

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Ilkley U.D.C.

Contributors

Ilkley (England). Urban District Council. nb2008024124

Publication/Creation

1958

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URBAN DISTRICT OF ILKLEY



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1958



A. TELFORD BURN

T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

J. H. WILSON

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

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Vice-Chairman :

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A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S. (Dunelm), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

W. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., LL.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. H. WILSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

R. S. DYKES, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.

ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1958

To the Chairman and Members of
The Health Committee of
Ilkley Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my annual report for 1958.

The final stage in the amalgamation of Nos. 5 and 6 Health Divisions of the West Riding was completed in April with the closure of the Otley Divisional Office, and the transfer of the staff to Horsforth. In August, Dr. W. Turner commenced duty as my Deputy for the Urban Districts of Ilkley and Otley and the Rural District of Wharfedale.

Although the fall in the birth rate noted last year was cancelled out, there was a considerable increase in the number of deaths, more particularly of elderly people, so that there was in fact a natural fall in the population.

From the public health point of view one of the most notable things is the very low incidence of infectious disease, with the complete absence for the first time of whooping cough from the district.

Mr. Wilson's report on the environmental health work carried out in the district shows the wide range of this service, and I have also appended a brief statistical outline of the work done by the County Divisional Health services to complete the picture.

I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Wilson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his generous assistance throughout the year, and to the other Chief Officers of the Council who have been very helpful. Finally, I would thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all the members of the Health Committee, and of the Council, for your interest and support which you have afforded to me, and to the members of the staff of the Health Department in our work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. TELFORD BURN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	8,610
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate)	..					17,290
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..		6,081
Rateable value	..	..	..	..	..	£206,368
Income at a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	£830

The urban district consists of three townships, Ilkley, Burley and Menston, which are essentially residential. The built-up area of the district only comprises about a fifth of the total area, much of the remainder being moorland.

Included in the district is Scalebor Park Mental Hospital, and there are several convalescent homes, nursing homes, and homes for elderly persons.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

There were 260 live births (140 males, 120 females) assigned to mothers normally resident in the district, an increase of 29 as compared with 1957. This represents a birth rate of 15.0 per thousand of the population. After adjustment to allow for the sex and age distribution of the population the comparative rate is 16.2, which is slightly below the national rate of 16.4. There were 8 illegitimate births, equal to 3.1 per cent. 6 Stillbirths were also registered (2 males and 4 females) all of which were legitimate, giving a stillbirth rate of 22.6 per thousand total (live and still) births. The equivalent rate for England and Wales was 21.6.

Deaths

302 Persons (139 males and 163 females) normally resident in the area died during the year. This figure includes 13 males and 21 females, who had been resident in either an Aged Persons' Home or Scalebor Park Hospital for over six months, and who are in consequence regarded as residents of the district. This gives a death rate of 17.5, but after adjustment for comparative purposes this falls to 12.9 compared with a rate of 11.7 for England and Wales. Analysis of the causes of death shows that heart disease still heads the list in both sexes causing the deaths of 59 men and 67 women. The second commonest cause of death in women was cerebral hæmorrhage or thrombosis which caused 37 deaths, while cancer which caused the deaths of 24 men and 25 women was the second cause in males and third in females. These three groups of disease accounted for 232 of the 302 deaths. When the age at death is considered we find that while just two-thirds of the men who died were over 65 over four-fifths of the women had achieved that age, and in fact no fewer than a quarter of the latter were over 85 at the time of their death. This does influence the social services for the aged, which have to cater for a much higher proportion of women than of men.

Three infants died during their first year of life (2 boys and 1 girl). One of these died a few minutes after birth, being premature, and the others from conditions developing after birth. The infantile mortality rate of 11.5 per thousand live births is only about half the national rate and is very gratifying.

There were no maternal deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Births :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live births—legitimate	136	116	252
illegitimate	4	4	8
Total	140	120	260
Live birth rate (crude) per thousand population			15.0
Life birth rate (corrected) per thousand population			16.2
Stillbirths (all legitimate)	2	4	6
Stillbirth rate per thousand total (live and still) births			22.6
Total births (live and still)	142	124	266
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year) all legitimate	2	1	3
Infantile mortality rate per thousand live births			11.5
Legitimate infantile mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births			11.9
Illegitimate infantile mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births			nil
Neonatal Mortality (deaths under one month)			
(legitimate)	1	—	1
Neonatal mortality rate 3.85 per thousand live births.			
Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week) (legitimate)	1	—	.. 1 rate 3.85
Perinatal mortality (early neonatal and stillbirths)			
all legitimate	3	4	7
Perinatal mortality rate per thousand total births			26.3
Percentage of illegitimate births			3.1 per cent.
Maternal deaths			nil.

