases, dysentery, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infectious and parasitic diseases.

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

Death rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasm of digestive and haemopoietic tissues.

Figures not available.

STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS

Total	Female	Male	
212	116	97	Live births legitimate
2	1	1	Illegitimate
<u>214</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>98</u>	Total
14.3			Live birth rate (males) per thousand population
14.4			Live birth rate (estimated) per thousand population
14.4			(multiplicity factor 1.01)
14.4			Illegitimate live births (per cent of total)
14.4			live births
14.4	2	-	Still births (all legitimate)
14.4	119	101	Total births
14.4			Stillbirth rate (per thousand total)
14.4			(live and still) births
14.4	-	1	Infant deaths (all legitimate)
14.4			Infant mortality rate per thousand
14.4			live births, total
14.4			legitimate
14.4			illegitimate
14.4			Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week)
14.4			per thousand live births
14.4			Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week)
14.4			per thousand live births
14.4			Postnatal mortality rate (still births and deaths)
14.4			under 1 week per thousand total births
14.4			Infant mortality
14.4			Neonatal mortality rate
14.4			Deaths
14.4	84	91	Total
14.4			Death rate per thousand population (males)
14.4			(estimated)
14.4			(multiplicity factor 1.02)

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959

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)
<b>BIRTH RATE:</b>				
Unadjusted	14.3	16.1	16.5	16.5
Adjusted $\phi$	14.4	16.2	16.7	
<b>DEATH RATES:</b>				
All causes (Crude)	11.45	12.4	11.6	
All causes (Adjusted) $\phi$	12.1	13.0	12.7	11.6
Infective and parasitic disease *	nil	0.04	0.04	***
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09
Other forms of tuberculosis	nil	0.01	0.01	0.01
Respiratory disease $\wedge$	1.90	1.55	1.44	***
Cancer $\neq$	2.03	2.12	1.99	2.14
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1.83	1.96	1.81	***
Heart and circulatory disease	4.0	4.68	4.31	***
<b>INFANT MORTALITY:</b> (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	18.35	24.0	24.0	22.0
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY:</b>	nil	0.41	0.36	0.38

$\phi$  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.

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

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

\*\*\* Figures not available.



DEPARTIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1933

Based on the Registrar-General's Figures

English and Wales (Total figures)	Year Ending March County	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	Urban Districts of Horsforth	
16.3	16.3	16.1	14.3	BIRTH RATE: Unadjusted
	16.7	16.2	14.4	Adjusted
	11.6	12.4	11.3	HEALTH RATE: All causes (Grade)
11.6	12.7	12.0	12.1	All causes (adjusted) *
na	0.6	0.6	nil	Infective and parasitic diseases *
0.09	0.07	0.08	0.07	Tuberculosis of respiratory system
0.01	0.01	0.01	nil	Other forms of tuberculosis
na	1.44	1.52	1.30	Ischaemic heart disease
2.14	1.93	2.12	2.05	Cancer
na	1.61	1.96	1.83	Vascular lesions of nervous system
na	4.31	4.68	4.0	Heart and circulatory diseases
52.0	54.0	54.0	48.33	INFANT MORTALITY: (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
0.38	0.36	0.44	nil	MATERNAL MORTALITY:

Birth and Death rates are 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 pythritic diseases, 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.

na Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS AGES

Cause	0-1		5-14		15-24		35-44		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
Tuberculosis respiratory											1								1	-
Malignant neoplasm stomach													1	1					1	1
lung, bronchus											1	5		1					7	-
breast													1	3					-	4
other sites							1	2			3	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	10	8
Diabetes											1								-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system			1				1			2		4	3	3	11	1	3	11	18	
Coronary disease angina						1				5		8	7	8	5	1		23	12	
Hypertension with heart disease												1	2	1	1				2	3
Other heart disease								1	1	1		2	2	4	1	1	1	9	5	
Other circulatory disease										1		2		1		1	2	5	2	
Influenza								1					1		2	1		1	4	
Pneumonia								1		1		1	1	7			2	2	11	
Bronchitis										1		4		2	1		2	7	3	
Other disease of respiratory system												1							1	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum											1		1				1	-	3	
Nephritis and nephrosis														1					1	-
Congenital malformations	2																		2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2							1		1	1	2	1		1		4	6	7	
All other accidents					1	1		1							1				2	2
Totals:	4	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	6	2	16	6	31	23	25	34	6	16	91	84



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	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
All causes:	2	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	4



## 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 II

GENERAL INVESTIGATION 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 Subsidy and Mental Treatment Acts within the District are provided by the West Riding County Council, and not the local authorities. Details of the work of the services in the County Health District No. 5 are given in an appendix to the report, and the County Assistant Registrar operates from the Garsdale 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 Robinson & Jatts, Bradford.

Hospital Services

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

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

Maternity services are available at the general practitioner surgery unit at Four Gables, Garsdale Road, Ilkley, and for special or complicated cases at the Leeds Maternity Hospital. Typical cases are available from this latter hospital.

Infectious diseases requiring hospital treatment are admitted to General 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 leave to themselves, or receiving from other persons proper care and attention, to a hospital or other suitable accommodation.

## SECTION III

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

This year saw the biennial extensive outbreak of measles which was expected, and in consequence there were 380 cases of notifiable infectious disease brought to notice of which 338 were cases of measles. In addition the incidence of certain other infectious diseases which are not notifiable, notably chicken pox and mumps, in the schools, was quite high. There was a moderate incidence of influenza in the early part of the year which caused five deaths, all in adults.

#### Measles

As mentioned above there was an extensive outbreak of measles in the Spring with 338 cases being notified. Most of these were in children just starting school, and spread from them to the younger members of their families. Fortunately the vast majority of the cases were of a mild character, and there were no fatalities.

#### Scarlet fever

Nine sporadic cases of this disease, all of a very mild type, were notified. Scarlet fever is due to infection of the throat with a type of streptococcus which causes a rash. Many other cases of streptococcal throats were known to have occurred in the district, but because there was no rash, although they are equally infectious, they are not notifiable. This is one of the many anomalies of the notification of infectious diseases, especially since one form of streptococcal throat infection which is not notifiable is the precursor of the very serious rheumatic fever.

#### Whooping cough

During 1959 there were 15 notifications of whooping cough. As you may recall 1958 was the first year in which no notifications of this disease were received, and it was perhaps hoping too much that we may have another year free, despite the immunisation scheme. The proportion of children being protected in infancy is not yet high enough for this, and since there is little risk to life from this disease after the first two years, it is not usual to give a booster injection at school entry. Most of the cases occurred in children at about this age, but where previous protection had been given the illness was not severe.

#### 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.



INVESTIGATION

This year saw the district extensive outbreak of measles which was expected, and in consequence there were 100 cases of notified infectious diseases brought to notice. It was noted that in addition to certain other infectious diseases which are not notifiable, notably chicken pox and mumps, in the schools, we have had a number of cases of measles, and a number of influenza in the early part of the year which would have been expected.

Measles

As mentioned above there was an extensive outbreak of measles in the spring with 100 cases being notified. Most of these were in children just entering school, and spread from them to the younger members of their families. Fortunately the vast majority of the cases were of a mild character, and there were no fatalities.

Scarlet fever

The epidemic waves of this disease, all of a very mild type, were notified. Scarlet fever is due to infection of the throat with a type of streptococcus which causes a rash. Many other cases of streptococcal throat were known to have occurred in the district, but because there was no rash, although they are equally infectious, they are not notifiable. This is one of the very commonest of the notified infectious diseases, especially among children of school age. Scarlet infection which is not notifiable is the precursor of the very serious rheumatic fever.

Whooping cough

During 1925 there were 15 notifications of whooping cough. As you may recall 1924 was the first year in which no notifications of this disease were received, and it was perhaps being too early that we may have another year free, despite the vaccination scheme. The proportion of children being protected in infancy is not yet high enough for this, and since there is little risk to life from this disease after the first two years, it is not usual to give a booster injection at school entry. Most of the cases occurred in children of about this age, but where previous protection had been given the illness was not severe.

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

Once again there were no cases of this disease in the District.

The scheme for protection against paralytic poliomyelitis was extended to take in those up to 25 years of age, but there was not a very large response from young adults, despite a good deal of publicity. This was very disappointing to those of us who realised the value of such injections since the disease tends to be more severe in older persons.

Alimentary infections

Only one case of dysentery was notified during the year and there were no cases of food poisoning.

Tuberculosis

Ten new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year, and there was one death from this disease. 71 respiratory cases and 18 non-respiratory were remaining on the register at the end of the year.

Poliovirus

Once again there were no cases of this disease in the District.

The school for polio in the District was extended to 12 years of age, but there was not a very large number of cases. It was a good deal of polio. It was not distinguished to those of the District. It was not distinguished to those of the District. It was not distinguished to those of the District. It was not distinguished to those of the District.

Alimentary Intestine

Only one case of polio was reported in the year and there were no cases of food poisoning.

Tuberculosis

In the case of respiratory tuberculosis were reported during the year, and there was one death from this disease. It was not distinguished to those of the District. It was not distinguished to those of the District. It was not distinguished to those of the District.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CORRECTED)

RECEIVED DURING 1959

	Northampton	England and Wales
Scarlet fever	9	4,100
Measles	358	1,000
Whooping cough	15	1,000
Diphtheria	-	1,000
Acute poliomyelitis	-	1,000
Food poisoning	-	1,000
Dysentery	1	1,000
Smallpox	-	1,000
Typhoid	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	1,000
Acute encephalitis	-	1,000
Meningococcal infection	-	-
Pneumonia	16	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	1,000
Puerperal pyrexia	-	1,000
Erysipelas	1	-
Malaria	-	-

SYMPTOMS OF INFLUENZA (CONTINUED)

RECEIVED DECEMBER 1919

1	Erythema
12	Headache
13	Hemorrhagic conjunctivitis
-	Hypertonia
-	Iritis
-	Keratitis
-	Lacrimation
-	Nasal discharge
1	Otitis media
-	Pharyngitis
-	Rhinorrhea
-	Sore throat
-	Tonsillitis
-	Viral pneumonia
-	Viral meningitis
15	Viral pneumonia
-	Viral meningitis
-	Viral encephalitis
-	Viral neuritis
1	Viral meningitis
-	Viral encephalitis

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	Horsforth	England and Wales
Typhoid fever	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	Nil	0.01
Meningococcal infection	Nil	0.02
Scarlet fever	0.58	1.06
Whooping cough	1.00	0.73
Diphtheria	Nil	0.00
Erysipelas	0.07	0.07
Smallpox	Nil	-
Measles	22.12	11.88
Pneumonia	1.05	0.59
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic	Nil	0.02
Non-paralytic	Nil	0.01
Food poisoning	Nil	Nil

Nil Not available

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Rates per 1,000 live Population

England and Wales	Metropolitan	
0.00	Nil	Typhoid fever
0.01	Nil	Paratyphoid fever
0.02	Nil	Meningococcal infections
1.02	0.5	Scarlet fever
0.75	1.0	Whooping cough
0.00	Nil	Diphtheria
0.07	0.07	Rubella
-	Nil	Scarlet fever
11.88	22.72	Measles
0.39	1.02	Whooping cough
		Acute poliomyelitis (including poliomyelitis)
0.02	Nil	Polio
0.01	Nil	Non-polio
Nil	Nil	Food poisoning

Nil Not available

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1959

(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
Whooping cough	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	7	35	43	39	49	158	4	2	-	1	-	-	338
Pneumonia	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	3	16
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Totals:</b>	8	37	47	40	51	173	6	2	1	1	10	4	380





MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1959  
 (CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Whooping cough	1	-	-	3	2	2	1	4	1	-	-	1	15
Scarlet fever	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	3	9
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	5	43	85	80	93	25	3	2	1	1	-	-	338
Pneumonia	-	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	16
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>360</b>

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
1900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(CONTINUED PREVIOUS PAGE)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920

WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1959  
(CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS)

DISEASE	NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRAL	TOTAL
Whooping cough	1	4	5	-	5	15
Scarlet fever	-	-	5	-	4	9
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	1
Measles	79	44	89	57	69	338
Pneumonia	2	5	2	5	2	16
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	1

DISBURSE	MONTH	MONTHS	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR
Employees	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Materials	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Supplies	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production Costs	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Grand Total	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

(CORPORATE INFORMATION)

AND LISTING OF OTHER ASSESSMENTS DURING 1933

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1959

Age Periods	NEW CASES *				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	3	7	-	-	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	41	27	9	11
No. of cases notified first time during the year	3	7	-	-
No. of cases restored to the register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	1	1	-	-
No. of cases removed from the register	5	4	2	-
No. of cases remaining on the register	40	31	7	11

Age Periods	Hospitalized		Non-Hospitalized		Total	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
41 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
42 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
49 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
52 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
53 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
54 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
56 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
57 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
58 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
59 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
61 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
62 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
63 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
64 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
66 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
67 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
68 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
69 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
71 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
72 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
73 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
74 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
76 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
77 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
78 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
79 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
81 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
82 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
83 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
84 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
85 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
86 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
87 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
88 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
89 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
91 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
92 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
93 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
94 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
96 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
97 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
98 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
99 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	7	-	-	2	7

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

No. of cases on register at commencement of year	Formally		Non-formally	
	Cases	Notes	Cases	Notes
41	27	3	14	11
No. of cases notified from time during the year	7	-	5	2
No. of cases restored to the register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	1	1	7	7
No. of cases removed from the register	3	-	2	-
No. of cases remaining on the register	40	31	17	11

APPENDIX

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

The Division consists of the following Districts:-

	Population (Mid 1959)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough ... ..	32,970	5,323
Horsforth Urban District ... ..	15,280	2,706
Aireborough Urban District ... ..	27,680	6,856
Ilkley Urban District ... ..	17,350	8,610
Otley Urban District ... ..	11,260	2,934
Wharfedale Rural District ... ..	6,880	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.

Assistant County Medical Officer -  
ANGELA BROSNAN, M.B., Ch.B.  
DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned September, 1959)

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. TWYNHOLM-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.

Divisional Nursing Officer -  
D. TOPLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors and School Nurses -  
Miss P.I. ADAMSON, S.R.N.  
Mrs M.A. BURGOYNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.P.A., H.V. Cert.  
Miss E.B. CRIBB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
Mrs M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
Miss 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. (Resigned January, 1959)  
Miss E. LOWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned November, 1959)  
Mrs M. TILLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
Miss I. HUGGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned August, 1959)  
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.  
Miss M.W. PEASE, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A. (Cert). (Appointed August, 1959)  
H.V. Cert.  
Miss J.N. HUTCHINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert. (Appointed November, 1959)





Tuberculosis Visitor -

Miss M.W. PEASE, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A.(Cert). Resigned January, 1959

Assistant Health Visitor -

Mrs A.L. ELAND, 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. GOODISON, 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 (Resigned

December, 1959)

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 P.M. CONWAY

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. SOUTTER, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Ed). (Resigned September, 1959)

G.M. LEWIS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (Ed). (Appointed October, 1959)

Therapeutic Section -  
Miss M. W. ... B.S. (1912)

Assistant Health Officer -  
Mrs A. ... (1912)

Midwives -  
Mrs F. ... (1912)

Mrs G. ...  
Mrs A. ...  
Mrs S. ...

