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BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR
1965



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR
1965

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PREFACE.

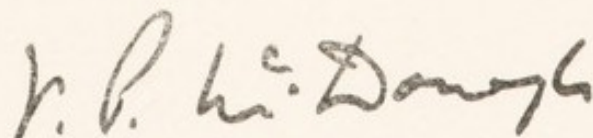
The following report on the health of the Borough has been compiled along lines laid down by the Ministry of Health.

The chief vital statistics for the year 1965 were:—

Estimated population	....	56,140 estimated mid-1965
Live Birth Rate	....	17.5 per thousand population
Death Rate	....	13.1 per thousand population
Infant Mortality Rate	....	30.5 per thousand live births
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	....	25.4 per thousand live births
Stillbirth Rate	....	17.0 per thousand total births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	....	32.0 per thousand total births
Maternal Mortality Rate	....	— per thousand total births

It will be seen that the vital statistics for the year show an increase in the infant mortality, stillbirth and peri-natal mortality rates. A detailed examination of the cause of the infant deaths and stillbirths does not reveal any strongly marked factors, always bearing in mind that we are dealing with 30 deaths in a population of less than 60,000. Examination of the social classes of the fathers of the dead children reveals an increased number of deaths in the higher numbered social class groups. There were no deaths in social class 1 and only one in social class 2. The greater number of deaths and stillbirths also occurred where either the physical environmental or housing conditions were poor or where the social conditions themselves were not good.

The attachment of Health Visitors, Midwives and Home Nurses to General Practices was completed during the year, and further variations in the traditional approach were attempted, details of which are given in the body of the report.



Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
3, Bow Street,
Keighley.

Telephone: Keighley 2244/5.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

(Alderman F. Jeffrey, J.P.).

Chairman:

Alderman A. W. PLANT.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor J. WRIGHT.

Alderman J. H. WATERWORTH.

Councillor Mrs. E. M. FOULDS, M.B.E.

Councillor J. LEES, M.A., L.I.B.

Councillor D. LITTLE.

Councillor J. NOLAN.

Councillor W. A. PROOM.

Councillor H. RUSHTON,

STAFF.

(employed by the Borough Council and/or the West Riding County Council
at 31st December, 1965.

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health and Borough School Medical Officer.
D. E. GLEDHILL, M.B., Ch.B.	Senior Assistant County Medical Officer/School Medical Officer.
J. I. BENNET, M.B., Ch.B.	Assistant County Medical Officer/ School Medical Officer.
T. LINDSAY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector.
S. SANDERSON, L.M.R.S.H.	Administrative Officer.
J. BUTTERWORTH, S.R.N., H.V., D.N., Q.N.S.	Borough Nursing Officer.

Technical Staff :

Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	2
Meat Inspector	...	...	...	1
Technical Assistant	...	...	...	1
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	2

Midwives, Health Visitors, Home Nurses, Medical Auxiliaries, etc.:

Day Nursery Staff	...	...	...	7
Midwives	...	...	...	4
Health Visitors (1 part-time)	...	...	...	9
Assistant Health Visitors (7 part-time)	...	...	...	8
Home Nurses	...	...	...	5
Domestic Helps (part-time)	...	...	...	94
Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	...	2

Clerical and other Staff :

Senior Clerks	...	...	...	2
Clerks	...	...	...	11
Abattoir Foreman	...	...	...	1

STATISTICS AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF
THE AREA.

AREA AND POPULATION STATISTICS.

Keighley, which was incorporated as a Municipal Borough in the year 1882, then covered an area of 1,741 acres. An extension of the Borough in 1895 increased the area to 3,902 acres and a further extension in 1938 increased the area to its present 23,611 acres.

The population, according to the Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1965, was 56,140. The estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough has fluctuated during recent years as follows:—

1961	....	....	56,060
1962	....	....	56,070
1963	....	....	56,670
1964	....	....	56,190
1965	....	....	56,140

According to the 1961 Census the population density was only 2.4 persons per acre. However, two of the Wards in the Borough, Central and South, had a population equal to 20.3 and 25.2 persons per acre respectively. The total acreage of the Borough when the survey was taken was 23,611 and the population 55,845, a decrease of 1,099 on the figure of ten years earlier.