Deaths (all causes) :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Crude death rate per thousand population	139	163	302
Corrected death rate per thousand population			17.5
Comparability factors—births 1.08, deaths 0.74.			12.9

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE

<i>Cause of Death</i>	0-1 M. F.	1-4 M. F.	5-14 M. F.	15-24 M. F.	25-34 M. F.	35-44 M. F.	45-54 M. F.	55-64 M. F.	65-74 M. F.	75-84 M. F.	85+ M. F.	Total M. F.
Pulmonary tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm uterus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, other sites ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	1	1	16
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	10
Coronary disease, angina ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	5	9	1	20
Hypertension with heart disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	30
Other heart diseases ..	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	20	6	33
Other circulatory diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	12	17	26
Pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	5
Bronchitis ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	6
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	11
Motor vehicle accidents ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All other accidents ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Suicide ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
TOTALS ..	2	1	2	2	2	3	11	26	34	46	13	139
	1	-	-	-	-	1	11	9	27	65	41	163

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	Ilkley Urban District	Aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Birth Rate : (Per 1,000 Estimated Population)				
Crude corrected rate ..	15.0	16.3	16.7	16.4
Adjusted Rate	16.2	16.4	16.9	
Death Rates: (All per 1,000 Estimated Population)				
All Causes Crude Rate	17.4	12.8	11.9	11.7
All Causes Adjusted Rate	12.9	13.3	13.0	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases) ..	nil	0.04	0.05	†
T.B. of Respiratory System	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.09
Other forms of Tuber- culosis	nil	0.01	0.01	0.01
Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B. of Respiratory System)	1.21	1.40	1.33	†
Cancer	2.83	2.11	1.97	2.12
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	8.21	5.00	4.59	†
Infant Mortality ..	11.5	23.2	24.4	22.5
Maternal Mortality ..	nil	0.41	0.43	0.43

† Figures not available.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Services provided by the Local Health Authority

Mothers and Young Children

Clinic facilities are available at Ilkley, Burley and Menston. Child welfare clinics are held at all three centres and ante-natal educational and relaxation clinics take place weekly at Burley and Ilkley.

Midwifery and Home Nursing

At the end of the year there were two Home Nurse/Midwives at Ilkley and one at Burley and Menston, with additional nursing services at Menston from the Otley area.

Health Visiting

The services of two health visitors and one Assistant Health Visitor are available in the area, one of whom also covers part of the adjacent area.

Vaccination and Immunisation

These services are provided at infant welfare clinics and school clinics and through general practitioners.

Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Depot at Guiseley provides adequate cover for the area.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Items of loan equipment were available through Home Nurses. Convalescent Home Treatment was provided on request from general practitioners.

Domestic Help Service

These were able to meet most of the demands in the District.

Details of the work done and service provided by the staff of Division (No. 5) of the West Riding County Council is appended to the report.

Laboratory Services

All bacteriological investigations are carried out at the Bradford Public Health Laboratory.

Hospital Services

General medical and surgical cases can be admitted to the Coronation Hospital, Ilkley, or to the General Hospital, Otley, special cases going to Leeds or Bradford.

Maternity cases can be admitted to St. Winifred's Home, a general practitioner unit in Ilkley, or to Otley General Hospital. Complicated cases go to Leeds Maternity Hospital.

A geriatric unit is available at Middleton Hospital at which there is also accommodation for tuberculosis cases.

Infectious diseases are admitted to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1958 was almost free from notifiable infectious disease, being a year in which measles was not prevalent on an epidemic scale as in 1957. Only 37 notifications were received during the year as compared with 388 in the previous year. Also notable was the fact that not a single case of whooping cough was reported. This is the first year in which the district has been free from the disease, and there can be no doubt that the provision of effective vaccine against it has contributed in large measure to this.

Scarlet Fever

The most prevalent of the infectious diseases during the year was scarlet fever, of which 28 cases were notified. Most of these were in children in infant schools, but only occasionally could any connection be traced between cases. Fortunately all were of a mild character.

Measles

In comparison with 337 cases of this disease last year, only 7 occurred in 1958. These were all unconnected, and were quite mild and free from complications.

Whooping Cough

As mentioned above the district was completely free from whooping cough during the year.

Diphtheria

The absence of diphtheria from the district continues, and as with whooping cough the immunisation programme must take some of the credit. I must, however, repeat the warning which I gave last year, that we must not allow the proportion of protected children to fall, otherwise we may have a recurrence of this very serious disease.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of this disease occurred in the district during 1958. Further substantial progress was made in the scheme for the protection of children against the paralytic form of this disease.

Tuberculosis

Seven new cases were notified during the year, all were pulmonary. One death occurred during the year from the pulmonary form of this disease.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE YEAR

INFECTIOUS DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year Total
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	2	7	1	2	2	2	7	-	1	1	1	2	28
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	2	11	1	2	4	3	7	-	2	1	1	3	37

TABLE SHOWING CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Measles		Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Scarlet Fever	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers Originally Notified—	3	4	-	1	1	-	12	16
Final Nos. after correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0—1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1—2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2—3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3—4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4—5	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
5—10	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	10
10—15	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
15—20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20—35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35—45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45—65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	4	-	1	1	-	12	16

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number on Register at 1.1.58	53	30	9	5
Number of cases notified for first time in 1958	6	1	—	—
Number of cases restored to register	2	—	—	—
Number of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	4	4	—	—
Number of cases removed from register	5	10	—	—
Number of cases remaining on register	60	25	9	5

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1958

				Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 5				—	—	—	—
6—10				—	—	—	—
11—20				—	1	—	—
21—40				1	—	—	—
41—60				3	—	—	—
Over 60				2	—	—	—
	Totals	..		6	1	—	—

ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1958

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
LITTLE LANE,
ILKLEY.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information and consideration a brief review of the Sanitary Administration and the Environmental Health Services of the Urban District for 1958.