Low Classes -  
Mrs H. ...  
Mrs G. ...  
Mrs A. ...  
Mrs S. ...  
Mrs J. ...

High Classes -  
Mrs C. ...  
Mrs E. ...  
Mrs A. ...  
Mrs V. ...  
Mrs M. ...  
Mrs S. ...

Medical Health Officer -  
Mrs T. ...

Medical Health Officer -  
Mrs J. ...

V.I. Health Officer -  
Mrs M. ...

Special Inspector -  
Mrs A. ...

GENERAL HEALTH OFFICER -  
Mrs G. ...  
Mrs J. ...  
Mrs S. ...

CHIEF CLERK -  
Mrs M. ...

Assistant District Officer -  
Mrs S. ...

Assistant District Officer -  
Mrs A. ...

Assistant District Officer -  
Mrs J. ...

Established - (Division of Public Health Department of ...)  
Mrs M. ... (1912)  
Mrs S. ... (1912)

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.	139	1	423	7	570
Horsforth U.D.	34	-	178	2	214
Aireborough U.D.	57	1	323	13	394
Ilkley U.D.	41	-	215	4	260
Otley U.D.	31	-	132	2	165
Wharfedale R.D.	14	-	81	2	97
Totals:	316	2	1352	30	1700

The proportion of institutional births - 81 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.

309 domiciliary confinements were attended during the year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

1. Births

Admission was as follows:-

District	Domestic		Foreign		Total
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Calcutta	100	10	10	10	120
Madras	100	10	10	10	120
Bombay	100	10	10	10	120
Assam	100	10	10	10	120
Andhra	100	10	10	10	120
Madhya Pradesh	100	10	10	10	120
Uttar Pradesh	100	10	10	10	120
West Bengal	100	10	10	10	120
Other States	100	10	10	10	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>810</b>

The proportion of institutional births - 51 per cent, is well above the national average, and is probably accounted for by the fact that there are three general hospitals in Calcutta.

2. Domestic Births

There are five districts and nine municipalities in the District, two of which are urban areas.

The following table shows the number of births during the year.

Twelve 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
93	20	158

Nineteen 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.



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	159	26	738	26
FARSLEY	4	118	10	486	10
CALVERLEY *	1	61	13	194	13
HORSFORTH	2	27	4	74	6
RAWDON	1	32	9	89	9
YEADON	2	31	12	121	12
GUISELEY	4	48	4	155	5
OTLEY	8	99	-	605	-
ILKLEY	4	126	-	694	-
BURLEY	4	38	-	227	-
Totals:	34	739	78	3383	81

\* 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	25	116
Calverley	4	34	235
Horsforth	4	36	252
Guiseley	4	44	194



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
		1924	1925	
WHEAT	4	159	15	174
WHEAT	4	119	10	129
WHEAT	1	61	12	73
WHEAT	2	23	4	27
WHEAT	1	25	3	28
WHEAT	2	31	12	43
WHEAT	4	48	4	52
WHEAT	6	31	-	31
WHEAT	4	128	-	128
WHEAT	4	20	-	20
Totals:	24	738	78	816

a. Combined with Infant Welfare

3. Intra-uterine Sterilisation Clinics

These clinics, by teaching the patient the function 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-construct relation sessions at the Tubney Clinic. In view of the fact that the patients attend it they have

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
Wheat	3	23	69
Wheat	4	36	144
Wheat	4	36	144
Wheat	4	42	168

## 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:-

Dental Treatment of Impacted Teeth

Facilities are available for extraction and  
removal of teeth to receive primary dental treatment through  
the County Council's Dental Office at the County Dental  
Clinic, Richardson Lane, Ipswich, or from their own dentist.  
The services of a private dental practitioner can, however,  
only be utilized under the scheme when it is not possible  
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 Council scheme up to twelve months after  
confinement.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendance cards were being the

70071-

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - 1959

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
			1959	1958	1957 1954		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	
Pudsey	8	288	259	230	143	632	3767	452	219	4438
Farsley	4	140	126	114	113	353	1715	410	183	2308
Calverley	4	86	84	72	82	233	1451	310	203	1964
Horsforth	4	141	166	154	213	533	2702	709	537	3948
Rawdon	4	78	68	69	59	196	882	271	84	1237
Yeadon	4	110	97	91	56	244	1604	300	99	2003
Guiseley	4	129	104	107	74	285	1923	378	92	2393
Otley	8	167	143	125	120	388	2880	784	553	4217
Ilkley	4	113	106	98	119	323	1661	357	421	2439
Burley	4	43	58	59	52	169	901	142	106	1149
Menston	2	27	37	30	27	94	519	113	79	711
Bramhope	2	50	37	51	41	129	587	118	133	838
Pool	2	12	18	22	7	47	369	52	4	425
Totals:	54	1384	1303	1222	1106	3631	20961	4396	2713	28070

STATION	DATE	TIME	WIND	TEMP	HUMID	SEA	WAVE	SWELL	WIND DIR	WAVE DIR	WAVE PERIOD	WAVE HEIGHT	WAVE LENGTH	WAVE PERIOD	WAVE HEIGHT	WAVE LENGTH	WAVE PERIOD	WAVE HEIGHT	WAVE LENGTH
1001	10/12	0800	10	22	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1002	10/12	0900	12	24	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1003	10/12	1000	15	26	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1004	10/12	1100	18	28	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1005	10/12	1200	20	30	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1006	10/12	1300	22	32	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1007	10/12	1400	25	34	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1008	10/12	1500	28	36	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1009	10/12	1600	30	38	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1010	10/12	1700	32	40	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1011	10/12	1800	35	42	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1012	10/12	1900	38	44	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1013	10/12	2000	40	46	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1014	10/12	2100	42	48	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1015	10/12	2200	45	50	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1016	10/12	2300	48	52	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1017	10/12	0000	50	54	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1018	10/12	0100	52	56	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1019	10/12	0200	55	58	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1020	10/12	0300	58	60	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1021	10/12	0400	60	62	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1022	10/12	0500	62	64	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1023	10/12	0600	65	66	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1024	10/12	0700	68	68	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6
1025	10/12	0800	70	70	85	S	1.5	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6	1.5	100	100	6

1001 - 1002 - 1003 - 1004 - 1005 - 1006 - 1007 - 1008 - 1009 - 1010 - 1011 - 1012 - 1013 - 1014 - 1015 - 1016 - 1017 - 1018 - 1019 - 1020 - 1021 - 1022 - 1023 - 1024 - 1025

## 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 81 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 71 survived over 28 days, giving a survival rate of 88% for the Division, compared with 89 per cent in 1958.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:-

Special equipment for use in the study of  
temperature control is being installed at the  
(University, Toronto) (University of Toronto)  
Hospital from which it can be delivered to a home or any  
time day or night at the request of a doctor or patient.  
Miss Wilson and Miss Gordon, school nurses, have attended  
a special course of instruction in the care of patients  
at the Toronto Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, and  
arrangements have been made for them to be notified of all  
temperature rises in order that they may advise and assist  
the doctor's nurses as to their care.

Provision is made on the north side of the  
road for the birth weight of the infant to be noted, and  
if it is 5-1/2 lbs. or less, the infant is considered to be  
premature.

There were 54 premature babies born during  
the year of which 71 percent were 25 days, giving a survival  
rate of 85% for the season, compared with 69 percent in  
1938.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following  
table:-

PREMATURE BABIES BORN DURING 1959 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION

	Born dead		Died in first 24 hours		Died on 2nd to 7th day		Died on 8th to 28th day		Survived 28 days		TOTAL	
	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs to 4 lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs
Born in Hospital or Maternity Home												
Pudsey	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	21
Horsforth	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	4
Aireborough	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	6
Ilkley	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	21	25
Otley	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	14
Wharfedale	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Born at home												
Pudsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
Horsforth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aireborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ilkley	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Otley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharfedale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Born in Private Nursing Home												
Pudsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Horsforth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aireborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilkley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharfedale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





### 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.	20	3.6
Horsforth U.D.	5	2.4
Aireborough U.D.	15	3.9
Ilkley U.D.	14	5.5
Otley U.D.	4	2.5
Wharfedale R.D.	3	3.2

3. Care of the Unwanted Mother and Her Child

The Health Welfare staff all wanted mothers and their children who come to the office of the Health Department to give any necessary help and advice. Effective co-operation exists between the Health Welfare Officer and the various voluntary and welfare bodies who are concerned in dealing with the many social problems which these cases frequently present.

The County Council accept financial responsibility in this particular matter for unwanted babies related to cases 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
Worcestershire R.D.	3	1.5
Osley U.D.	4	2.3
Ilkley U.D.	14	2.8
Almondborough U.D.	15	3.2
Harrogate U.D.	5	2.8
Fabry U.D.	20	3.6

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Address of Distribution Centre	When Open	
	Day	Time
Child Welfare Centre St. Lawrence House Crawshaw Road Pudsey	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Friday	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	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
	Wednesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Thursday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
	Friday	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	10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.
	Friday	10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Burley-in-Wharfedale	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre South Hawksworth Street Ilkley	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Friday	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.

MEMORANDUM OF SERVICE

Time	Day	Address of Institution
11:30 am to 12:45 pm	Friday	St. Lawrence House Greenwich Road Potsdam
2 pm to 4 pm	Monday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Tuesday	Child Welfare Center Eastside, Westside Station Potsdam
2 pm to 4 pm	Wednesday	Child Welfare Center Chapel Street Cattaraugus
2 pm to 4 pm	Thursday	National Public Health Office, The Green Hornbush
2 pm to 4 pm	Friday	Child Welfare Center Hospital Ground, Green Road Cattaraugus
2 pm to 4 pm	Monday	Child Welfare Center Town Hall London
2 pm to 4 pm	Tuesday	Child Welfare Center Methodist Church School Burgess Road, London
2 pm to 4 pm	Wednesday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Thursday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Friday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Saturday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Sunday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Monday	Child Welfare Center South Westwood Street Lilly
2 pm to 4 pm	Tuesday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Wednesday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Thursday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Friday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Saturday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Sunday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Monday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Tuesday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Wednesday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Thursday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Friday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Saturday	Child Welfare Center
2 pm to 4 pm	Sunday	Child Welfare Center

## 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 VISITORS

Before 1915 the health visitors had associated mainly with the women of certain and young children were five years, and although the staff continued to be in constant part of her work, she is now the manager, as in the former and family matters, with the exception of health visitors in their family. This extension of her work is reflected in the number of other visits made by the health visitors.

During the year mentioned and was arranged in the Division for health visitors, and were taking the course of training arranged jointly by Local Health Authorities and a University in London, for the health visitors, Central.

Details of the health visitors' work are given in the following table:-

HEALTH VISITING - DETAILS OF VISITS DURING 1959

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years of age		Children age 2 but under 5 years of age		Tuberculous households		Other cases	
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	
5804	576	950	2,019	8,815	4,992	7,849	569	9,963				



NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	EDUCATION	PROFESSION	INDUSTRY	STATUS	REMARKS
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...

## 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 2,379.

The practice whereby extensive use is made of the home nurses by general practitioners for the giving of injections is increasing, and 16,965 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	1789	40,844
Surgical	522	8,178
Infectious Disease	2	49
Tuberculosis	40	1,698
Maternal Complications	26	397
Totals:	2379	51,166
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	1,386	35,215
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	96	781
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	493	28,625

HEALTH SERVICES

The work conducted by the Health Services Division continues to be very heavy. The amount of work, however, is continuing to be reduced as a result of the early discharge of patients from hospitals, which is being accomplished by increasing the preventive and hospital care.

The number of cases attended during the year was 2,179.

The practice of preventive medicine was in line with the trend of general practitioners for the year of 1934. In fact, 16,305 visits were made by the nurses for this purpose only.

Very close and efficient contact is being maintained with general practitioners and the various hospitals in relation to their services.

Each nurse has been provided with a certain amount of equipment for loan to patients who are unable to obtain it. This includes of equipment, such as wheel chairs, and the kind of the hospital. Public Health Office, and are available for loan to patients as required.

The work performed by these nurses during the year is indicated by the following figures:-

Type of Case	Number of cases treated as in home during the year	Number of visits paid by nurse during the year
Mental	1,173	40,185
Physical	303	9,178
Infectious Diseases	1	43
Injuries	40	1,697
Internal	16	307
Obstetrics	150	31,166
Total	1,763	82,476
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	1,763	82,476
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	30	381
Patients included in above who have had more than 10 visits during the year	1,733	82,105

HOME HELP SERVICE

The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 116. A total of 102,524 hours was worked during the year.

799 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.	46	3	175	11	21	256
Horsforth U.D.	27	4	102	10	23	166
Aireborough U.D.	32	3	103	11	18	167
Ilkley U.D.	8	-	73	11	5	97
Otley U.D.	5	-	66	5	4	80
Wharfedale R.D.	11	-	13	3	6	33
Divisional total:	129	10	532	51	77	799

STATE OF TEXAS

The number of cases reported in the year 1901 was 110. A total of 100,325 cases was reported during the year. 750 cases were reported in the following categories in the six districts in the Division:

District	Cases	Deaths	Quarantine cases	Isolation cases	Total
District No. 1	25	11	175	3	214
District No. 2	23	10	102	2	137
District No. 3	18	11	103	2	134
District No. 4	5	11	73	-	89
District No. 5	4	5	58	2	69
District No. 6	5	2	13	-	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>609</b>

## 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 P.M. Conway, Mental Health Social Worker, works full-time in the Division.

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.

A 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, 1959

This year is the second year of the Centre's activity. The high standard of its function has been maintained in its different spheres. There has been encouragement from continued improvement in individual cases, and the activities of these handicapped children as a group have achieved the formation of something in the nature of a community, in which individual children have a sense of 'belonging'.

The attendance on the whole has continued to be good, although the Centre was closed for a week early in the year due to sickness of the staff.

A public meeting was held in Otley in mid-April with the object of encouraging a wider interest in the welfare and training of mental defectives, talks being given by the Centre Supervisor and by the Divisional Medical Officer. A sound film entitled "Towards a Happier Life" was shown, this having been hired from Leeds Mental Health Committee, whose production it was. There was a most encouraging attendance of about a hundred people.

A Scout Group has been formed under the leadership of the husband of a member of the staff, a Queen's Scout, who is also a member of Leeds City Police Force, who has the assistance of a Senior Rover Scout resident in Horsforth.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The County Council Mental Health Board... underlines... in connection with the... of mental health services... under statutory... Institutions... co-operation with the... in regard to the... mental health... referred by general... Management Board... your... in the...

The local... of... and... Department... have been... in the... of... all the... services.

The... of... between... and... has... to be... which... with the... has... in... with the... and... data...

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MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

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A... has... with... the... of... who is also... of... has... of... in...