The density figure of the Central and South Wards were in marked contrast to those of Oxenhope and Oakworth, where the figures were only 0.7 and 0.8 people per acre respectively. The figures for each of the ten wards were as follows:—

	Acres	Population	Persons per acre
Central	206	4,720	20.3
South	234	5,906	25.2
East	1,558	5,678	3.6
Oxenhope	4,789	3,382	0.7
Haworth	1,802	3,923	2.2
Oakworth	8,383	6,321	0.8
West	1,326	8,251	6.2
North-West	1,018	6,684	6.6
North-East	555	5,505	9.9
Morton	3,737	6,023	1.6

The total number of private houses in the Borough was given as 19,645, with a population living in those premises of 54,671. Structurally separate dwellings occupied were 19,589 and the total number of rooms occupied 85,563; the density of occupation shows an average of 0.65 persons per room.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1965, was £1,600,470, and the estimated product from a 1d. rate during the financial year 1965/66 £6,300.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE EMPLOYMENT POSITION.

We are indebted to Miss B. Y. Hatton, of the Keighley Employment Exchange of the Ministry of Labour for the following information.

Average Rate of Unemployment. The average numbers of persons registered as unemployed during 1965, in the Keighley, Haworth and Silsden district, were as follows:—

Wholly Unemployed:

Men and Boys	170
Women and Girls	108

Temporarily Stopped:

Men and Boys	5
Women and Girls	4

These figures are based on a count which is taken on a certain Monday each month and do not include workers who registered as unemployed during the same week, but on days other than the statistical Monday. The number of these "Non-Monday" short-time workers registered as unemployed was very low during 1965 and averaged only six, the same as the monthly average in 1964.

Wholly Unemployed. In January, 1965, 189 men were registered as wholly unemployed and this figure, after fluctuating slightly during the first few months of the year, decreased to 135 in June, but rose to 165 in September, falling to 144 in December. The number of women registered as wholly unemployed was considerably less than the men, but the overall figure remained fairly steady throughout the year, beginning with 95 in January, rising to 112 in April, and falling to 89 in December. Unemployment amongst boys and girls during the year remained low with only slight changes each month except in April and September, when the school leavers were registered prior to entering employment.

Temporarily Stopped. Short-time working remained very low throughout the year, the highest figure being recorded in April, when nine men and twelve women were registered as unemployed. The industries affected were Worsted Spinning and Manufacturing, Dyeing, Hosiery, Top Making, Silk and Rayon and the manufacture of Textile Accessories.

Total Unemployed Register. Compared with the previous year, the combined Wholly Unemployed and Temporarily Stopped Registers showed a decrease in 1965 and the usual seasonal rise in unemployment towards the end of the year did not materialise.

The average rate of unemployment for men, women, boys and girls during 1965 was 0.9% of the employed population, as compared with the regional rate of 1.1% and the national rate of 1.4%.

General Employment Position. The general employment situation was very satisfactory during 1965 and demands for labour remained high throughout the year. In January there were 152 outstanding vacancies for men and 354 for women and by December, although the outstanding vacancies for women had decreased to 280, the vacancies available for men had risen to 234. Vacancies for boys and girls showed a similar increase as the year progressed, the highest figures being recorded in April, May and June.

A number of redundancies occurred during 1965, mainly in the Worsted Spinning, and Dyeing and Finishing industries, but there was no difficulty in finding alternative employment for the redundant workers. The favourable trend forecast at the beginning of 1965 continued throughout the year and the prospects for 1966 indicate full employment and satisfactory trading conditions.

VITAL STATISTICS.

			Total	Male	Female	Rate
Live Births:—						
Legitimate	...	...	890	482	408	
Illegitimate	...	...	93	49	44	
Total	...	...	983	531	452	
						Uncorrected 17.5 (a)
						Corrected 17.5 (a)

Illegitimate live births = 9.5% of total live births.