I wish to record my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which was accorded to me by the Chairman and Members of the Council and in particular by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I am grateful for the conscientious and enthusiastic help of my deputy, Mr. R. S. Dykes, and for the assistance and co-operation of Mr. R. A. Lister, Sanitary Foreman, and the office staff. I am also indebted to fellow chief officers for their support.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. H. WILSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION I

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

(1) MILK

The Department has sought by regular inspections and supervision at premises, etc., to ensure a clean and safe milk supply.

There is only one dairy in the Urban District properly equipped and licensed for the heat treatment of milk. At this dairy the milk is heat treated by the High-Temperature Short-Time method (H.T.S.T.), and the plant is capable of dealing with 600 gallons per hour.

In addition to heat treated milk from this dairy, a quantity of pasteurised and sterilised milk is retailed in the district by distributors whose registered premises are situated in neighbouring urban and rural areas.

By an Order made by the Ministry of Food in 1955, all milk sold by retail in this area must be "Specially Designated," that is pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. The only raw or untreated milk to be sold is tuberculin tested, the remainder being heat treated, that is, pasteurised or sterilised milk.

The licensing of local milk distributors for the retail sale of designated milk is a duty of this local authority and the number of licences issued by the Council during the year is as follows :-

Dealer's licences to retail " Tuberculin Tested " Milk ..	20
Dealer's licences to retail " Pasteurised " Milk	9
Supplementary licences to retail " Pasteurised " Milk ..	5
Supplementary licences to retail " Sterilised " Milk ..	4
Supplementary licences to retail " Tuberculin Tested " Milk	3

There are 4 premises registered as dairies and 17 milk retailers registered as distributors. In four cases distributors use the registered premises of other producers or retailers for the cleansing and storage of cans, bottles and other utensils, and for the storage of milk. Five distributors registered use dairies outside the Urban District.

(2) MEAT

(a) Meat Inspection

The post-mortem inspection of the carcasses, organs, and offals of all food animals brought for slaughter to the Public Abattoir is carried out by your Public Health Officers.

The following table, given in the form requested by the Ministry of Health, shows the number of cases in which diseased and unsound conditions were found in food animals at the Abattoir.

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ..	688	123	65	3830	1363	Nil
Number inspected ..	688	123	65	3830	1363	Nil
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI Whole carcasses con- demned	2	—	7	9	2	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	249	72	—	281	162	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticeri	36.5%	58.5%	10.6%	7.5%	12%	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY : Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	25	10	—	—	27	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis	3.6%	8.1%	—	—	1.9%	—
CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following table shows the quantities of unsound meat and offals rejected during routine inspections with the principal causes of condemnation and weight in pounds.

	Bovines		Sheep		Calves		Pigs	
	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals
Tuberculosis ..	481	383	—	—	—	—	331	42
Septicæmia ..	560	94	—	—	—	—	102	18
Bone Taint ..	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis and Bacillosis ..	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy and/or Emaciation ..	—	—	228	39	—	—	—	—
Extensive Bruising	405	65	161	34	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis and/or Cirrhosis ..	—	783	—	164	—	—	—	81
Johne's Disease ..	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammitis ..	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Suppuration	—	271	—	21	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis ..	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ..	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund ..	—	—	181	36	60	7	—	—
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Immaturity ..	—	—	—	—	142	18	—	—
Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	83	8	—	—
Pyæmia ..	—	—	—	—	127	16	90	15
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	20
	1763	1866	570	294	412	49	647	398

A total of almost 2½ tons (5,991 lbs.) (1957—6,857 lbs.) of meat and offals were condemned for various diseased and unsound conditions.

Localised Tuberculosis was found in 35 beasts, representing an incidence of Tuberculosis of 4.3% (1957—5.6% ; 1956—7.5%) in the total slaughtered. In no case had the disease reached an advanced stage, that is, had become generalised throughout the lymphatic system or the blood stream, and condemnations were confined to the affected organs and offals.

The most prevalent disease found in post-mortem examination of pigs is pneumonia, but where the inflammation of the lungs is non-septic, there is little or no detrimental effect upon the flesh of the animal and it is necessary to reject only the affected lung tissue.

Tuberculosis is still one of the principal causes of wastage of pork at the Abattoir, though in this area at least the incidence of the disease has greatly decreased during the last decade. Of the 1,363 pigs slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir, only 27 or 1.9% were affected.

Records kept of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir show that the incidence of Tuberculosis in pigs has remained at a very low level during recent years, and that the incidence in bovines continues to diminish.

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals

			<i>Bovines</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1946	..	..	23.7	.. —	.. —	.. 18.1
1947	..	..	26.3	.. —	.. —	.. 3.6
1948	..	..	19.9	.. —	.. 1.4	.. 1.5
1949	..	..	10.96	.. —	.. 1.45	.. 6.3
1950	..	..	20.04	.. —	.. 0.56	.. 7.8
1951	..	..	17.2	.. —	.. 0.5	.. 5.3
1952	..	..	16.4	.. —	.. —	.. 2.3
1953	..	..	15.8	.. —	.. 0.7	.. 3.8
1954	..	..	13.0	.. —	.. 1.4	.. 3.6
1955	..	..	9.9	.. —	.. —	.. 3.6
1956	..	..	7.7	.. —	.. —	.. 3.0
1957	..	..	5.6	.. —	.. —	.. 2.2
1958	..	..	4.3	.. —	.. —	.. 1.9

There are no suitable facilities in the Urban District for the destruction of condemned meat and offals by incineration, and all diseased meat from the Abattoir is disposed of to Contractors for processing and conversion to fertilisers, etc.