Various items of useful equipment have been acquired by the Centre having been worked for either by members of the staff, or received as gifts from sincerely interested parties. The tape recorder has well confirmed its anticipated usefulness, both in speech training and as a means of recording in sound events at the Centre. The visual recording of events at the Centre was made possible by the provision of a cine camera from funds raised at a party organised by the Wharfedale Association of Referees and Ilkley Footballers and has provided a valuable aid. Interested ladies in Burley-in-Wharfedale gave a number of dressed dolls.

There have been several visits to the Centre during the year, some by people not directly connected, others by professional staff of the County Council.

Activities outside the Centre included an exhibit of work done at the Centre as a separate section of the Exhibition of Arts & Crafts held in Horsforth in June. The opener paid warm tribute to this exhibit and to the work of the Centre staff and put it to the gathering that it was to be questioned whether the word 'ineducable' may continue in our language. There was also a visit to a world-renowned circus in Leeds.

There is no doubt that the generous practical interest, both of parents and many others, deserves the warmest appreciation and sincere thanks are duly recorded in this short report on what has been another satisfactory year of activity at this Centre.



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Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

A total of 112 cases was dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers in the Division during 1959 as follows:-

Section 16 Lunacy Act ... ..	33
Section 30 Magistrates Court, 1952 .. .	1
Section 21 Lunacy Act ... ..	5
Section 11 Lunacy Act ... ..	1
Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930 ...	34
Informal admissions ... ..	12
No action ... ..	26

Of the above cases there were 22 aged persons over 65 years of age. These comprised:-

Certified ... ..	4
Voluntary ... ..	9
Section 21 Lunacy Act ...	1
No action ... ..	6
Informal ... ..	2

Summary and Final Treatment Data

A total of 177 cases was dealt with by the following activities during the period ending 1952 as follows:-

Section 10 (Emergency) ... ..	13
Section 20 (Regulation of Control, 1952) ... ..	1
Section 21 (Emergency) ... ..	5
Section 11 (Emergency) ... ..	1
Section 1 (Mental Treatment Act, 1950) ... ..	2
Informal admission ... ..	15
No action ... ..	20

Of the above cases there were 22 cases treated over 65 years of age. These comprised:-

Outpatient ... ..	4
Voluntary ... ..	1
Section 21 (Emergency) ... ..	1
No action ... ..	6
Informal ... ..	2

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, 1959, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date

Age at 31. 12. 59 i.e. born in year ...	Under 1 1959	1 to 4 1958 to 1955	5 to 9 1954 to 1950	10 to 14 1949 to 1945	Under 15 Total
Last complete course primary or booster 1955 to 1959					
Pudsey	107	1258	1342	1467	4174
Horsforth	50	579	563	672	1864
Aireborough	52	779	924	1307	3062
Ilkley	42	586	501	101	1230
Otley	40	422	362	52	876
Wharfedale	26	251	137	74	488
1954 or earlier					
Pudsey	-	-	496	1227	1723
Horsforth	-	-	281	548	829
Aireborough	-	-	406	917	1323
Ilkley	-	-	545	1065	1610
Otley	-	-	362	1015	1377
Wharfedale	-	-	205	301	506

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1959

Age at date of final injection	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
Pudsey	347	95	24	466
Horsforth	182	58	-	240
Aireborough	186	59	19	264
Ilkley	142	51	21	214
Otley	115	30	2	147
Wharfedale	95	22	-	117

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

During 1959 aged ... ..	Under 1	1 - 4	5 to 14	Total
Pudsey	-	7	294	301
Horsforth	-	6	28	34
Aireborough	-	3	44	47
Ilkley	-	15	143	158
Otley	-	6	37	43
Wharfedale	-	2	21	23

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.

Number of children at 31st December, 1955, who had completed a course of immunization at any time before that date

Age at 31.12.55 1 yr. born in year ...	1955				Total
	1	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
Westchale	28	121	171	20	420
Osley	20	112	201	20	353
Alreborough	22	286	301	107	716
Ilkley	22	412	201	107	742
Harloworth	30	279	281	107	697
Osley	107	279	281	107	774
Westchale	107	279	281	107	774
Osley	107	279	281	107	774
Harloworth	107	279	281	107	774
Alreborough	107	279	281	107	774
Ilkley	107	279	281	107	774
Osley	107	279	281	107	774
Westchale	107	279	281	107	774

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

Age at date of final injection	1955				Total
	1	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
Westchale	28	121	171	20	420
Osley	20	112	201	20	353
Alreborough	22	286	301	107	716
Ilkley	22	412	201	107	742
Harloworth	30	279	281	107	697
Osley	107	279	281	107	774
Westchale	107	279	281	107	774

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

During 1955 Age ...	1955				Total
	1	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	
Westchale	28	121	171	20	420
Osley	20	112	201	20	353
Alreborough	22	286	301	107	716
Ilkley	22	412	201	107	742
Harloworth	30	279	281	107	697
Osley	107	279	281	107	774
Westchale	107	279	281	107	774

Vaccination against smallpox

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during 1959						
Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
<b>Number vaccinated</b>						
Pudsey M.B.	336	11	7	13	18	387
Horsforth U.D.	168	11	4	3	9	195
Aireborough U.D.	214	10	3	5	12	244
Ilkley U.D.	147	5	13	3	5	173
Otley U.D.	115	4	5	-	4	128
Wharfedale R.D.	85	6	1	2	2	96
<b>Number re-vaccinated</b>						
Pudsey M.B.	-	-	3	17	48	68
Horsforth U.D.	-	-	3	4	29	36
Aireborough U.D.	-	-	3	6	21	30
Ilkley U.D.	-	2	2	3	41	48
Otley U.D.	-	-	1	5	26	32
Wharfedale R.D.	-	-	-	1	17	18

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.

	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	5 to 14	Total
<b>No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary residents) during 1959)</b>							
Pudsey	16	140	27	3	3	2	191
Horsforth	37	116	23	-	2-	1	179
Aireborough	9	98	19	10	-	1	137
Ilkley	11	65	17	5	1	1	100
Otley	6	62	11	3	3	2	87
Wharfedale	6	38	8	2	1	1	56

Number of persons vaccinated (by age) during 1952

Age at date of vaccination	Number	Number of persons vaccinated (by age) during 1952			
		1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
Warrickville N.D.	89	1	1	1	3
Olney U.D.	112	1	1	1	3
Lilly U.D.	147	1	1	1	3
Alsbrough U.D.	216	1	1	1	3
Barnforth U.D.	168	1	1	1	3
Polney M.S.	336	1	1	1	3
Unvaccinated		1	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>

WORKING DOWN IMMUNIZATION

Under the scheme immunization is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, or by private medical practitioners. The West Midlands County Council's Bureau for Immunization against whooping cough came into effect on the 1st April, 1952.

No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunization (including temporary vaccines) during 1952	Number	Number of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunization (including temporary vaccines) during 1952			
		1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
Warrickville N.D.	8	1	1	1	3
Olney U.D.	11	1	1	1	3
Lilly U.D.	17	1	1	1	3
Alsbrough U.D.	27	1	1	1	3
Barnforth U.D.	33	1	1	1	3
Polney M.S.	106	1	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The figures showing the position at the end of 1959 are given below:-

	Had 3rd injection	Completed course of two injections	Had one injection
Children under 15	11265	4246	146
Young persons 16-25	1360	2568	47
Expectant mothers		425	22
General practitioners and families		9	-
Ambulance staffs		1	1
Hospital staffs		427	-
Totals:	12625	7676	216

This means that 20,301 persons or 18.2 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.

Tuberculous patients in the division are visited by the health visitor for the area in which they reside.

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

### P.C.G. Vaccination - Contacts

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



The figures showing the position at the end of 1933 are given below:-

Particulars	Number of patients	Number of cases of tuberculosis	Number of cases of other diseases
Children under 15	1,200	150	100
Young persons 15-25	1,500	200	150
Resident patients	1,800	250	200
General practitioners and families	1,300	150	100
Industrial staffs	1,000	120	80
Hospital staffs	1,200	180	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>650</b>

It is noted that 20,000 persons on 31st Dec 1933 of the population of the District had been given adequate protection by the end of the year.

**RESULTS**

There has been close co-operation between the Chest Clinics and the Health Department. Under the agreement reached between the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and the County Council the Chest Clinics employ full-time by the Health Department on behalf of the County Council certain qualified staff in relation to the care, attendance and provision of pharmaceuticals.

Tuberculous patients in the District are visited by the health visitor for the area in which they reside.

Eighty-five tuberculous patients were receiving free care throughout at the end of the year.

**1.2.2. Vaccination - Contacts**

Eighty-five contacts of known cases of tuberculosis in the District were vaccinated by the Chest Clinics 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....	1231
(b) No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary ...	1231
(c) No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously ...	-
(d) No. of acceptances ...	868
(e) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (d) to (b) - (c) ...	70.5

#### 2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

(a) No. of children tested ...	810
(b) Result of test (final if two tests used)	
(i) Positive ...	179
(ii) Negative ...	602
(iii) Not ascertained ...	29
(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) ...	22.9

#### 3. Vaccination

No. vaccinated ...	602
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S.O.G. Vaccination - 13 year old school children

S.O.G. vaccination continues to be available to the 13 year-old school children as that time may be given opportunity of immunization against tuberculosis before the school and some may contact with the case of the general public when risk of infection is greatest.

S.O.G. VACCINATION OF 13 YEAR OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. Assurances

1331	(a) No. of 13 year-old children on registers at beginning of year
1331	(b) No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination at school
-	(c) No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated
1331	(d) No. of appointments
1331	(e) Percentage of appointments, i.e. (c) to (d)
-	(f) -

2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test

1331	(a) No. of children tested
-	(b) Results of test (i.e. (a) to (b))
1331	(i) Positive
1331	(ii) Negative
1331	(iii) Not responded
1331	(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (i) to (a)
1331	(d) -

3. Vaccination

1331	No. vaccinated
------	----------------

## Mass Radiography

The following survey was undertaken by Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board during the year.

Survey undertaken at	Number examined	Abnormalities discovered			Total
		Tuberculosis		* Other	
		Active	Inactive		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pudsey	2352	4	7	18	29

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

Condition	No.
Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues acquired	2
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	2
Bronchiectasis	2
Pulmonary fibrosis - non-tuberculous	5
Pneumoconiosis	1
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum	1
Pleural thickening or calcification non-tuberculous	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	4

The following cases are included in the following Unit of the Leeds Hospital Report during the year.

Total	Cases included as			Number included	Cases included as
	Active	Latent	Other		
(c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(1)
29	18	7	4	252	19

\* The non-tuberculous adenitis are classified as follows:

No.	Description
1	Adenitis of the deep lymphatic system
2	Adenitis and virus infection of the lymphatic system
3	Adenitis
4	Epithelioid adenitis - non-tuberculous
5	Adenitis
6	Adenitis of the lymphatic system
7	Adenitis of the lymphatic system - non-tuberculous
8	Adenitis of the lymphatic system - tuberculous

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...	-	-	2	-	1	-
Applications received...	10	12	22	2	13	1
Applications cancelled..	4	6	10	-	5	-
Cases admitted...	6	6	13	2	9	1
On waiting list at end of year... ..	-	-	1	-	-	-

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

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

Name and Address	No. of beds provided
Jesmond Nursing Home New Street Farsley	7
The Hawthorns Outwood Lane Horsforth Leeds	16
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home Outwood Lane Horsforth Leeds	16
Fairholme Hebers Ghyll Drive Ilkley	14
West Leigh Pool-in-Wharfedale	4
Chevin Hall, Otley	24

INDICATIVE - MARCH

General arrangements for the year ending 31st March 1955 are provided in the following table. Such arrangements are included in the report and details of arrangements for those who require to be admitted to the hospital are provided as a separate report. The hospital is situated in the town of ...

The following figures show the number of patients in the Division during the year...

Year...	On waiting list at end of...	Admitted...	Discharged...	Deaths...	On waiting list at beginning of year...
1954	10	12	10	2	10
1953	10	12	10	2	10
1952	10	12	10	2	10
1951	10	12	10	2	10
1950	10	12	10	2	10

REGISTRATION AND POSITION OF REGISTERED NURSES

The following figures show the number of registered nurses in the Division during the year...

Post and address	No. of posts provided
General Nursing Home, New Street, Kewbury	7
The Infirmary, Church Lane, Kewbury	10
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Church Lane, Kewbury	10
Patrols, Home Hill, Kewbury	10
West End, Home Hill, Kewbury	10
Home Hill, Kewbury	10

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 five such Homes in the Division, namely:-

- Ernest Ayliffe Home for Deaf and Dumb, Rawdon
- Grattan Court for Old Ladies, Otley
- Haversham Court, Ben Rhydding
- Methodist Home for the Aged (Glen Rosa), Ilkley
- Ghyll Court, 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 ... ..	102
Pudsey Borough Council ... ..	31
Horsforth Urban District Council ... ..	8
Aireborough Urban District Council ... ..	1
Ilkley Urban District Council ... ..	2
Otley Urban District Council ... ..	1
Wharfedale Rural District Council ... ..	-



REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF LICENSED AND  
 OLD LICENSED HOUSES

These regulations under the National Act and  
 are being issued jointly with the National Act.

There are five main houses in the Division, namely:-

- Ernest Jyllie House for the aged, 1914.
- Ernest Jyllie House for the aged, 1914.
- Ernest Jyllie House for the aged, 1914.
- Ernest Jyllie House for the aged, 1914.
- Ernest Jyllie House for the aged, 1914.

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF LICENSED HOUSES

There are six houses in the Division, namely:-  
 the administrative department of the County Council,  
 these houses are visited at least once a year  
 of routine and a full scale medical examination is held once a year.