Stillbirths:—						
Legitimate	...	...	14	7	7	
Illegitimate	...	...	3	3	—	
Total	...	...	17	10	7	17.0 (b)
TOTAL BIRTHS			1000	541	459	

Infant Mortality:—						
Legitimate	...	...	29	17	12	32.6 (d)
Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	—	10.7 (e)
Total	...	...	30	18	12	30.5 (c)

Neo-natal Mortality:—

Legitimate	...	...	24	14	10	
Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	—	
Total	...	...	25	15	10	25.4 (c)

Early Neo-natal Mortality:—

Legitimate	...	...	14	10	4	
Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	—	
Total	...	...	15	11	4	15.3 (c)

Perinatal Mortality:—

Legitimate	...	...	28	17	11	
Illegitimate	...	...	4	4	—	
Total	...	...	32	21	11	32.0 (b)

Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	(b)
--------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Deaths:—

(all causes)	...	791	394	397	Uncorrected	14.1 (a)
					Corrected	13.1 (a)

Area Comparability Factor:—

Births	....	....	....	....	1.00
Deaths	....	....	....	....	0.93

(a) Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

(c) Rate per 1,000 live births.

(d) Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births.

(e) Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

DEATHS.

Deaths registered during the year numbered 791, made up of 394 males and 397 females. This represented a corrected death rate of 13.1 per thousand population. The corresponding rate for 1964 was 13.7.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN OF CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED DURING 1965

(Residents only).

Diseases						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	...	3	—
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	...	...	...	...	1	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	...	10	8
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	...	32	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	...	—	10
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	...	—	4
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	33	31
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	62	111
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	...	102	70
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	5	11
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	23	59
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	13	8
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	22	14
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	28	18
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	3	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	4	3
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	2	3
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	3	—
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	2	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	3	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	20	26
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	8	8
34.	All other Accidents	...	...	...	...	7	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	3	—
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	...	1	—
All Cases						394	397

Principal causes of death.—As in previous years, the majority of deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The commonest causes were diseases of the heart and circulation, malignant diseases and respiratory diseases.

Tuberculosis.—There were 4 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year. However, we must continue to make every effort to try and effect a complete eradication of this disease.

Year	Sex		Respiratory	Other	Total
1961	Male	...	3	—	5
	Female	...	2	—	
1962	Male	...	9	—	9
	Female	...	—	—	
1963	Male	...	5	—	6
	Female	...	—	1	
1964	Male	...	3	—	3
	Female	...	—	—	
1965	Male	...	3	1	4
	Female	...	—	—	

Infectious Disease.—There was only 1 death from infectious diseases, which is 1 less than occurred in the previous year.

Year	Sex	Diph- theria	Whooping Cough	Menin- gococcal Infections	Acute Polio- mye- litis	Measles	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	Total
1961	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Female	—	—	—	1	—	2	
1962	Male	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1963	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Female	1	—	—	—	—	1	
1964	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	2	
1965	Male	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Cancer.—There were 131 deaths from Cancer during the year, which includes Leukaemia. The table set out below shows details of the deaths from Cancers in different sites for the last five years.

Sex differentiation will again be seen to be most marked in Cancer of the Bronchus.

Year	Sex	Stomach	Lung Bronchus	Breast	Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	Total All Sites
1961	Male	16	19	1	—	30	2	128
	Female	9	4	10	6	30	1	
1962	Male	5	32	—	—	33	2	130
	Female	13	3	11	7	24	—	
1963	Male	10	29	—	—	37	—	137
	Female	7	1	10	5	38	—	
1964	Male	7	23	—	—	28	—	133
	Female	15	—	12	9	35	4	
1965	Male	10	32	—	—	33	1	131
	Female	8	1	10	4	31	1	

Diseases of Heart and Circulation.—There were 291 deaths from heart disease and other circulatory diseases. The following table shows these diseases broken down for the last five years.

The total number of deaths from these conditions shows a decline in recent years.

Year	Sex	Coronary disease angina	Hypertension with heart disease	Other heart disease	Other circulatory disease	Total
1961	Male	78	15	66	13	353
	Female	62	26	73	20	
1962	Male	99	8	45	8	319
	Female	59	15	67	18	
1963	Male	87	7	30	16	287
	Female	58	12	62	15	
1964	Male	90	7	34	15	295
	Female	73	9	51	16	
1965	Male	102	5	23	13	291
	Female	70	11	59	8	

Respiratory Diseases.—These diseases, which include Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, caused 86 deaths, which is 23 less than occurred in the previous year.