(b) Private Slaughterhouses

The only private slaughterhouse in operation in the Urban District is that at Scalebor Park Hospital, and this caters for the meat used at the Hospital only and no sale to the general public is involved.

This slaughterhouse continued to operate throughout the year and post-mortem inspection of the carcasses and offals of 54 cows and 66 sheep was carried out. Slaughter is confined to a high class of animal and to those cattle which have passed the Tuberculin Test, and only small quantities of offals were found to be in a diseased or unsound condition.

(c) Fatstock Guarantee Scheme 1958/59

The Council permit the use of the Public Abattoir as a Deadweight Certification Centre on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the grading and certification of pigs was carried out by the Council's Public Health Officers.

During the 12 months ended 31st December, 1958, 886 pigs were graded and certified, that is, 65% of all pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir.

(d) Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954

The provisions of these Acts, designed to prevent cruelty and unnecessary suffering to animals, were generally well observed during the year.

All animals dealt with at the Abattoir and the Scalebor Park slaughterhouse are stunned prior to slaughter by means of a Captive Bolt "Humane Killer." Electrical Stunning apparatus is also available at the Public Abattoir for the stunning of pigs, sheep and calves.

In accordance with the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Acts, all slaughtermen must be licensed by the Council for the slaughter of food animals, and at the end of 1958 there were 31 licensed slaughtermen on the register.

(3) ICE-CREAM

The following are details of registered premises in the Urban District at the close of 1958.

Premises registered for manufacture and sale	..	5
Premises registered for sale only	.. ..	66
Premises registered for storage only	.. ..	nil

Only a small proportion of the ice-cream manufactured in the district is sold at the 66 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, and the majority of the premises registered for sale only obtain their ice-cream wholesale from

manufacturers whose registered premises are situated in other areas. Of the five premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream, only two now carry out the manufacturing process, one being equipped with the "Complete Cold Mix" method, which obviates heat treatment of the mix and provision of expensive plant equipment.

Section 79 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, by which local authorities require the registration of hawkers of food and their premises has been adopted by the Council, and this legislation, together with the Food Standards (Ice-cream) Order of 1953, establishing a statutory standard of quality for ice-cream, and the Council's requirements in connection with the design and equipment of vehicles, provide some measure of control over itinerant vendors who frequent this area during the summer months.

(4) OTHER FOODS

During inspection of premises where food is stored or prepared for sale, and as a result of requests by shopkeepers, etc., quantities of unsound food-stuffs were examined. The type of food dealt with was principally of the tinned variety, but a wide range of other food stuffs were condemned, including sweets, paper-packed food stuffs, meat products, etc. Condemnation Certificates were issued to enable shopkeepers to obtain replacement or credit from wholesalers.

(5) FOOD PREPARATION, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION

Supervision at premises where food is prepared, stored or sold was continued during the year, particular attention being paid to Catering establishments and those premises where meat, products and fish, etc., are prepared or sold.

The attention of the Health Committee was drawn to certain unsatisfactory practices by van-men during delivery of bread from wholesale bakeries in other areas. These included the unnecessary handling of unwrapped bread and flour confectionery, the holding of these foodstuffs against dirty clothing, etc. A letter of warning was sent to each of the wholesale bakeries delivering in this area.

Investigation was made into a complaint of a Cornish Pasty bought from a local shop and found to be in a mouldy condition. It was established that these pasties had been made in an adjoining town. Five unsold pasties were examined and found to be in a wholesome condition. After full consideration of the circumstances the Health Committee decided to send a letter of warning to both the makers and the retailer.

(6) HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

The Council have adopted Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951, which provides that all hawkers of food and their premises shall be registered by the local authority.

At the close of 1958 the following registrations had the approval of the Council :-

					<i>Hawkers</i>		<i>Premises</i>
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	6	..	4
Ice-Cream	..	..	..	..	8	..	—
Bread & Confectionery			..	..	1	..	—
Meat Products		..	..	..	1	..	—
Wet Fish, Poultry, etc.		..	..	..	2	..	—
Fried Fish and Chips	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

Eight of the hawkers registered are from neighbouring areas, with the Public Health Officers of which contact is maintained to ensure that storage premises are satisfactory.

(7) OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two offensive trade processes in the district, both of which are carried out in one building, that is, the Gut Scraping and Tripe Boiling establishment in Cemetery Road, Ilkley.

Bye-Laws under section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the regulation of these trades are in operation in the district.

SECTION II—ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

(8) PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection

The collection and removal of house refuse is carried out entirely by the Cleansing Staff of the Health Department, and no work is let to private contractors. No charge is made for the removal of trade refuse from shops and business premises, but the Department does not remove builders' and contractors' refuse, nor is responsibility accepted for garden refuse. A charge, based upon the cost of the labour and haulage involved, is made for any accumulations of extra refuse such as those which occur upon the change of tenancy or ownership or residential or business premises.

With the exception of a small number of privies, ashpits and pail closets at outlying houses and farms, refuse is stored, pending collection, in metal dustbins of standard size and pattern, nearly 10,000 such containers being emptied during each complete collection round. Three double-cab "Chelsea" type S. & D. Freighters, each with a capacity of 11.3 cubic yards and each manned by a driver and 4 loaders, are used for the collection of refuse. In the Burley Woodhead area, where some premises are inaccessible to the freighters, a specially designed cart, drawn by a motor tractor, is used for the collection of refuse and the contents of privies and pails.