Names, dates of opening, and number of beds provided

Name of House	Date of Opening	Number of Beds
Southside, Birmingham	January, 1900	10 beds
Greenway House, Farnley	July, 1905	10 beds
Hill Top, Ilkley	November, 1905	10 beds
Wentley Lane, Ilkley	April, 1907	10 beds
Langwood, Giggleswick	April, 1908	10 beds
The Court, Skipton	April, 1909	10 beds

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF LICENSED HOUSES

The following medical examinations were made by  
 the Divisional Medical Officer at South and West Yorkshire County Council  
 Cottages in the Division during the year:-

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

Local Authority	Number of Examinations
West Yorkshire County Council	10
Leeds City Council	10
Bradford City Council	10
Sheffield City Council	10
Halifax City Council	10
Thames Valley Council	10
Westminster City Council	10
London County Council	10

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending  
Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools  
in the Division during the year ended  
31st December, 1959

Periodic Medical Inspections  
Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected

Age Groups inspected (by years of birth) (1)	No. of pupils inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
1955 and later	69	69	100	-	-
1954	711	708	99½	3	½
1953	779	770	99	9	1
1952	104	101	97	3	3
1951	875	868	99	7	1
1950	468	461	98½	7	1½
1949	93	93	100	-	-
1948	947	947	100	-	-
1947	520	520	100	-	-
1946	44	44	100	-	-
1945	699	698	100	1	-
1944 and earlier	455	452	99	3	1
Total:	5764	5731	99	33	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) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects (3)	Total individual Pupils (4)
1955 and later	-	2	2
1954	30	92	112
1953	31	103	123
1952	5	20	22
1951	48	85	131
1950	24	60	81
1949	-	14	13
1948	44	48	89
1947	17	15	31
1946	1	-	1
1945	21	11	32
1944 and earlier	19	24	40
Total:	240	474	677

WEEKLY LABOR REPORT

Medical Department of Public Health  
 Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation Section  
 in the Bureau during the year ended  
 July 31, 1935

Medical Department of Public Health

Age Group included (by year of birth)	No. of patients included		Percentage		Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1925 and later	711	68	91.5	8.5	779
1921	719	170	80.7	19.3	889
1922	104	104	100	0	208
1923	173	88	68.2	31.8	261
1924	188	41	82	18	229
1925	82	82	100	0	164
1926	94	94	100	0	188
1927	100	100	100	0	200
1928	100	100	100	0	200
1929	100	100	100	0	200
1930	100	100	100	0	200
1931	100	100	100	0	200
1932	100	100	100	0	200
1933	100	100	100	0	200
1934	100	100	100	0	200
1935	100	100	100	0	200
1944 and earlier	200	200	100	0	400
Total:	2794	879	85.9	14.1	3673

Number of industrial injuries from all causes  
 reported to the Bureau during the year ended  
 July 31, 1935

Age Group included (by year of birth)	For industrial injuries (exclud- ing agents)		For all other causes (exclud- ing agents)		Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1925 and later	10	10	10	10	20
1921	21	21	21	21	42
1922	2	2	2	2	4
1923	13	13	13	13	26
1924	21	21	21	21	42
1925	21	21	21	21	42
1926	21	21	21	21	42
1927	21	21	21	21	42
1928	21	21	21	21	42
1929	21	21	21	21	42
1930	21	21	21	21	42
1931	21	21	21	21	42
1932	21	21	21	21	42
1933	21	21	21	21	42
1934	21	21	21	21	42
1935	21	21	21	21	42
1944 and earlier	19	19	19	19	38
Total:	200	200	200	200	400

Infestation with Vermin

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurse or other authorised persons	33272
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	310
(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 1959

(a) Skin -	
Ringworm - Scalp	-
- Body	2
Scabies	3
Impetigo	12
Other skin diseases	155
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)	17
Ear Nose and Throat Defects	17
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	196
Total:	402
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic	1325

Infection with Venereal Disease

- (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurse or other authorized persons 2272
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infected 310
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in receipt of venereal disease treatment were found (Section 24 (2) Education Act, 1944) -
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in receipt of venereal disease treatment were found (Section 24 (2) Education Act, 1944) -

Number of pupils treated, or under treatment during the year 1952

Alameda Clinic

(a) Sex -

Boys	1
Girls	2
Other	18
Total	21

The number (males and other, but excluding cases of venereal disease) 17

Sex not stated 17

Non-venereal (e.g. minor injuries, burns, scars, etc.) 120

Total 402

(b) Total number of admissions at Alameda Clinic 1952

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin ... ..	5	6	5	9	12	27	22	42
Eyes - a. Vision...	30	20	40	121	170	292	240	433
b. Squint...	10	11	2	4	13	33	25	48
c. Other ...	-	1	-	6	2	19	2	26
Ears - a. Hearing..	2	3	1	4	7	11	10	18
b. Otitis Media	-	2	2	2	5	12	7	16
c. Other ...	-	-	-	-	2	9	2	9
Nose and Throat ... .	35	29	7	5	98	99	140	133
Speech ... ..	10	18	-	2	77	15	87	35
Lymphatic Glands ...	-	4	-	-	2	19	2	23
Heart ... ..	8	3	4	4	19	19	31	26
Lungs ... ..	3	13	3	11	8	49	14	73
Developmental -								
a. Hernia ...	1	-	2	1	1	5	4	6
b. Other ...	-	9	1	7	8	44	9	60
Orthopaedic -								
a. Posture ...	1	-	-	7	3	16	4	23
b. Feet .. ...	17	17	3	9	67	30	87	56
c. Other ...	2	11	2	6	8	33	12	50
Nervous System -								
a. Epilepsy ..	-	4	-	-	2	6	2	10
b. Other .. ..	-	2	-	-	3	4	3	6
Psychological -								
a. Development..	-	2	-	-	1	7	1	9
b. Stability ...	-	1	1	1	1	15	2	17
Abdomen ... ..	-	4	1	1	2	5	3	10
Other ..... ..	-	3	1	6	4	16	5	25

T = Treatment      O = Observations

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOTAL	MAY 1954		JUNE 1954		JULY 1954		TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
45	27	18	2	2	2	2	45
43	25	18	2	2	2	2	43
41	23	18	2	2	2	2	41
38	20	18	2	2	2	2	38
36	18	18	2	2	2	2	36
34	16	18	2	2	2	2	34
32	14	18	2	2	2	2	32
30	12	18	2	2	2	2	30
28	10	18	2	2	2	2	28
26	8	18	2	2	2	2	26
24	6	18	2	2	2	2	24
22	4	18	2	2	2	2	22
20	2	18	2	2	2	2	20
18	0	18	2	2	2	2	18
16	0	18	2	2	2	2	16
14	0	18	2	2	2	2	14
12	0	18	2	2	2	2	12
10	0	18	2	2	2	2	10
8	0	18	2	2	2	2	8
6	0	18	2	2	2	2	6
4	0	18	2	2	2	2	4
2	0	18	2	2	2	2	2
0	0	18	2	2	2	2	0

T - Treatment    O - Observation

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held during year ... ..	50
No. of cases dealt with:-	
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	784
Other conditions ... ..	17
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	470

Orthopaedic Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year ... ..	9	
No. of individual patients seen ... ..	33	57
Total number of attendances ... ..	40	66
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year) ...	3	30
Total number of attendances ... ..	30	290

Ear Nose and Throat Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year ... ..	10	
No. of individual children ... ..	4	82
No. of above -		
(a) Referred for operative treatment ...	3	35
(b) who obtained operative treatment ...	-	33
(c) treated at school clinic ... ..	-	-
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic ... ..	4	109

Paediatric Clinic

No. of sessions held during year ... ..	20
No. of individual patients seen (including cases continuing from previous year)	4
Total No. of attendances at clinic ... ..	6

Child Guidance Clinic

No. of cases seen ... ..	10
--------------------------	----



Ophthalmic Clinics

30	No. of sessions held during year
30	No. of cases dealt with
33	Errors of refraction (including squint)
17	Other conditions
270	No. of papers for these classes were presented

Orthopaedic Clinics

	Pre-school children	School children
3	No. of sessions held during year	
37	No. of individual patients seen	
66	Total number of examinations	
	Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapists (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	3
190	Total number of attendances	30

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

	Pre-school children	School children
10	No. of sessions held during year	
62	No. of individual patients	
	No. of boys -	
35	(a) referred for operative treatment	3
33	(b) who obtained operative treatment	-
-	(c) treated at school clinic	-
103	Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	4

Pediatric Clinics

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

Child Out-patient Clinics

10	No. of cases seen
----	-------------------

Speech Therapy

1. Total number of sessions held during year	445
2. (a) No. of new cases treated during year	85
(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	115
(c) Total No. of cases treated (a + b)	200
3. No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	15
4. No. of visits made to schools	60
5. No. of home visits	3

Analysis of cases treated during year

	Boys	Girls
1. Stammering	18	3
2. Defects of articulation		
(a) Dyslalia	74	24
(b) Sigmatism	14	16
(c) Rhinolalia, due to:-		
(i) Cleft palate	-	-
(ii) Nasal obstruction	-	-
(d) Dysarthria	-	-
3. Aphasia	1	-
4. Defective speech due to -		
(i) Educational subnormality	9	5
(ii) Deafness	-	-
5. Retarded speech development	21	13
6. Dysphonia	-	-
7. Other defects	2	-

Analysis of cases discharged -

No. of children discharged during year:-

1. Speech normal	32	47
2. Speech improved	2	7
3. Unsuitable for treatment	-	-
4. Non co-operation	2	4
5. Left school	2	3
6. Left district	2	2
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		214
No. of children treated	71	147
Total No. of attendances	588	1679

Speech Therapy

1. Total number of sessions held during year
2. (a) No. of new cases treated during year
- (b) No. of cases already attending for treatment
- (c) Total no. of cases treated (2 + 1)
3. No. of cases waiting for treatment at end of year
4. No. of visits made to schools
5. No. of home visits

Pages 20

Analysis of cases treated during year

1	20	1. Stammering
2	25	2. Defects of articulation
3	15	(a) Defects
4	15	(b) Stammering
5	15	(c) Stammering, due to -
6	15	(i) Child's habits
7	15	(ii) Faulty pronunciation
8	15	(d) Dyslexia
9	15	3. Dyslexia
10	15	4. Defective speech due to -
11	15	(a) Intellectual subnormality
12	15	(b) Deafness
13	15	5. Retarded speech development
14	15	6. Dysphasia
15	15	7. Other defects

Analysis of cases discharged -

No. of children discharged during year -		
1	25	1. Speech normal
2	15	2. Speech improved
3	15	3. Discharge for treatment
4	15	4. No re-attendance
5	15	5. Left school
6	15	6. Left district
7	15	7. Other reasons (specify)
8	15	Non-attendance
9	15	Admitted to Special School

Ultra-violet light treatment

Special School children

1	15	No. of sessions held during year
2	15	No. of children treated
3	15	Total no. of treatments

## 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. 210 children were medically examined for this purpose during the year, as compared with 136 in 1958.

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

## DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected ... ..	12565
No. of children found to require treatment ..	8426
No. of children treated ... ..	3607
No. of attendances for treatment ..	7902
No. of extractions - temporary teeth ...	2173
- permanent teeth ...	731
No. of general anaesthetics ... ..	501
No. of fillings - temporary teeth ... ..	451
- permanent teeth ... ..	5963
No. of other treatments - temporary teeth ..	466
- permanent teeth ..	1957

TOOTH EQUIPMENT

Very close cooperation is maintained with the  
Tooth Equipment Officers regarding children leaving school  
and are notified with 24 hours notice of completion.  
When necessary arrangements are made for the school dental  
Officers and facilities to be provided at the Tooth Equipment  
Officers' instruction with the parents of these children.

REQUIREMENT OF DENTISTS

The County Council's Dental Officer has stated  
that of emergency school age is required that shall within  
fourteen days from the date when the equipment begins to be  
used and entered by the engineer a certificate from the Dental  
Officer that such equipment will not be provided to  
his health or physical development and will not render his work  
to obtain proper benefit from his education. The children  
were actually examined for this purpose during the year, as  
compared with 15 in 1936.

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

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS AND TREATMENT

1937	No. of children inspected	...
1936	No. of children found to require treatment	...
1935	No. of children treated	...
1934	No. of attendances for treatment	...
1933	No. of extractions - temporary teeth	...
1932	- permanent teeth	...
1931	No. of general anaesthetics	...
1930	No. of fillings - temporary teeth	...
1929	- permanent teeth	...
1928	No. of other treatments - temporary teeth	...
1927	- permanent teeth	...

# ANNUAL REPORT 1959.

December, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

## INTRODUCTION

Once again the year is almost at its close before the previous year's report is prepared. The continual pressure of events inevitably results in priority being given to current work to the exclusion of reporting on what has gone before.

The months of 1959 produced stimulating problems in housing, clean air, moveable dwellings and improvement work, and whilst one looks back with a desire that more might have been done, an analysis of the work such as this report provides should bring a feeling of satisfaction that within the limits of the facilities and powers available to us, much was achieved.

Apart from the new regulations for slaughterhouses and the standard grant scheme there was little new legislation directly affecting the work of the department.

Members will note from what is stated later in the report that considerable strides have been taken in housing, housing improvement and clean air.

## STAFF

Our preoccupation with the carrying out of the varying duties of the office has in the past years left little time for the training of students and with the continual increase in the amount of clerical work attached to our technical duties, the provision of more clerical assistance became necessary. The position was met by a decision not to replace the pupil when he qualified during the year and to appoint in his place a clerk.

The staff of the department was as follows:-

# ANNUAL REPORT 1959

September, 1960.

Chairman and Members of the Council

## REPORT

Once again the year is almost at its close before the previous year's report is prepared. The continual pressure of events inevitably results in priority being given to current work to the exclusion of reporting on what has gone before.

The months of 1959 produced stimulating problems in housing, clean air, municipal buildings and improvement work, and whilst one looks back with a desire that more might have been done, an analysis of the work such as this report provides should bring a feeling of satisfaction that within the limits of the facilities and powers available to us, such was achieved.

Apart from the new regulations for single-storied houses and the standard grant scheme there was little new legislation directly affecting the work of the department.

However, it now remains to be stated later in the report that considerable strides have been taken in housing, housing improvement and clean air.

Our preoccupation with the carrying out of the various duties of the office has in the past years left little time for the training of students and with the continual increase in the amount of electrical work attached to our technical duties, the provision of more electrical maintenance becomes necessary. The position was met by a decision not to replace the pupil when he qualified during the year and to appoint in his place a clerk.

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 (To 18th August, 1959)

Clerk

Mrs. I. Foulds-Smith (From 19th October, 1959)

HOUSING

Although the Council's programme for eliminating unsatisfactory houses is running behind schedule, there was good progress during the year in implementing the ten Orders made during 1958 and trying to sort out some of the problems arising from the decisions of the Minister of Housing and Local Government in confirming with modification some of the Orders.

It is obvious that the Minister in exercising his powers feels that his consideration should be sufficiently wide to take into account matters other than the unfitness of the houses and the suitability of the area for designation as a clearance area.

Three decisions stand out for record. A house, one of a block of five houses, had for some years been used as a bakehouse. On appeal the main issue was whether the structure was still a house. The Minister agreed with the Council that it was still a house, and unfit, but as it was being usefully used as a bakehouse it was excluded from the Order.

A house of a substandard nature built underneath the bedrooms of two other houses was held to be fit but the houses, the bedrooms of which were over, were agreed to be unfit. If demolition of the unfit houses were to be carried out the house held to be fit would be without a roof.

In the third case a house of advanced age and poor condition was agreed to be unfit but was excluded from the Order on grounds of possible hardship to the aged owner-occupier. It was suggested to the



Chief Public Health Inspector  
E. M. Stephens  
Member of the Royal Society of Health  
Member of the Association of Public Health Inspectors

Public Health Inspector  
J. Wilton  
Member of the Royal Society of Health  
Member of the Association of Public Health Inspectors

Director  
Miss D. L. Brown

Public Health Inspector  
C. A. Williams (to 18th August, 1933)

Chief  
Mrs. J. Williams (from 17th October, 1933)

Although the Council's programme for eliminating unsatisfactory houses is running behind schedule, there was good progress during the year in implementing the ten orders made during 1932 and trying to get out some of the problems arising from the decisions of the Minister of Housing and local government in connection with notification cases of the orders.