Year	Sex	Influenza	Pneumonia	Bronchitis	Other diseases of respiratory system	Total
1961	Male	2	17	25	4	85
	Female	5	13	17	2	
1962	Male	1	5	32	3	85
	Female	—	13	29	2	
1963	Male	1	31	37	3	127
	Female	—	28	24	3	
1964	Male	—	22	44	2	109
	Female	—	14	26	1	
1965	Male	—	22	28	3	86
	Female	—	14	18	1	

Violence.—There were 10 accidental deaths during the year, other than motor vehicle accidents, of which 3 occurred in persons over 65 years of age. This is 1 death less than those for last year, but nevertheless demonstrates how important it is that we should continue our efforts for the prevention of accidents, especially accidents to old people in the home.

Cause of Death	Sex	Age at Death (Years)						Total
		Under 1-	1-5	6-45	46-65	66-74	75 and over	
Accidental falls...	Male	—	—	—	3	—	2	5
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents caused by burns and scalds ...	Male	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents by coal gas poisoning...	Male	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unspecified accidents	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Female	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Total ...	Male	—	—	—	4	—	3	7
	Female	1	—	2	—	—	—	3

Mortality from motor vehicle accidents.—Details of the number of deaths recorded in each of the last 5 years are as follows:—

Year	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
1961	10	2	12
1962	3	2	5
1963	3	8	11
1964	5	—	5
1965	8	8	16

Causes of, and ages at death, of Infants dying under 1 year of age registered during 1965
(Residents only).

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total under 1 year
Pneumonia	—	2	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations	4	—	2	—	6	1	—	—	—	7
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	10	2	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	13
All Other Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	15	4	4	2	25	4	1	—	—	30

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS REGISTERED DURING 1965.

Distribution as to place of death.

Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Haworth	Oakworth	Oxenhope	Morton	Institutions	Inward Transfers	Total
30	45	35	52	45	45	39	35	22	38	330	75	791
Allocated according to age.												
Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over			
30	5	2	7	8	12	50	129	225	323			
										75 and over	323	791

Comparative Statistics 1961-65.

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Live Births			Still Births			Deaths			Rate (a)						
		Legitimate		Illegitimate	Legitimate		Illegitimate	Total		Rate (b)							
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female								
												Total	Rate (a)	Male	Female	Total	
1961	56,060	434	427	28	23	912	16.3	3	9	1	—	13	14.1	409	424	833	14.3
1962	56,070	500	457	36	36	1029	18.4	7	9	1	1	18	17.2	412	427	839	14.4
1963	56,670	479	437	46	37	999	17.6	5	12	3	—	20	19.6	421	449	870	14.9
1964	56,190	449	469	48	41	1007	17.9	5	9	1	1	16	15.6	373	422	795	13.7
1965	56,140	482	408	49	44	983	17.5	7	7	3	—	17	17.0	394	397	791	13.1

Year	Infant Mortality			Neo-Natal Mortality			Early Neo-Natal Mortality		
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
	Male	Female	Rate (c)	Male	Female	Rate (c)	Male	Female	Rate (c)
1961	12	5	17	10	3	13	10	3	13
1962	20	10	31	12	5	18	10	5	16
1963	10	13	24	7	8	16	5	8	14
1964	13	12	27	9	10	21	6	8	15
1965	17	12	30	14	10	25	10	4	15

	Peri-Natal Mortality				Total Rate (b)	Maternal Deaths	
	Legitimate		Illegitimate			Number	Rate (b)
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
1961	13	12	1	—	26	28.1	—
1962	17	14	1	2	34	32.5	1
1963	10	20	4	—	34	33.4	1
1964	11	17	2	1	31	30.3	2
1965	17	11	4	—	32	32.0	—

(a) Rate per 1,000 Estimated house population, corrected in the case of Live Births and Deaths.