(b) Refuse Disposal

At the end of 1957 tipping space at Cocken End, Ilkley, had become exhausted and during 1958, therefore, the refuse of the whole of the Urban District was disposed of at Poorfields, Sun Lane, Burley. The Burial Board, Moor and Parks Committee have accepted future control of the disused Cocken End tip, and it is anticipated that the site will eventually be planted with trees.

(c) Salvage Collection and Disposal

Salvage is collected on the refuse collection rounds and is stored separately in trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles.

The recovery of salvage continued to be an important function of the Department throughout the year, and the income from sales, particularly of waste paper, provides a welcome contribution towards the cost of the refuse collection and disposal services.

All salvage is dealt with at the Depot in Railway Road, Ilkley, and during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1958, £1,825 was realised from the sale of 286 tons of miscellaneous salvage, and most lucrative commodity being waste paper, 276 tons being sold for £1,718.

(d) Street Cleansing

The normal routine work of street sweeping is carried out by manual workers and one Karrier/Yorkshire mechanical sweeper. The mechanical sweeper is engaged upon a regular rota of sweeping which includes certain classified roads under the control of the West Riding County Council Highways Department.

Each of the two men in Burley and Menston is provided with a Street Orderly cart, and with assistance from the mechanical sweeper, this labour force under ordinary circumstances has been found to be adequate to keep the highways in these areas in a reasonably clean and tidy state. In Ilkley, it is the policy to use sweepers to make good the absence of refuse collectors, and during the summer months the reduced labour force has difficulty in keeping pace with the growth of weeds. The practice of previous years in employing voluntary refuse collectors, and other men of the Department to carry out weeding during the evenings was continued this year. A more extended use

of weed killer (Sodium Chlorate) has been undertaken during the past year or two, and the reduced growth of weeds and consequent saving in labour have fully justified its use.

During February of 1958 there occurred some of the worst wintry conditions for 10 years and much additional work arising from the frequent sanding and gritting of the roads and footpaths had to be dealt with during the early spring. The sweeping and clearance of these accumulations of grit, etc., extended into the summer months.

(9) HOUSING

The enforcement of the provisions of the Housing Acts relating to the inspection of properties for "housing" defects and certificates of disrepair, reports in respect of the closure and demolition of unfit houses, and investigation of overcrowded conditions, etc., are the responsibility of the Public Health Department, and some statistics in connection with this work will be found in Appendices 2 and 4.

No undue action was found to be necessary under the Rent Act of 1957, which came into force on 6th July, and the practical work in connection with the Act and the demand for certificates of disrepair was less than anticipated. The services of this department, however, have been in demand both by landlords and tenants in connection with advice upon some of the more complicated provisions of the new Act.

Following the Department's survey of the area and the report submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955 in regard to the closure or demolition of the unfit houses in the area, further action was taken during the year and official reports upon the following houses were submitted and accepted by the Health Committee :

17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, Peel Place, Burley,	Clearance area
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, Lane Top, Burley	Clearance area
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Whin Hill Cottages, Burley	Clearance area

In connection with housing the following statistics are of interest.

During 1958 the erection of 54 new Council houses or flats was completed. Under private enterprise 73 houses were built and one house converted into two flats.

Since 1945, 474 Council houses, two Bedroom Flats, and Old Persons Flats have been erected. Private building development has resulted in the provision of 167 flats, making a grand total of 1,067 new housing units at the close of 1958.

(10) VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL

(a) Rodents

No evidence of undue infestation by rats and mice was found during the course of the year, though several minor infestations were discovered by inspections and after complaints by householders, shop-keepers, etc.

Poison biscuits and bait are distributed free upon personal application to the Health Department, and, when necessary, advice upon baiting and rat proofing is given on a visit to the site.

The food scraps and organic matter placed in the bins by householders provide a natural attraction to rats, and to prevent major infestation of the tips regular treatments are carried out with pre-bait and poison.

Up-to-date methods and established poisons are used in the disinfection of properties, the poisons most commonly used being zinc phosphide with rusk or sugar meal, "Warfarin" with rusk and "Antu" with sugar meal. In no case did necessity arise for formal action under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, all cases of disinfection being dealt with by informal notice.

(b) Insect Pests

The incidence of insect pests of the type which are a nuisance or annoyance to householders is low in the district. With the exception of wasps' nests, when

Cyanide is used, the routine method of treatment of infested properties is by the use of D.D.T. or Gammexane preparations : residual spray (5% D.D.T. with kerosene or other solvent) or Gammexane dispersible powder (P.520), being most frequently used.

The following are details of insect pests dealt with.

Cluster Fly (*Pollenia*). Two houses were treated for minor infestation by "Cluster Flies."

Golden Spider Beetle (*Niptus Hololeucus*). Infestation by this insect was dealt with by the use of residual spray.

Cockroaches (*Blatella Orientalis*). Two instances of infestation were dealt with by the use of Gammexane Dispersible Powder.

Crickets (*Gryllus*). During the Spring and Summer, treatments by Gammexane Dispersible Powder were carried out at the Refuse Tips for small infestation by crickets.