It is obvious that the Minister in exercising his powers feels that his consideration should be particularly wide to take into account matters other than the efficiency of the houses and the suitability of the land for occupation as a domestic area.

Three decisions stand out for record. A house, one of a block of five houses, had for some years been used as a farmhouse. On appeal the main issue was whether the structure was still a house. The Minister agreed with the Council that it was still a house, and while it was being used as a farmhouse it was excluded from the Order.

A house of a substantial nature built underneath the eaves of two other houses was held to be fit but the houses, the eaves of which were over, were agreed to be unfit. If decision of the Minister were to be carried out the house held to be fit would be taken a year.

In the third case a house of advanced age and poor condition was agreed to be unfit but was excluded from the Order on grounds of possible hardship to the aged owner-occupier. It was suggested to the



Cross Road Clearance Order, 1959.





Cross Road Glasgow 1922





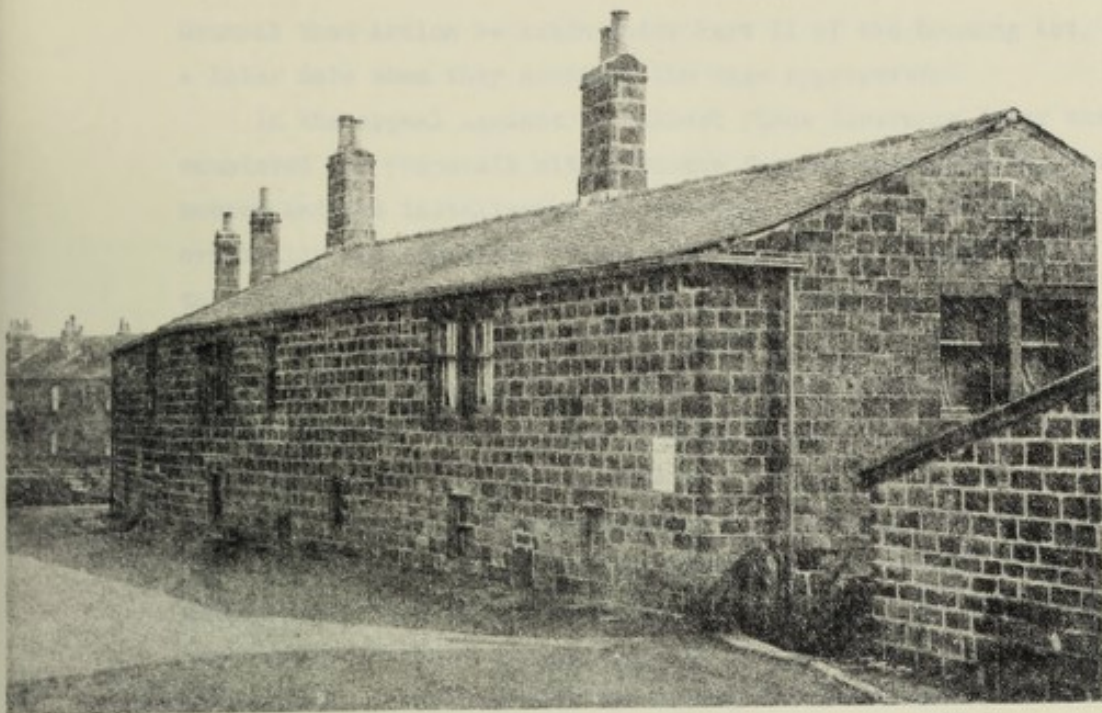
Some of the unfit houses included in the  
Cragg Hill Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959.





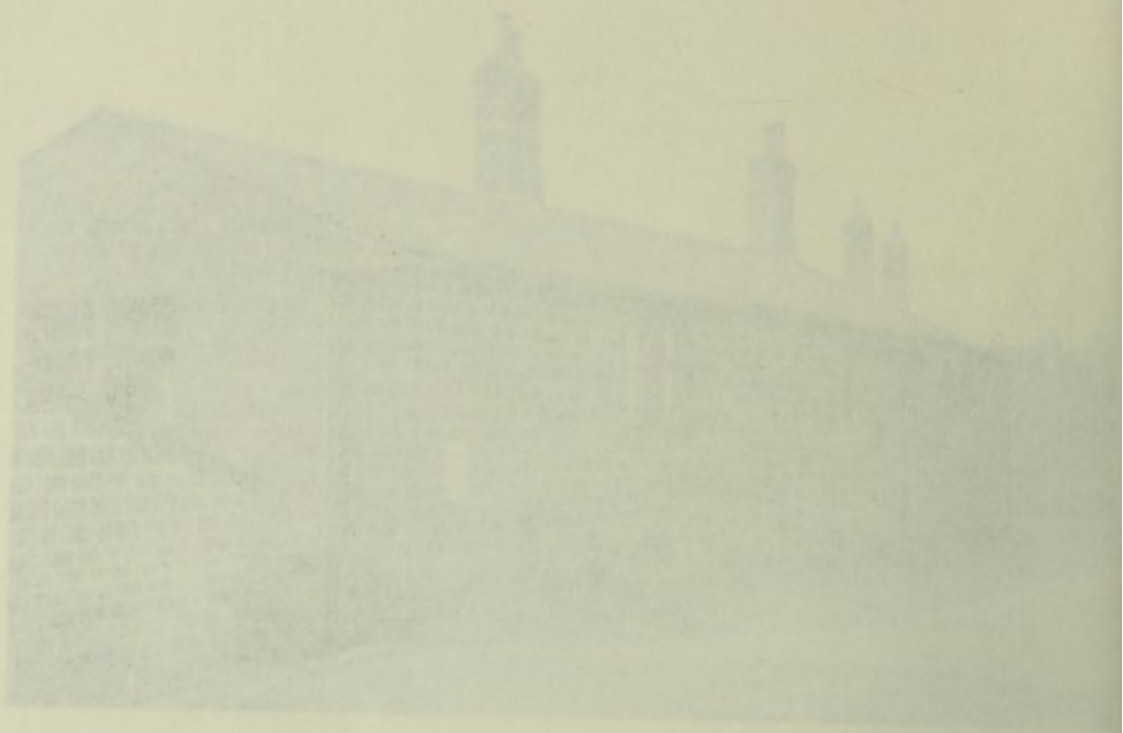
Some of the mill houses included in the  
Great Hill Company's Purchase Order, 1907.





Some of the unfit houses included in the  
Crag Hill Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959.





View of the mill house located in the  
Cedar Hill neighborhood, Chicago, 1911.



Council that action be taken under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957, at a later date when they consider the time appropriate.

In the appeal against the Albert Place Clearance Order the owner countered the proposals with a scheme for the reconditioning of the houses and the installation of bathrooms. As the property had originally been included because of extensive disrepair it was possible to accept a suitable scheme and it was agreed that improvement grants be made in respect of much of the work.

New action during the year included the Cross Road Clearance Order and the Cragg Hill Compulsory Purchase Order. Two houses in Old Fold were made subject to Closing Orders.

The Cross Road Clearance Order was confirmed with the exclusion of one house on which an objection had been made. The Minister suggested action under Part II but on notice of time and place being served, so that the owner might submit a scheme put forward at the Inquiry as the best method of dealing with the house, the owner indicated that a Demolition Order would not be objected to.

The houses 3 to 11 Back Lane, which are owned by the Council, were included in a certificate of unfitness which was accepted by the Minister.

An application was received for the cancellation of an undertaking that an unfit house would not be used for human habitation. It was proposed to incorporate it with another house, but the Council were not satisfied with the proposal and refused to accept the scheme as one which would have enabled them to cancel the undertaking.

I was asked to consider the condition of 138 bungalows erected during the last war for the Ministry of Aircraft Production and later purchased by the Council. A survey indicated that although the structures were substandard the bungalows could not be regarded as unfit within the meaning of Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957. Negotiations with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the possibility of dealing with the whole estate as "unsatisfactory temporary housing accommodation" were still proceeding at the close of the year.

The rate of house building, which has been steadily rising in recent years, fell during 1959. Only 92 houses were completed compared with 214 in 1958. Private enterprise building produced 64 and the Council completed 28. As in previous years a large proportion of the privately built houses were occupied by persons coming into the district from other areas.

Mortgages to assist in the purchase of houses were granted in 16 cases, 12 for the acquisition of existing houses and 4 for new houses.

There was very little action regarding certificates of disrepair.



Council that action be taken under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957, at a later date when they consider the time appropriate.

In the appeal against the Albert Place Clearance Order the owner considered the proposals with a view to the reconstruction of the houses and the installation of bathrooms. As the property had originally been included because of extensive disrepair it was possible to accept a suitable scheme and it was agreed that improvement grants be made in respect of work of the work.

Now action during the year included the Cross Road Clearance Order and the Cross Hill Clearance Order. Two houses in Old Field were also subject to Clearance Orders.

The Cross Road Clearance Order was continued with the inclusion of one house on which an objection had been made. The Minister suggested action under Part II but on notice of time and plans being served, so that the owner might submit a scheme put forward as the inquiry as the best method of dealing with the house, the owner indicated that a Clearance Order would not be objected to.

The houses 2 to 4 Back Lane, which are owned by the Council, were included in a certificate of fitness which was accepted by the Minister.

An application was received for the cancellation of an undertaking that an unit house would not be used for human habitation. It was proposed to incorporate it with another house, but the Council was not satisfied with the proposal and refused to accept the scheme as one which would have caused them to cancel the undertaking.

I was asked to consider the condition of 125 properties situated during the year for the Ministry of Aircraft Production and later purchased by the Council. A survey indicated that although the structures were substantial the properties could not be regarded as unit within the meaning of Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957. Negotiations with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the possibility of dealing with the whole estate as "unsatisfactory temporary housing" were still proceeding at the close of the year.

The rate of house building, which has been steadily rising in recent years, fell during 1959. Only 82 houses were completed compared with 214 in 1958. Private enterprise building produced 62 and the Council completed 20. As in previous years a large proportion of the privately built houses were occupied by persons coming into the district from other areas.

Proposals to assist in the purchase of houses were granted in 1959, 75 for the acquisition of existing houses and for new houses. There are very little action regarding certificates of fitness.

One certificate was cancelled. We are still being asked by owners and occupiers for advice as to the effect of other sections of the Rent Act, 1957.

Overcrowding as statutorily defined is almost unknown, but the standard on which this is measured is a very poor one by present day ideas. A number of cases came to light during the year where the sharing of accommodation was causing difficulty.

A brief summary of the work done on housing repairs and nuisance abatement follows:-

Inspection of dwellinghouses:

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

Housing inspections and reinspections	2,103
Housing defects investigated	538
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	39
Alterations and conversions	363
Drainage	847
Applications for Council Houses and exchanges	16
Refuse collection	462
Disinfection	16
Disinfestation	52
Rodent infestations	93
Cellar flooding	89
Accumulations	4
Keeping of animals	14
Miscellaneous	23

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

Roofs repaired	21
Walls and outbuildings repaired	24
Wallplaster repaired	16
Fireplaces, kitchen ranges, repaired or renewed	19
Ceiling plaster repaired	9
Dampness abated	16
Floors repaired or renewed	18
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	14
Window frames repaired or renewed	15
Blocked drains, w.c's. and gullies cleared	189
R.W.P's. and eaves guttering repaired or renewed	19

One certificate was cancelled. No are still being asked by owners and occupiers for advice as to the effect of other sections of the Act.

Overriding as a statutory defect is almost unknown, but the standard on which this is measured is a very poor one by present day ideas. A number of cases came to light during the year where the speaking of necessaries was causing difficulty.

A brief survey of the work done on housing repairs and nuisances is given as follows:-

Inspection of dwellings:

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

2,102	Housing inspections and re-inspections
238	Housing defects investigated
39	Houses inspected and reported under the Housing (Controlled Premises) Act
383	Alterations and conversions
877	Buildings
18	Applications for Council Houses and exchanges
423	Refuse collection
16	Disturbance
23	Disturbance
33	Public nuisances
59	Other Housing
4	Accommodation
14	Keeping of animals
23	Miscellaneous

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

51	Boys' reports
24	Walls and outbuildings repaired
14	Walls repaired
12	Windows, sashes, doors, repaired or renewed
3	Celling plaster repaired
16	Decorations repainted
16	Floors repaired or renewed
14	Doors and frames repaired or renewed
12	Window frames repaired or renewed
100	Blocked drains, gullies and gutters cleared
13	W.C.'s and cover gutters repaired or renewed

Drains repaired or relaid	31
Drains inspected and tested	493
Water closets repaired	7
Water closet cisterns repaired or renewed	4
New water closets provided	8
Cesspools emptied	6
New sinks and waste pipes fitted	19
Gullies renewed	5
Sewers repaired and cleansed	12
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	7
Dry rot abated	9
Ratproofing carried out	3
Inspection chambers repaired	8
Vermin and other pests eradicated	41
Yard drainage	5
Premises disinfested	29
Premises disinfected	15
Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	7
Cellar flooding abated	32
Dustbins renewed	321
Insufficient dustbin accommodation	9
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	18

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

Informal Notices served	108
Informal Notices complied with	94
Statutory Notices served	35
Statutory Notices complied with	45
Legal Proceedings	Nil

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

HOUSING STATISTICS - YEAR 1959

County District: Horsforth Urban

- No. of Dwelling Houses in District 5,453
- 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 36  
(b) individual unfit houses 3

21	Wains repaired or replaced
22	Wains inspected and tested
7	Water closets repaired
4	Water closet fixtures repaired or renewed
8	New water closets provided
6	Carpentry work
19	New sinks and waste pipes fitted
5	Grilles removed
12	Boilers repaired and cleaned
7	Boiler and vent pipes repaired or renewed
9	Boiler not tested
3	Boiler cleaned out
8	Inspection chambers repaired
14	Vermin and other pests eradicated
2	Yard drainage
17	Fireplaces dismantled
12	Fireplaces dismantled
7	Bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected
22	Cellar flooding abated
24	Washbasins renewed
8	Insufficient dust in accommodation
18	Miscellaneous repairs and alterations

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

102	Informal Notices served
24	Informal Notices complied with
13	Statutory Notices served
42	Statutory Notices complied with
111	Legal Proceedings

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

HOUSING STATISTICS - YEAR 1932

County District: West Riding Urban

1. No. of Dwelling Houses in District 2,453
  2. No. of Houses included in above (a) Back-to-back 110 (b) Single back -
  3. Houses in Urban Areas and Rural House Extensions
- No. of houses included in representations made during the year
- (a) in Urban Areas 32
  - (b) individual units houses 7

<u>A. Houses Demolished</u>			
In Clearance Areas	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	42	59	25
(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.	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Chief Public Health Inspector	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
<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.	4	1	1
(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	310	-	-
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts	4	17	-
(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>			
Position at end of year	<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	-	-	-

A. Houses demolished

Houses demolished during year		Number
Houses	Persons	
(1) Houses built for human habitation in clearance areas	42	25
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 13(2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-
(5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Chief Public Health Inspector	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local acts	-	-
(7) Built houses included in Urban Areas Orders	-	-