Wood Boring Beetle (*Anobium Punctatum*). Advice was given on measures of eradication in the numerous instances of infestation which were reported or came to notice during the year. The infestations were principally in floor boards and joists of upper floor rooms and also in roof timbers. The disinfection by H.C.N. of all furniture of persons displaced under Slum Clearance Schemes was carried out during the year, to prevent infestation of new Council houses.

Wasps : 15 Wasps' nests were investigated, treated and removed. An appropriate charge is made for the destruction of wasps' nests upon private property, though in certain cases the disposal of nests on or adjoining a public highway is carried out free of charge.

(11) CAMPING SITES

There are 6 established camping sites in the area, five in Burley and one in Ilkley. The Burley sites are all situated in the Woodhead area and comprise a total of 71 hutments, whilst in Ilkley the site is used for movable dwellings only and the number limited to 35.

Though the majority of the semi-permanent hutments on the Burley Woodhead sites are occupied only at week-ends and holiday times, a few are used for human habitation all the year round. Apart from their unsatisfactory appearance many are unsuitable for this purpose on public health grounds. The sanitary arrangements are primitive, facilities for the disposal of waste and slop water are inadequate, water supplies are taken from moorland springs and the distribution points are some distance from the hutments.

(12) WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Public Supply

The control and supervision of the public water supplies is carried out by the Water Engineer.

The water supply of this Urban District is essentially soft in character, being drawn from moorland gathering grounds, and regular treatment is necessary to counteract the acid nature of the water. Routine samples are taken at regular intervals by the Health Department for evidence of plumbo-solvent action, the samples being so arranged that the supply from each reservoir is sampled at least twice. The Analyst's reports indicated that plumbo-solvent action was absent in all cases.

(b) Private Supplies

The Health Department carries out supervision of private water supplies in regard to quality and sufficiency.

There are 35 premises in the area which obtain water from private sources. 16 of these houses are situated in the Burley Woodhead district, 16 are in Ilkley and 3 in Burley. With one exception, a well in Burley, these premises obtain their domestic supply from deep or surface springs.

In addition to the 35 permanent dwellings already mentioned, there are 71 semi-permanent hutments on the Burley Camping Sites which obtain their water from moorland springs.

(13) PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides, briefly, that a licence must be obtained from the local authority to keep a pet shop, and the authority may arrange for the inspection of licensed pet shops by their officers. Pets are not to be sold in streets or public places except from stalls or barrows in a market and must not be sold to children under 12 years of age.

Two premises, both in Ilkley, were licensed during 1958, and were well conducted.

(14) HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS AND THEIR PREMISES

Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in operation in the area, and provides that no person shall carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on any premises in the district unless he and those premises are registered by the local authority. There were 28 hairdressers and 26 premises on the register at the close of 1958.

In general the hairdressers and barbers in this area maintain a high standard of cleanliness as regards premises and equipment, and the Bye-Laws for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises, instruments, towels, materials, equipment, etc., and the cleanliness of persons employed were well observed throughout the year.

(15) RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This is an Act to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined, etc. There are 8 premises registered for upholstering, etc., in pursuance of Section 2, and 8 licences in force for the storage of rag flock under Section 7.

SECTION III—INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(16) FACTORIES

Routine inspections of factories have been made under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and in general the provisions of the Acts and the various Orders and Regulations affecting the welfare and comfort of the workers have been complied with.

(17) WORKPLACES AND OFFICES

No special action has been taken.

(18) SHOPS ACT, 1950

In general conditions in shops are satisfactory and apart from informal action in regard to the renewal of internal decorations and the repair and cleansing of sanitary arrangements, no special action was found to be necessary.

(19) MISCELLANEOUS

Duties in connection with Petroleum Storage, Hackney Carriages, Game Licences, Mortuary, etc., though not all associated with environmental hygiene and public health, are also included in the work of the Health Department.

APPENDICES

The following appendices show, so far as it is possible to do so in the form of tables and statistics, the approximate number of visits, inspections, etc., made, together with improvements carried out in environmental sanitation in dwelling-houses, factories, etc. The information is given in statistical form in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Officers Regulations. Some imagination is required when considering these tabular statements, however, as mere numbers give little indication either of the volume of work done or the effectiveness of the public health measures taken.

APPENDIX 1

RECORDS OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections, etc., at :-

Abattoir	368
Bakehouses.. .. .	42
Catering Establishments	158
Dairies and Milkshops	31
Dairy Farms	4
Dangerous and Dilapidated Structures	9
Entertainment Houses	6
Factories—with mechanical power	52
Factories—without mechanical power	41
Food Preparing, etc., Premises	415
Fried Fish Premises	35
Hairdressers' Premises	8
Houses—re Dirty Conditions	5
—re "Housing" defects, etc.	205
—re Permitted Numbers	6
—re Overcrowding	2
—re Infectious Diseases	8
Houses let-in-lodgings	8
Ice-cream premises	31
Movable Dwellings	17
Offensive Trade Premises	8
Pet Shops	6
Piggeries	29
Private Slaughterhouses	59
Public Conveniences	70
Schools	12
Shops—re Shops Act	23
Stables	14
Tips and Salvage Depot	298
Workplaces and Offices	5

Visits or Inspection re :-

Accumulations (Offensive)	5
Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.	12
Cellars re dampness and flooding	102
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	89
Drainage Work, Sanitary Appliances	349
Improvement Grants	12
Insect Pests	52
Nuisances and Complaints	104
Pollution of Rivers and Streams	17
Rag Flock Act, etc.	2
Rats and Mice Infestations	57
Refuse and Salvage Collection	231
Refuse Storage Accommodation	58
Rent Act	34
Sanitary Accommodation	28
Smoke Abatement.. .. .	87
Street Cleansing	171
Unsound Food	81
Water Supplies	26
Miscellaneous	89

APPENDIX 2

(a) **Notices**

Notices served—Informal 114. Complied with 104.
 Notices served—Statutory 5. Complied with 4.