B. Built Houses Closed

Built Houses Closed during year		Number
Houses	Persons	
(8) Under Section 16(1), 17(1), and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	4	1
(9) Under Sections 17(2) and 18, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-

C. Built Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

By Owner		Number
By Local Authority	By Owner	
(11) After informal action by local authority	310	-
(12) After formal action under (a) Public Health Acts	4	17
(b) Sections 9 and 10, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-
(13) Under Section 14, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-

D. Built Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year		Number of houses	Number of persons in column (1)
(1)	(2)		
(14) Licensed for temporary accommodation	-	-	-
(a) Under Section 14	-	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-	-
(c) Under Section 18	-	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 14 or 17	-	-	-

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

	<u>Number of houses</u> (1)	<u>Number of occupants of houses in column (1)</u> (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	-	-

4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings

	(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	25
	(b) Overcrowding	-

5. Rent Act, 1957.

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted	-
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	-
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	1

6. Overcrowding

Any comments in connection with this problem -

7. New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By the Local Authority	28	By Private Enterprise	64
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8. Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	<u>Formal applications received during the year</u>  <u>Number of dwellings</u>	<u>Applications approved during the year</u>  <u>Number of dwellings</u>	<u>Number of dwellings completed during year</u>
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	2	2	-
(b) Improvements	35	32	14

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

	<u>Acquisitions</u>	<u>Construction</u>
No.	12	4
Amount	£15,180	£7,060

IMPROVEMENT  
GRANTS

The highlight of the year in improvement work was the passing of the House Purchase and Housing Act which reduced still further the degree of control on improved houses, an indication of the anxiety of the Government to use improvement provisions wherever possible. In an endeavour to cover schemes of improvement of a less comprehensive nature



3. Program of House by District

Number of members of House in each district	Number of House members
(1)	(2)

(3) House in District Area other than those included in committee District Areas or Legislative Districts, provided in the year

4. No. of bills introduced during the year into Council and House

(a) District Areas, etc. 25

(b) Overriding -

5. Year 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disapproval granted

(b) No. of resolutions in respect of bills given by owners to the local authority

(c) No. of certificates of disapproval cancelled

6. Overriding

Any comments in connection with this provision

7. Law Resolutions

No. of law resolutions completed during the year -

By the local authority 25

By various Enterprises 25

8. Grants for Government or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

Number of housing units	Number of housing units	Number of housing units
Number of housing units	Number of housing units	Number of housing units
Number of housing units	Number of housing units	Number of housing units

(a) Government (25) number of housing units in the number resulting from completion of the work

(b) Improvement 25

9. Details of advances for the purpose of housing or construction

Construction	Construction
Construction	Construction
Construction	Construction
Amount £12,150	Amount £7,050
No. 12	No. 4

The highlights of the year in improvement work are the passing of the House Finance and Housing Bill which reduced still further the scope of control on improved houses, an extension of the number of 25 Government to use improvement provisions wherever possible. It is intended to cover a range of improvement of a less comprehensive nature

the Act provided a new form of grant - a "standard grant". This covers the provision of the five essentials, hot water, bath, wash hand basin, water closet, food store, and gives a new degree of right to a grant.

The alteration of the improvement provisions in this way makes the scheme an excellent one; the only thing it lacks is the power to make it work. The Council considered during the year how improvement could take the place of demolition in some of the property included in the later stages of the housing programme, but the absence of any power to require the improvement of suitable houses robs us of one of the most effective ways of reducing the rehousing problem.

The year was, however, a successful one, 37 applications being dealt with resulting in a further 34 improved houses. In many more cases owners were advised in varying detail as to how their houses could be improved but this advisory work was not followed by applications being made.

#### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The policy of discouraging the use of caravans as homes was continued and requests for advice as to possible sites are becoming much less frequent.

We have not been so fortunate in respect of vans occupied by so-called gipsies. The wide verges on the ring road seem to be ideal for their purpose, combining a pleasant situation with the convenience of urban development and the proximity of a population useful for their peddling activities. Each year these van dwellers become more difficult to control and adopt an attitude of greater resistance to your officers and the police.

At the close of the year a number of these people had settled down to spend the winter with us and their slovenly habit of surrounding the vans with all sorts of scrap iron and other material added to the difficulties of dealing with the nuisance from lack of water supply, drainage and sanitary accommodation.

It is clear that our powers are quite inadequate to deal with the problem on a satisfactory basis. A distressing feature of this problem is the number of children growing up under such primitive conditions and often developing an anti-social outlook arising from being constantly pushed around from the area of one authority to another. Settlement of the families in more permanent accommodation or on camping sites designed to give some feeling of security is the only method which will give lasting results.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS

In the early months of the year we were dealing with a considerable increase in water levels. The summer and autumn of 1958 had been very

The Act provided a new form of grant - a "standard grant" - this covers the provision of the five essentials, hot water, bath, wash basin, water closet, food store, and gives a new degree of right to a grant. The alteration of the improvement provisions in this Act makes the system an excellent one; the only thing it lacks is the power to take it over. The Council considered during the year how improvement could take the place of demolition in case of the property included in the later stages of the housing program, but the absence of any power to require the improvement of dilapidated houses was one of the most effective ways of reducing the housing problem.

The year was, however, a successful one, 27 applications being dealt with resulting in a further 24 improved houses. In many cases owners were advised in varying details as to how their houses could be improved but this advisory work was not followed by applications being made.

The policy of discouraging the use of tenements as houses was continued and requests for advice as to possible alternatives were being made last year.

It has not been so fortunate in respect of work completed by so-called agencies. The wide ranges on the ring road seem to be ideal for their purpose, combining a pleasant situation with the convenience of urban development and the proximity of a population which for their past activities. Last year these various agencies became more difficult to control and adopt an attitude of greater resistance to your officers and the police.

In the case of the year a number of these people had settled down to spend the winter with us and their already habit of surrounding the vans with all sorts of traps from and other material added to the difficulties of dealing with the nuisance from lack of water supply, drainage and sanitary accommodation.

It is clear that our people are quite inadequate to deal with the problem on a satisfactory basis. A distinctive feature of this problem is the number of children growing up under such primitive conditions and after developing an anti-social outlook arising from being constantly pushed around from the area of one authority to another. Settlement of the families in some permanent accommodation or on camping sites would give some feeling of security in the city which will give lasting results.

In the early months of the year we were dealing with a considerable number of cases of... the women and children of this had been very

wet; watercourses and surface springs were very active and the general level of subsoil water remarkably high. Before the year 1959 was over, however, we were to experience one of the most serious periods of drought of recent years.

The river Aire shows little improvement as yet despite the strenuous efforts being made by the Yorkshire Ouse River Board to reduce the amount of pollution. During the period of drought when the amount of fresh water was negligible, and the river contained a very large percentage of sewage and industrial effluent, conditions were bad and complaints numerous.

The condition of most of the streams throughout the district is good. There is very little evidence of pollution but more attention is needed to ditching on agricultural land.

#### DRAINAGE

The development of land for housing purposes has necessitated the continued expansion of the public sewers. In almost all cases this is done by providing separate foul and surface water systems on new estates, even though for the time being the outfall of the separate sewers is in some instances being received into combined sewers.

Proposals for pumping sewage and industrial effluent from new industrial development in the Calverley Lane area indicate the possibility of providing sewers for the adjacent residential development to overcome the present unsatisfactory position.

Surface water presents a great problem in wet weather. In some parts of the district the sewerage system and private surface water drains are inadequate, and flooding arises. The relation of contours to clay subsoil gives rise to unexpected flooding on the higher parts of the district.

Of the houses in the district 99.5% are served by public sewers, the remaining 0.5% being connected to cesspools and small private disposal plants. On the western boundary 6 houses and a factory drain to the sewers of Aireborough Urban District Council and on the eastern boundary 6 houses and a factory to the sewers of Leeds City Council.

#### 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:-

- 10 pail closets
- 4 privy middens
- 11 chemical closets

Ten of the houses served with this type of accommodation are due to be cleared under our housing programme.

well, watercourses and surface springs were very active and the general level of surface water was probably high. Before the year 1900 was over, however, we were to experience one of the most serious periods of drought of recent years.

The river also shows little improvement as yet despite the drainage efforts being made by the Yorkshire Gas River Board to reduce the amount of pollution. During the period of drought when the amount of fresh water was negligible, and the river contained a very large percentage of sewage and industrial effluent, conditions were bad and complaints numerous.

The condition of most of the streams throughout the district is good. There is very little evidence of pollution but more attention is needed to directing an agricultural land.

The development of land for housing purposes has necessitated the continued expansion of the public sewers. In almost all cases this is done by providing separate food and surface water systems on new estates, even though for the time being the outfall of the separate sewers is in some instances being received into combined sewers.

Proposals for pumping sewage and industrial effluent from new industrial development in the Gaivertley Lane area indicate the possibility of providing sewers for the adjacent residential development to overcome the present unsatisfactory position.

Surface water presents a great problem in wet weather. In some parts of the district the sewerage system and private surface water drains are inadequate, and flooding arises. The relation of surface water to the district gives rise to unexpected flooding on the higher parts of the district.

Of the houses in the district 99.5% are served by public sewers, the remaining 0.5% being connected to cesspools and small private disposal plants. On the western boundary 6 houses and a factory drain to the south of Airborough Urban District Council and on the eastern boundary 6 houses and a factory to the south of Leeds City Council.

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

- 10 latrines
- 4 privy pits
- 11 cesspools

Ten of the houses served with this type of accommodation are due to be cleared under our housing programme.

WATER  
SUPPLY

The Council's Waterworks supplies water to 5,430 houses out of the 5,453 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	15,212
Yeadon Waterworks Company mains	18
Private wells and springs	<u>50</u>
	<u>15,280</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	47,394,000
From boreholes	65,464,000
From Leeds Corporation	31,061,000
From private borehole (Sandoz)	2,239,000
From private reservoir (Springfield)	<u>1,320,000</u>
	<u>147,478,000</u>

Total average consumption for all purposes	27.05 gallons per head per day
Consumption for trade purposes (estimated)	3.90 -do-
Consumption for domestic purposes (estimated)	23.15 -do-

Sampling arrangements were continued, 3 samples being submitted for chemical analysis and 23 for bacteriological examination; 8 of the latter which were of raw water prior to treatment were reported to be unsatisfactory; 2 samples were submitted for examination for plumbosolvency and were reported to be satisfactory.

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

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF  
WORKPLACES (1) Factories

There were 56 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:-

The Council's Waterworks supplies water to 2,430 houses out of the 2,453 houses in the district and the Council's rains 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 Yeoman Waterworks Company's mains and the remainder obtained supplies from wells and springs.

The approximate populations as served are as follows:-

12,212	Houses in U.D.C. water mains
18	Yeoman Waterworks Company mains
<u>20</u>	Private wells and springs
<u>12,230</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:-

47,384,000	From reservoirs
65,464,000	From boreholes
31,064,000	From Lamba Corporation
2,232,000	From private borehole (Sandra)
<u>1,320,000</u>	From private reservoir (Springfield)
<u>147,478,000</u>	

27.05	gallons per head per day	Total average consumption for all purposes
3.30		Consumption for trade purposes (estimated)
23.75		Consumption for domestic purposes (estimated)

Sampling arrangements were continued, 3 samples being submitted for chemical analysis and 23 for bacteriological examination; 8 of the latter which were of raw water prior to treatment were reported to be unsatisfactory; 2 samples were submitted for examination for phosphor solimony and were reported to be satisfactory.

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

(1) Factories

There were 26 routine inspections of the factories in the district under the provisions of the Factories Acts 1917 and 1924. The factories at present on our register are classified as follows:-

SECTION AND DIVISION OF FACTORIES

Motor Vehicle Repairs and Garages	12
Baking and Confectionery	8
Letterpress Printing	1
Plumbing	4
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	19

These premises are summarised as follows:-

Factories with power	65
Factories without power	4
Other premises	<u>19</u>
	<u>88</u>

(2) Outworkers

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



12	Motor Vehicle Repairs and Garages
8	Baking and Confectionery
1	Lasting and Finishing
4	Flushing
9	Joinery
1	Cabinet Making
3	Engineers and Builders
1	Sheet Metal Work
1	Boot and Shoe Manufacturing
2	Boot and Shoe Repairs
3	Radio and T.V. Repairs
2	Electrical Engineering
2	Electricity Generating
1	Corn Grinding
1	Leather Tanning
1	Soap Making
1	Firewood Merchants
1	Fertilisation
2	Wattle Affixation
2	Wooled Spinning
1	Dressmaking
1	Cloth Finishing
1	Woolen Spinning and Weaving
1	Woolen Wooled Weaving
1	Soap Metal
1	Paper Baling and Rag Sorting
2	Laundry
2	Dry Cleaning
1	Grain Merchants
12	Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction

These premises are summarised as follows:-

65	Factories with power
4	Factories without power
<u>12</u>	Other premises
<u>81</u>	

(2) Construction

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

(3) Workplaces

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

(4) Shops - General

There were 42 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. The cleanliness of the premises, persons, instruments, towels, etc., is controlled by byelaws which are well observed.

(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.

INSPECTION AND  
SUPERVISION OF  
FOOD

(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:-

(1) Milk Supply

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

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 deplorable way in which so many people always 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.

Shipping during the year was as follows:-

(2) Workplaces

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

(4) Shops - General

There were 43 inspections made under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, enforceable by this Council, including the provisions of Section 28, 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 Barber

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. The cleanliness of the premises, persons, instruments, towels, etc., is controlled by byelaws which are well observed.

(6) Shops - Pet Animals

We now have only one pet shop licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1931. The establishment is satisfactorily conducted and the conditions of license are observed.

### Bacteriological

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	13	-
Pasteurised Milk	11	-
Tuberculin Tested Milk	18	5
Sterilised Milk	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>47</u>	<u>5</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	3	12
Pasteurised	10	3	13
Sterilised	29	1	30

### (2) Ice-Cream

42 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.

26 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and 24 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 14. The butchers purchase a good standard of animal and of the bovine animals slaughtered eleven out of twelve are young stock.

Antibiotics

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Antibiotic</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>
-	13	Thermonin Treated (Antibiotic) Milk
-	11	Pasteurized Milk
2	18	Thermonin Treated Milk
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	Sterilized Milk
<u>2</u>	<u>47</u>	

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

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Antibiotic</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Antibiotic</u>
12	2	12	2
13	2	13	2
20	1	20	1

(2) Ice-cream

As premises were registered under the provisions of Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1930, for the sale of ice-cream or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale. A large proportion of the ice-cream retailed in this 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 recognize the value of an article which comes to them in the same hygienic state as when it leaves the food factory.