(b)	Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.—Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	3
	Bath waste pipes renewed	..	..	..	..	2
	Ceilings underdrawn	..	..	..	..	3
	Cellars flooded—remedied	..	..	..	..	29
	Conversions—pails to W.C's	..	..	..	..	2
	Dampness remedied	..	..	..	..	41
	Dangerous structures removed	..	..	..	..	1
	Defective Dustbins replaced	..	..	..	..	75
	Defective yard surfaces relaid	..	..	..	..	1
	Doors repaired	..	..	..	..	7
	Drains relaid, repaired or cleared	..	..	..	..	51
	Eaves gutters cleared	..	..	..	..	3
	Eaves gutters or rainwater pipes repaired	..	..	..	..	24
	Fireplaces, chimneys, etc., renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	6
	Floors relaid or repaired	..	..	..	..	5
	Foodstores provided	..	..	..	..	2
	Houses repainted	..	..	..	..	3
	Insanitary sinks replaced	..	..	..	..	4
	Inspection chamber covers renewed	..	..	..	..	3
	Manure pits constructed and drained	..	..	..	..	1
	Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	3
	Pails to pail closets renewed	..	..	..	..	5
	Paths repaired	..	..	..	..	6
	Pollution of streams abated	..	..	..	..	4
	Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	9
	Septic tanks and filters reconstructed	..	..	..	..	2
	Sink waste pipes, renewed, repaired or cleaned	..	..	..	..	8
	Soil pipes, renewed, repaired	..	..	..	..	3
	Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	2
	W.C. cisterns repaired	..	..	..	..	3
	W.C's repaired	..	..	..	..	1
	Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	..	..	..	..	10
	Walls repaired	..	..	..	..	13
	Water service pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	4
	Watercourses cleared	..	..	..	..	1
	Windows repaired, sash cords provided, etc.	..	..	..	..	12

APPENDIX 3

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	70	52	—	—
Factories without mechanical power ..	53	41	2	—
Total ..	123	93	2	—

2. Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ..	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :-				
Insufficient	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
	4	4	—	—

APPENDIX 4

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of Separate Dwellings in District	..	..	..	..	6,081
No. of Houses included in above (a) Back-to-back	..	..	..	..	140
(b) Single back	..	..	..	..	—

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

No. of Houses in Official Reports made during the year :					
(a) In Clearance areas	..	..	..	..	24
(b) Individual unfit houses	..	..	..	..	—

A. Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas—

(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	—
(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	..	..	..	..	4
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit	..	..	..	..	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	..	..	..	..	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	..	..	..	..	—

B. Unfit Houses Closed.

(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	—
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	—

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

(11) After informal action by local authority	..	..	..	..	16
(12) After formal notice under					
(a) Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	—

D. Overcrowding.

(14) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1957..	..	..	..	..	5
(15) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	..	..	..	..	—
(16) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	..	..	..	..	1
(17) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1958..	..	..	..	..	4

APPENDIX

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

The Division consists of the following Districts :-

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

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer—

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

Senior Assistant County Medical Officers—

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., CH.B.

W. TURNER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., LL.B. (Appointed August, 1958)

Assistant County Medical Officers—

ANGELA BROSNAN, M.B., CH.B.

DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., CH.B. (Appointed September, 1958)

<i>Clinical Medical Officers (part-time)</i>	7
<i>Consultant Staff (part-time) ..</i>	4
<i>Dental Officers</i>	3
<i>Superintendent Health Visitor (vacant)</i>	
<i>Health Visitors and School Nurses</i>	19 whole-time, 4 Part-time Assistants
<i>Domiciliary Midwives</i>	5
<i>Home Nurses</i>	10
<i>Home Nurse/Midwives</i>	8 Whole-time, 1 Part-time
<i>Mental Health Social Worker ..</i>	1
<i>Mental Health Home Teacher ..</i>	1
<i>Speech Therapist</i>	1

Divisional Public Health Office—

Senior Clerk : ALTON HARTLEY

1 *Assistant Senior Clerk*

13 *Whole-time Clerks*

3 *Part-time Clerks*

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN
Births during the year to Mothers resident in the Division

	Live	Still	TOTAL
Domiciliary	321	4	325
Nursing Homes	58	—	58
Hospital	686	17	703
Maternity Homes	622	4	626
Total	1687	25	1712

Midwives practising in the Division conducted confinements as follows :-

	As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse	TOTAL
Domiciliary ..	293	17	310
Institutional ..	1202	—	1202*
Total ..	1495	17	1512

* Domiciliary midwives also attended on 724 of these cases discharged to their own homes before the 14th day after delivery.

Medical Aid

Medical aid was sought by Midwives in the Division on 209 occasions. Emergencies due to complications were as follows :-

	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying In	The Child
Institutional	5	128	8	2
Domiciliary	4	47	5	10
TOTAL	9	175	13	12

Other Statutory Notifications under Midwives Act

Death of child	2
Stillbirth	7
Substitution of Artificial Feeding	230
Liability to be a source of infection arising from Puerperal Pyrexia	14
Laying out the dead	1

Analgesia in Childbirth (Domiciliary Confinements)

Of the midwives practising in the Division 13 domiciliary and 12 institutional are qualified to administer analgesia.