28 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination and 24 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 license for use as private slaughterhouses. These arrangements have continued to work well and within the limitations imposed by the timing and construction of the buildings, slaughtering has taken place under reasonable conditions. Most of the slaughtering continues to be done outside normal city hours and every Sunday and holiday 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 14. The butchers purchase a good standard of animal and of the bovine animals slaughtered eleven out of twelve are young stock.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	296	26	10	1,947	445
Number inspected	296	26	10	1,947	445
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	36	2	-	16	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	12.1	7.6	-	0.8	2.9
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	1	-	-	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.3	3.8	-	-	1.5
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

No horses were slaughtered

THE-VEIN INVESTIGATION OF INDIAN IN THE-VEIN

Carriers and their inspection and treatment in form of a part

Year	Sheep and Lamb	Cattle	Swine	Inspected Carriers	Number killed
1912	1,200	10	20	100	100
1913	1,200	10	20	100	100
<u>All diseases except</u>					
<u>rabies and</u>					
<u>distemper</u>					
This carrier					
was contained					
Carriers of which					
some part or organ					
was contained					
Percentage of the					
number inspected					
affected with					
disease other					
than rabies and					
distemper					
1914	1,200	-	20	100	100
<u>Rabies only</u>					
This carrier					
was contained					
Carriers of which					
some part or organ					
was contained					
Percentage of the					
number inspected					
affected with					
rabies					
1915	-	-	20	100	100
<u>Distemper</u>					
Carriers of which					
some part or organ					
was contained					
Carriers which					
to prevent by					
restriction					
Generalized and					
totally contained					

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 - 2		20
Livers - 3		34
<u>Cattle</u>		
(excluding Cows) - Carcasses and offals - 1		510
Heads and Tongues - 8		226
Lungs - 6		46
Livers - 20		214
Hearts - 1		6
Mesenteries		26
<u>Sheep</u>		
Lungs - 6		10
Livers - 16		30
<u>Pigs</u> - Carcasses and offals		
		286
Heads and Tongues - 5		48
Lungs - 8		13
Livers - 3		9
Hearts - 7		7
<u>Tinned Food</u>		
	Tins	lbs. oz.
Tomatoes	22	5 - 6
Fruit	55	32 - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat	46	272 - 13
Beans	2	1 - 8
Peas	2	1 - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fish	7	2 - 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spaghetti	1	1 - 0
Coffee	6	6
Mixed Vegetables	1	1 - 3
Milk	4	(5 $\frac{1}{4}$ equiv. pts.)
<u>Other Food</u>		
Prunes		23 - 0





(4) Unsound Food

Inspections of food to ascertain its fitness numbered 178.

Details of food found to be unfit and surrendered by the owners are set out in the table on page 15. 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.

76 visits were made.

(7) Food Premises generally

Visits to these numbered 160.

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	17
Cafés	4
Fish Fryers	11
Greengrocers	14
Grocers	37
Guest Houses	2
Licensed Clubs	6
Pharmacists	7
Public Houses	13
Coffee Bars	1

(a) Unsound Food

Inspection of food to ascertain its fitness numbered 170. Details of food found to be unfit and surrendered by the owners are set out in the table on page 12. There were no cases where powers of seizure were used. Unsound carcasses are disposed of for commercial utilization, other unsound food by burial on the refuse disposal site.

(2) 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 future schemes for the general improvement of the premises.

(c) Registered Premises - Food and Drugs Act, 1954, 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. 16 visits were made.

(v) Food Premises generally

Visits to these numbered 160.

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 housewives, 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:-

17	Bakers and Confectioners
17	Butchers and Meat Shops
4	Cafes
11	Fish Fryers
14	Greengrocers
27	Grocers
2	Guest Houses
6	Licensed Clubs
7	Pharmacies
13	Public Houses
1	Coffee Bars

Sweets	19
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

20 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 during the year. These premises are in reasonable condition.

CLEAN AIR

The administration of the industrial provisions of the Clean Air Act is gradually having some effect on the amount of industrial pollution. There is still a reluctance, largely on financial grounds, to carry out the alterations to plant which will eventually have to be made, but those adaptations which have already been done indicate that the requirements of the Act are not unduly restrictive in their operation. One completely new plant is to be installed quite soon.

The West Riding County Council asked all County District Councils to give an undertaking that on the making of Smoke Control Orders, plant using mechanical stokers and bituminous coal would be exempted. You adopted the attitude that you would not agree to a general exemption but would carefully consider individual cases at the time each Order is made.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government took the first steps actively to encourage local authorities in the "black areas" to come forward with proposals for making Smoke Control Orders and to estimate the period within which their districts would be covered. The programme which we submitted and which was accepted by the Minister indicated that by 1974 the whole of Horsforth would be included in Smoke Control Orders.

The first seven of these Orders were made in July, 1959, and confirmed by the Minister to come into operation on the 1st May, 1960. Although the areas were small, and only one fully developed, they made

(8) Clean Food Systems

No concentrations of the Clean Food Systems were noted during the any inspections of food premises and this can be taken as an indication of the readiness with which food handlers have co-operated in the administration of these systems. The general standard of food hygiene is good although there are many matters where improvement can be looked for

(9) Bakeryhouses

20 inspections were made of the bakeryhouses in the District. In none 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) Industrial Bakeryhouses

There is one underground bakeryhouse for which the certificate was renewed during the year. These premises are in reasonable condition.

NEW AIR

The administration of the industrial provisions of the Clean Air Act is gradually having some effect on the amount of industrial pollution. There is still a reluctance, largely on financial grounds, to carry out the alterations to plants which will eventually have to be made, but these alterations which have already been done indicate that the requirements of the Act are not unduly restrictive in their operation. One company has plans to be installed quite soon.

The West Riding County Council asked all County District Councils to give an undertaking that on the making of Smoke Control Orders, plans using mechanical stokers and bituminous coal would be exempted. You adopted the attitude that you would not agree to a general exemption but would carefully consider individual cases at the time each Order is made.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government took the first steps actively to encourage local authorities in the "black areas" to come forward with proposals for making Smoke Control Orders and to estimate the period within which their districts would be covered. The proposals which were submitted and which were accepted by the Minister indicated that the whole of Horwath would be included in Smoke Control Orders.

The first seven of these Orders were made in July, 1959, and completed by the Minister to come into operation on the 1st May, 1960. Although the areas were small, and only one fully developed, they were

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SOOT

1959 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	2.90	12.65	7.02	5.63	.13
FEBRUARY	0.10	5.96	3.46	2.50	.13
MARCH	1.93	22.07	14.56	7.51	.33
APRIL	3.46	17.43	10.71	6.72	.13
MAY	0.92	9.78	7.18	2.60	.06
JUNE	1.32	17.79	12.49	5.30	.16
JULY	1.93	15.35	11.33	4.02	.16
AUGUST	0.41	3.62	2.30	1.32	.06
SEPTEMBER	0.18	8.83	6.65	2.13	.06
OCTOBER	2.44	13.87	9.42	4.45	.16
NOVEMBER	3.36	10.38	6.89	3.49	.10
DECEMBER	4.58	14.36	7.25	7.11	.10
TOTALS	23.53	152.09	99.26	52.83	1.58

CONDENSIBLE FUEL OIL BY MONTH

1957 ANALYSIS

MONTH	RAINFALL Inches	TONS OF SOOT Per sq. mile	CONDENSIBLE WATER IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile	CONDENSIBLE WATER IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile	TOTAL IN SOOT Tons per sq. mile
JANUARY	2.30	12.85	7.02	3.83	1.12
FEBRUARY	0.10	2.90	2.18	2.50	1.12
MARCH	1.31	22.07	14.30	7.31	1.32
APRIL	2.42	17.43	10.71	6.75	1.12
MAY	0.80	2.70	7.10	2.80	1.00
JUNE	1.30	17.70	12.60	2.30	1.12
JULY	1.30	12.30	11.32	4.02	1.12
AUGUST	0.11	2.82	6.30	1.32	1.00
SEPTEMBER	0.10	2.82	2.82	2.10	1.00
OCTOBER	2.44	12.67	3.82	4.10	1.10
NOVEMBER	2.30	10.30	6.60	2.40	1.10
DECEMBER	1.30	12.30	7.52	7.11	1.10
TOTALS	21.32	132.00	92.10	52.52	1.20

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY SULPHUR GASES

1959 ESTIMATIONS

MONTH	MILLIGRAMS SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cms. per day
JANUARY	1.65
FEBRUARY	2.31
MARCH	2.49
APRIL	1.72
MAY	1.09
JUNE	0.62
JULY	0.88
AUGUST	0.58
SEPTEMBER	0.81
OCTOBER	1.68
NOVEMBER	2.29
DECEMBER	2.52
Average Pollution per day	1.55



MONTHLY POLLUTION BY SOURCE DATA

1959 ESTIMATES

MONTH	MILLIARMS OF per 100 sq. mi. per day
JANUARY	1.65
FEBRUARY	1.75
MARCH	1.85
APRIL	1.95
MAY	2.05
JUNE	2.15
JULY	2.25
AUGUST	2.35
SEPTEMBER	2.45
OCTOBER	2.55
NOVEMBER	2.65
DECEMBER	2.75
Average Pollution per day	2.25

history. For the first time control is being exercised over the emission of smoke from dwellinghouses. That such Orders could be made without a single objection being lodged is a great compliment to the householders concerned, indicating their ready acceptance of such control for the common good of a cleaner atmosphere. Proposals for seven further areas were sent to the Minister for preliminary approval.

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 and on the National Executive Council of the latter body.

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.

OFFENSIVE  
TRADES

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.

DISINFECTION  
AND  
DISINFESTATION

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.

RODENT  
CONTROL

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.

PUBLIC  
CLEANSING

The information and statistics in this section of the report relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1960.

history. For the first time control is being exercised over the  
emission of smoke from dwellings. That such orders could be made  
without a single objection being lodged is a great compliment to the  
householders concerned, indicating their ready acceptance of such  
control for the common good of a cleaner atmosphere. Proposals for  
sewer further works were sent to the Minister for preliminary approval.  
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 my pleasure to continue to serve on the executive committee of both  
bodies and on the National Executive Council of the latter body.  
Our thanks are due once again to Mr. S. Holmes for permission to  
use his garden at 75, Broadgate Walk, for the siting of the roof  
deposit gauge and the gauge for the estimation of sulphur.

The only alternative 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 new 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 disinfectant  
services to deal with bed bugs, lice, etc., but our assistance is  
frequently sought by the occupiers of premises concerned with a wide  
range of other types of infestation, including arachnids, ants, cock-  
roaches, wasps and beetles. 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 services.

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 to timely information regarding  
infestations. The methods mentioned in previous reports were continued  
and generally occupiers have been willing to carry out remedial  
work in accordance with our dealing with the infestations.

The information and statistics in this section of the report  
relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1950.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

<u>Expenditure</u>	£
Wages	9,262
Salvage Bonus	610
Heating and Lighting	77
Rates and Water	82
Licences and Insurances	306
Petrol and Oil	656
Depot Maintenance	98
Protective Clothing	63
Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance	537
Running Expenses of Tractor/Bulldozer	131
Dustbins	243
Calverley Bridge Tip	38
Garage Equipment	7
Salvage Depot	267
Repairs and Renewals Fund	500
Loans Repaid	175
Interest on Loans	69
	<u>13,121</u>

<u>Income</u>	£	£
Sales -		
Dustbins	270	
Scrap Metal	4	
Waste Paper	1,837	
Rags	<u>110</u>	2,221
Rechargeable Works		3
Rent - Calverley Lane Tip		1
Transfer - Motor Haulage - Snow Clearing		50
Balance to General Fund		<u>10,846</u>
		<u>13,121</u>

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	6,615
Loads collected	3,047
Weight of material collected (estimated)	5,200 tons
No. of bins emptied	294,876
Frequency of collection	8.18 days
Miles covered	22,737
Net cost	£10,846
Cost per 1,000 premises	£1,308
Cost per 1,000 bins	£1,639-12s-2d
Cost per 1,000 population	£709-16s-4d
Cost per visit (bin)	9d
Weight of material tipped other than refuse (estimated)	308 tons

REVENUE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

<u>Expenditures</u>	
9,262	Wages
610	Salvage bonus
77	Heating and lighting
82	Water and sewer
308	Insurance and maintenance
636	Petrol and oil
98	Depot maintenance
63	Protective clothing
277	Vehicle repairs and maintenance
171	General expenses of Transfer/Collector
213	Stationery
38	Galvanizing waste tip
7	Garage equipment
287	Salvage depot
300	Repairs and materials fund
175	Loans repay
68	Interest on loans
<u>13,751</u>	

<u>Income</u>	
	Sales -
	Stationery
	Garage repair
	Waste paper
	Waste
	Reparative work
	Rent - Galvanizing waste tip
	Transfer & Motor Garage - Snow clearing
	Balance to General Fund
10,562	
<u>13,751</u>	

The expenditures and income figures are taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Report of Accounts

<u>Analysis of Work and Costs</u>	
6,612	No. of bins in district
3,047	Loads collected
2,300 tons	Weight of material collected (estimated)
22,876	No. of bins emptied
8.18 days	Frequency of collection
22,737	Bins covered
110,886	Net cost
2,400	Cost per 1,000 premises
6,133-15-61	Cost per 1,000 bins
2705-15-14	Cost per 1,000 population
32	Cost per visit (bin)
308 tons	Weight of material tipped other than refuse (estimated)

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

— it's service to the community.

### REFUSE COLLECTION



ESTABLISHMENT    3 drivers    9 labourers  
WORK DONE    294,876    dustbins emptied

---

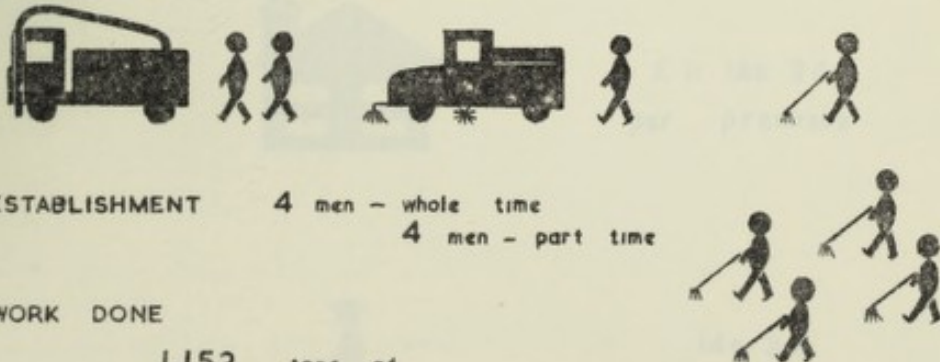
### REFUSE DISPOSAL



ESTABLISHMENT    3 men  
WORK DONE    5,500 tons of refuse tipped and sealed    245 tons of material recovered sorted and baled

---

### STREET CLEANSING



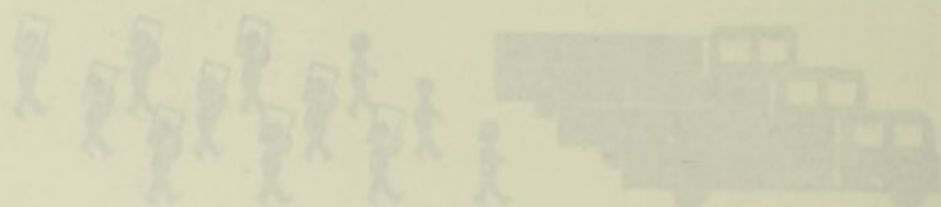
ESTABLISHMENT    4 men - whole time  
                          4 men - part time  
WORK DONE    1,152 tons of material removed from road gullies    1,397 tons of material removed from the roads

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# PUBLIC CLEANING

— Its service to the community —

## REFUSE COLLECTION



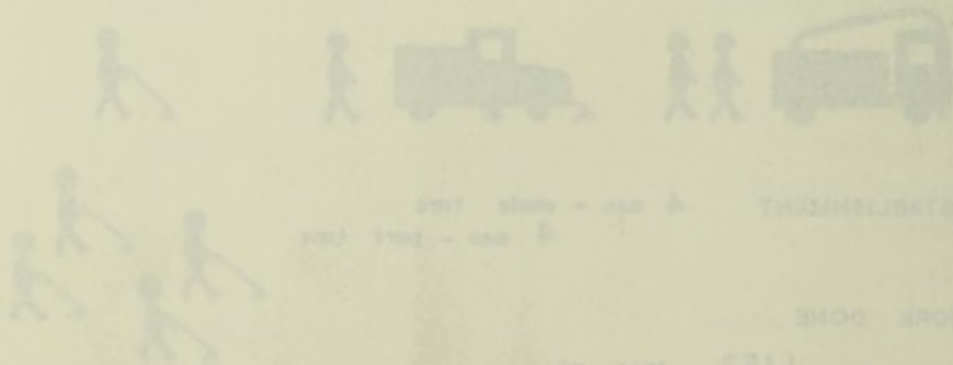
ESTABLISHMENT 3 years 9 months  
WORK DONE 294,870 cubic yards

## REFUSE DISPOSAL



ESTABLISHMENT 3 years  
WORK DONE 2,500 cubic yards  
total and 2,500 cubic yards  
disposed in  
landfill and  
incinerated

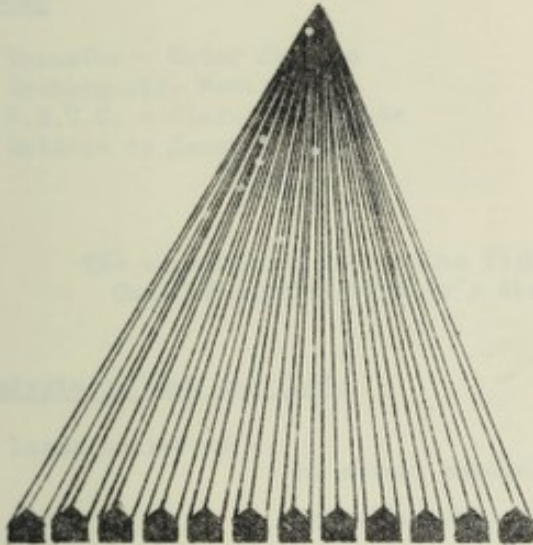
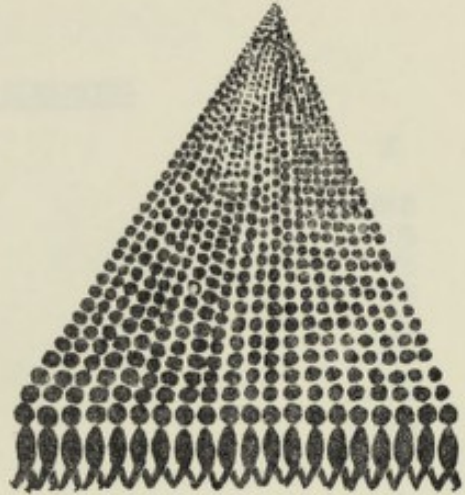
## STREET CLEANING



ESTABLISHMENT 4 years - 6 months  
WORK DONE 1,182 cubic yards  
total and 1,182 cubic yards  
disposed in  
landfill and  
incinerated

The cost of  
REFUSE COLLECTION and  
DISPOSAL was equivalent to

£ 710 per  
1,000 population



£ 1,808  
1,000 premises



£ 1: 16s: 2d.  
per premises



14s: 3d.  
per inhabitant



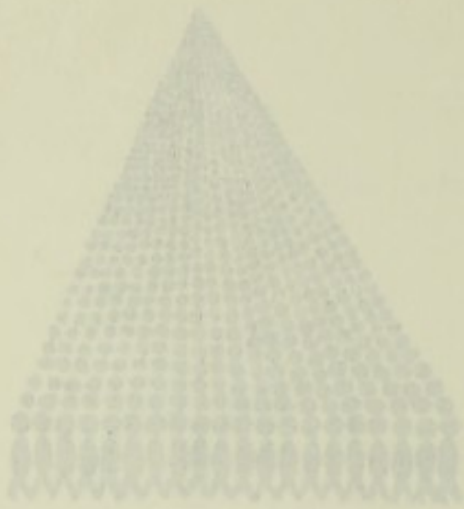
9d.  
per visit



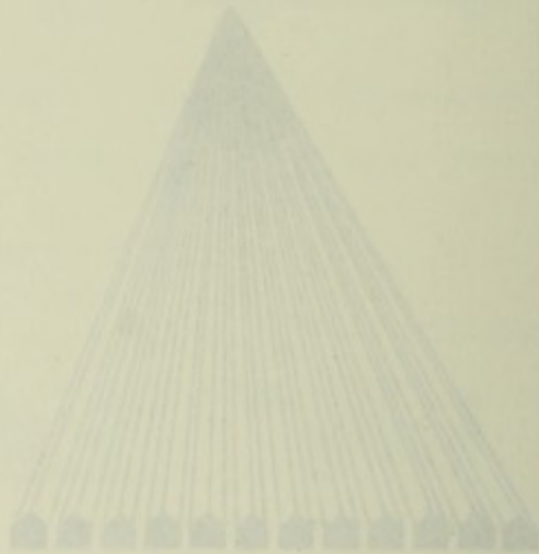
The cost of

REFUSE COLLECTION and

DISPOSAL was equivalent to



£ 710 per  
1,000 population



£ 1,808  
1,000 premises

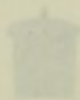
£ 1.100.00  
per premises



£ 1.300.00  
per population



£ 1.000.00  
per visit



STREET AND GULLY CLEANSING

<u>Expenditure</u>	£
Wages	2,818
Brushes	105
Licence Duties	75
Insurance	15
Petrol and Oil	434
Repairs and Sundries	261
Repairs and Renewals Fund	<u>100</u>
	<u>3,808</u>
<u>Income</u>	£
Transfer - Motor Haulage	1
Rechargeable Works	125
W.R.C.C. - Classified Roads	417
Balance to General Fund	<u>3,265</u>
	<u>3,808</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	280
	by gully emptier	461
	by other vehicles	279
Weight of material collected-		Tons
	by street sweeper	700
	by gully emptier	1,152½
	by other vehicles	697½
Miles covered -		
	by street sweeper	1,701
	by gully emptier	2,979
	by other vehicles	543
Net cost		£3,265
Water to building sites, schools, etc. -		
Miles covered by - gully emptier		1,215
other vehicles		1,475

STREET AND TRAIL CLEANING

	<u>Expenses</u>
Wages	1,200
Fuel	150
Lubrication	100
Repairs and Supplies	100
Repairs and Maintenance Fund	100
	<u>2,650</u>
	2
	<u>1</u>
Transfer - Motor Garage	150
Mechanical Works	100
W.E.C. - Classified Road	1,000
Balance to General Fund	1,000
	<u>2,650</u>

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

Analysis of Work and Costs

	Loads collected -
by street sweeper	280
by Kelly sweeper	150
by other vehicles	270
	<u>700</u>
	Weight of material collected-
by street sweeper	1,150
by Kelly sweeper	1,000
by other vehicles	1,000
	<u>3,150</u>
	Wires covered -
by street sweeper	1,700
by Kelly sweeper	1,000
by other vehicles	500
	<u>3,200</u>
	Net cost
	Water to building sites, etc.
	Wires covered by - Kelly sweeper
	other vehicles
	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>1,000</u>

SALVAGE OF MATERIAL FROM REFUSE

<u>Materials Salvaged</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	T	C	Q	Lbs	£	s	d
Waste Paper	234	6	2	0	1,836	16	1
Textiles	10	6	2	13	109	10	4
Metals		6	0	0	4	0	0
<hr/>							
Totals	244	19	0	13	1,950	6	5
<hr/>							

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	503	17	11	155	16	6	348	1	5
2nd Quarter	482	19	3	130	12	0	352	7	3
3rd Quarter	466	8	9	149	1	2	317	7	7
4th Quarter	497	0	6	147	1	9	349	18	9
<hr/>									
Totals	1,950	6	5	582	11	5	1,367	15	0
<hr/>									

TRANSPORT

One 1948 Karrier Bantam with 7 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 1958 Karrier Gamecock with 10 cu.yd. refuse collection body  
and double cab  
One 1959 Karrier Bantam with 7 cu.yd. refuse collection body  
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

SAVINGS OF MATERIAL FROM REUSE

<u>Material Salvaged</u>			<u>Weight</u>			<u>Value</u>		
	Yds	Lbs						
Waste Paper	276	0	0	0	0	1,326	78	1
Textiles	10	0	0	0	0	102	10	4
Metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5</b>

Plant Payments

<u>Period</u>	<u>Value of Salvaged Material</u>			<u>Workman's Share</u>			<u>Company's Share</u>		
	Yds	Lbs		Yds	Lbs		Yds	Lbs	
1st Quarter	302	17	11	152	10	6	348	1	2
2nd Quarter	482	19	3	130	12	0	332	7	3
3rd Quarter	468	8	9	149	1	2	347	7	7
4th Quarter	427	0	6	147	1	9	349	18	9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>

REMARKS

One 1945 Karter basket with 7 cu. yd. refuse collection body  
 One 1952 Karter Cascook with 10 cu. yd. refuse collection body  
 and double end  
 One 1956 Karter Cascook with 10 cu. yd. refuse collection body  
 and double end  
 One 1958 Karter Cascook with 10 cu. yd. refuse collection body  
 and double end  
 One 1959 Karter basket with 7 cu. yd. refuse collection body  
 One 1950 Karter Sprinkler-Header Collector  
 One 1955 Karter Yorkshire Gully Siphon, factory reconditioned 1958  
 three salvage trailers  
 One 1955 Fordson Major Tractor (Diesel) with Karter Water loader  
 and collecting blade  
 One 1951 Thomas 2 cut. Van

(1) Foreman

It is with great regret that I have to record the death during the year of Mr. G. J. Geary, the Public Cleansing Foreman. Mr. Geary came to us in January, 1945, when the post of Cleansing Foreman was separated from that of Sewage Works Manager. It was his responsibility to solve the many difficulties involved in rebuilding the service on a post-war basis and to face up to the most trying labour problems of that period.

(2) Refuse Collection

The refuse collection incentive bonus introduced last year continues to produce more stable working conditions and has enabled us to give a better and more frequent service. With normal staffing we are now able to ensure that all the premises in the district receive approximately a seven-day service.

(3) 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.

I reported last year on the rapid filling of the disposal site at Calverley Bridge. During 1959 we have been considering the possibility of introducing a separation and/or pulverising plant. After a discussion at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and a visit to a pulverising plant operated by Worthing Rural District Council, it was decided to prepare proposals for a simple pulverisation plant. This was proceeding at the close of the year.

(4) Refuse Disposal - Salvage

The salvage arrangements continued on much the same lines as in previous years. Restrictions were gradually lifted on waste paper, but metals were very difficult to dispose of and the special tin recovery programme which we introduced during 1957 came to a halt and was eventually abandoned.

(5) 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

(1) General

It is with great regret that I have to record the death during the year of Mr. G. J. Geary, the Public Cleansing Foreman. Mr. Geary came to us in January, 1952, when the post of Cleansing Foreman was separated from that of Sewage Works Manager. It was his responsibility to solve the many difficulties involved in expediting the service on a post-war basis and to face up to the most trying labour problems of that period.

(2) Refuse Collection

The refuse collection incentive bonus introduced last year continued to produce some stable working conditions and has enabled us to give a better and more frequent service. With normal staffing we are now able to ensure that all the premises in the district receive approximately a seven-day service.

(3) Refuse Disposal - Tipping

Our 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 garden refuse, builders' refuse, soil, etc., to dispose of; the nearby town of this site has done much to tid 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 more difficult to obtain.

I reported last year on the rapid filling of the disposal site at University Bridge. During 1953 we have been considering the possibility of introducing a separation and/or pulverisation plant. After a discussion at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and a visit to a pulverising plant operated by Wokingham Rural District Council, it was decided to prepare proposals for a single pulverisation plant. This was proceeding at the close of the year.

(4) Refuse Disposal - Salvage

The salvage arrangements continued on such the same lines as in previous years. Restrictions were gradually lifted on waste paper, but remains were very difficult to dispose of and the special tin recovery programme which was introduced during 1952 came to a halt and was eventually abandoned.

(5) Street Cleansing

The cleansing of streets and paths by mechanical means was free time to time effected by labour groups. The old system introduced during 1952 as part-time street sweepers continued to give a notable contribution to this service. Each man having a short burst of sweeping time to deal with and provided with a single bucket on a carrier for the collection of sweepings, devoted one or two hours every

morning to the collection of litter, and attention to footpaths and channels.

More litterbins were provided in an effort to encourage the public to comply with the requirements of the Litter Act. Whilst there was some response, much remains to be done.

(6) Labour

During the 279 working days time lost amounted to 818½ man days - of these 340 days were holiday, 447 days due to sickness and 31½ days to other causes. Absences other than holidays accounted for an average of 1.71 man days for each working day. Whilst the figures for absences remain high they are much better than those in previous reports.

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

Continued expansion calls for changes and additional responsibility - all this has been achieved with a remarkable readiness on the part of all concerned, and to these my thanks are expressed.

Encouragement from the Council and spontaneous assistance from fellow officers has made possible the surmounting of such difficulties as have been encountered; for this too one is deeply grateful.

E. M. BIRTWISLE.

Chief Public Health Inspector



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channels.  
More litterbins were provided in an effort to encourage the public  
to comply with the requirements of the Litter Act. Whilst there was  
some response, more remains to be done.

(c) Labour

During the 1979 working days the total amount to 31.8% was days -  
of these 240 days were holidays, 147 days due to sickness and 93 days  
to other causes. Sickness other than holidays accounted for an average  
of 1.7% per day for each working day. Whilst the figures for sickness  
remain high they are much better than those in previous reports.

It is unfortunate that it has not been possible to proceed with  
the scheme for creating new environments which commenced with the  
erection of shops 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.

Continued expansion calls for changes and additional responsibility  
- all this has been achieved with a remarkable readiness on the part of  
all concerned, and to these my thanks are expressed.  
Innumerable from the Council and spontaneous assistance from  
fellow officers has also enabled the carrying out of such initiatives  
as have been undertaken; for this too one is deeply grateful.

E. W. SIMONDS

Chief Public Health Inspector