Each domiciliary midwife is equipped with a gas and air machine and receives issues of pethidine from the Divisional Medical Officer.

During the year cases of domiciliary confinements were given analgesia as follows :-

	Pethidine	Gas & Air		Trilene	
		Alone	with Pethidine	Alone	with Pethidine
Doctor present ..	1	7	6	1	—
Doctor not present	27	96	141	—	—

Ante-Natal Services

The following attendances were made during the year :-

Name of Clinic	No. of sessions held per month	No. of patients who attended during year		Total No. of attendances	
		ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal
Pudsey	4	169	40	753	44
Farsley	4	124	2	451	2
Calverley*	1	82	31	314	35
Horsforth	2	28	7	86	7
Rawdon	1	28	11	63	11
Yeadon	2	20	6	72	6
Guiseley	4	33	3	115	3
Otley	8	137	—	650	—
Ilkley	4	102	—	548	—
Burley	4	31	—	210	—
Totals ..	34	754	100	3262	108

* Combined with Infant Welfare.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year :-

Name of Clinic	No. of sessions held per month	No. of patients who attended during the year	Total No. of attendances
Farsley	3	39	186
Calverley	4	46	281
Horsforth	4	61	427
Guiseley	4	79	422

HOME NURSING

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	1851	41027
Surgical	447	7889
Infectious Disease	1	4
Tuberculosis	53	2045
Maternal Complications ..	15	184
Totals ..	2367	51149
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	1396	35058
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	91	807
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year ..	425	24493

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - 1958

Clinic	No. of sessions per month	No. of Children under 1 year of age who first attended a Centre of this Local Authority during the year	No. of children who attended during year and were born in			Total number of children who attended	No. of attendances made by children who at date of attendance were				Total attendances
			1958	1957	1956-1953		Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—5 years		
Pudsey	8	300	266	199	147	612	2594	191	163	2948	
Farsley	4	157	133	113	94	340	2170	372	172	2684	
Calverley	4	88	80	60	93	235	1252	341	220	1813	
Horsforth	4	179	150	143	199	492	2990	415	486	3891	
Rawdon	4	66	58	87	53	198	1172	220	128	1520	
Yeadon	4	88	86	66	46	198	1456	218	58	1732	
Guiseley	4	111	90	101	72	263	1636	296	144	2075	
Otley	8	138	120	128	119	367	2699	992	534	4225	
Ilkley	4	109	93	84	101	278	1372	347	374	2093	
Burley	4	41	58	56	50	164	911	89	90	1090	
Menston	2	31	34	25	38	97	315	100	75	490	
Bramhope	2	37	36	18	51	105	400	128	195	723	
Pool ..	2	5	17	13	11	41	224	63	12	299	
TOTALS	54	1350	1221	1095	1074	3390	19191	3771	2621	25583	

HEALTH VISITING—DETAILS OF VISITS DURING 1958

No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years of age	Children age 2 but under 5 years of age	Tuberculous households	Other cases
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits
5782	549	953	1748	8625	5154	7790	1853	8312

HOME HELP SERVICE

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

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

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

Prevention of Tuberculosis

Regular visits are made by the Health Visitors to ensure the follow-up of all contacts, and to report to the Divisional Medical Officer on the home circumstances.

Out-patients are provided with free milk on the Chest Physicians' recommendation.

Cases already receiving free milk on 1.1.58	..	88
New Cases granted free milk during 1958	..	41
Grants discontinued **	.. ..	56
Grants in effect on 31.12.58	.. ..	73

** Recovery of patients or removal to hospital or away from district.

Institutional Treatment

MOVEMENT	RESPIRATORY CASES				NON-RESPIRATORY CASES			
	Adult		Child		Adult		Child	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admitted ..	36	6	—	1	1	1	1	—
Discharged or died	38	9	—	2	1	—	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination

Contacts

73 Contacts (45 male, 28 female) of tuberculous patients, ranging in age from birth to 10 years, were vaccinated with B.C.G.

School Children aged 13 years

There were 1,296 children eligible for vaccination in this group. The parents of 783 of these children (60.5%) accepted. Of these 719 were tested and 31.5% were found to be positive. 471 were vaccinated.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

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

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December, 1958, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.58, i.e. born in year	Under 1 1958	1 to 4 1957 to 1954	5 to 9 1953 to 1949	10 to 14 1948 to 1944	Under 15 TOTAL
Last complete course primary or booster 1954 to 1958—					
Pudsey.. .. .	75	1125	2103	2827	6130
Horsforth	11	539	884	1349	2793
Aireborough	24	768	1476	2303	4571
Ilkley	42	565	956	1133	2696
Otley	24	415	981	987	2407
Wharfedale	11	222	322	344	899
1953 or earlier—					
Pudsey	—	—	526	1095	1621
Horsforth	—	—	208	517	725
Aireborough	—	—	352	861	1213
Ilkley	—	—	497	1006	1502
Otley	—	—	411	862	1273
Wharfedale	—	—	175	254	429

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

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

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

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

Vaccination against Smallpox

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

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

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

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

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

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

Polio myelitis

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

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

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

During 1958 the figures were

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

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

10-11-1944

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