(b) Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

(c) Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

**Birth, Mortality and Infectious Diseases Rates for Keighley, the
West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales.**

	Keighley Municipal Borough	Administrative County	England and Wales
Live Births	17.5	18.4	18.0 (a)
Stillbirths	17.0	16.0	15.7 (b)
Infant Mortality	30.5	20.7	19.0 (c)
Maternal Mortality	—	0.16	0.25 (b)
Deaths	13.1	12.4	11.5 (a)
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.05	0.04	0.04 (a)
Tuberculosis, Other	0.02	0.00	0.01 (a)
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.07	0.04	0.05 (a)
Infective & Parasitic Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis, but including Syphilis and other V.D.	0.02	0.04	* (a)
Cancer	2.33	2.07	1.67 (a)
Vascular Lesions of the Ner- vous System	3.08	1.82	* (a)
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.18	4.48	* (a)
Respiratory Diseases	1.53	1.39	* (a)
Diphtheria	—	—	0.00 (a)
Dysentery	0.09	0.54	0.55 (a)
Typhoid Fever	0.02	0.00	0.00 (a)
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.01	0.02 (a)
Erysipelas	0.11	0.05	0.04 (a)
Measles	9.64	10.50	10.68 (a)
Meningococcal Infection	—	0.01	0.01 (a)
Pneumonia Acute	0.12	0.19	0.17 (a)
Poliomyelitis Acute (including Polioencephalitis):			
Paralytic	—	0.00	0.00 (a)
Non-paralytic	—	0.00	0.00 (a)
Scarlet Fever	1.59	0.91	0.56 (a)
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.21	0.27 (a)

* Figures not available.

- (a) Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.
 (b) Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
 (c) Rate per 1,000 live births.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF
HEALTH SERVICES
WITHIN THE BOROUGH**

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF
HEALTH SERVICES
WITHIN THE DISTRICT

1.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION OF KEIGHLEY.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, makes provision for securing the necessary care and attention for persons who:—

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions; and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The Local Authority may on receipt of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health, authorise an application to be made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance therein for a period not exceeding three months.

Under the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Local Authority can, where urgent removal is considered necessary, authorise the Medical Officer of Health to take immediate action seeking an Order from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to detain the person in suitable premises for a period not exceeding three weeks.

A number of cases are brought to the attention of the Department each year; however, every endeavour is made to remedy or alleviate the circumstances before applying for a Court Order.

It was not found necessary to take any action under this legislation during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 50 of the above Act places on the Local Authority a duty to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the above section of the Act during the year.

Mortuary.

The arrangement whereby bodies are accommodated in the Keighley Victoria Hospital Mortuary, where proper refrigeration facilities are available, has continued throughout the year on a permanent basis subject to termination by six months' notice on either side. This arrangement has again proved to be most satisfactory.

Cleansing Station.

Due to the lack of need to carry out all forms of disinfection the cost of maintaining a Cleansing Station was found to be out of all proportion to the amount of work being carried out. In view of this, it was decided in 1962, to close the station and make arrangements with Bradford County Borough for all disinfections to be carried out there. This has resulted in the provision of a most economic and satisfactory service.

Laboratory Service.

The bacteriological examination of specimens for General Practitioners are carried out at The Public Health Laboratory in Bradford and at the Department of Pathology, Keighley Victoria Hospital. Doctors Smith and Stewart, who are in charge of these laboratories, have kept us fully informed of the results of all investigations, and we are extremely grateful to them for their willing and helpful co-operation.

This arrangement is undoubtedly necessary in order to enable the officers of the Department to investigate in the very early stages the outbreak of any infectious disease or food poisoning.

Hospitals.

The Hospitals in this area are administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee under the direction of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Details of the Hospitals managed by this Committee are set out below:—

Bingley Hospital.

Castleburg Hospital, Settle.

Cawder Ghyll Maternity Hospital, Skipton.

Harden Bridge Hospital.

Keighley and District Victoria Hospital.

Morton Banks Hospital, Keighley.

Raikeswood Hospital, Skipton.

Skipton General Hospital.

St. John's Hospital, Fell Lane, Keighley.

**PREVALENCE OF AND
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following diseases are notifiable in this area.

Anthrax, Cholera, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Encephalitis (Acute), Enteric (Typhoid and Paratyphoid) Fever, Erysipelas, Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning), Malaria, Measles, Membranous Croup, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Plague, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal), Poliomyelitis (Acute), Puerperal Pyrexia, Relapsing Fever, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Tuberculosis, Typhus and Whooping Cough.

The number and age distribution of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year will be found in the appendix.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases received and subsequently corrected during the years 1961 to 1965 inclusive are shown in the following table.

Number of Corrected Notifications.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	6	2	—
Dysentery	7	23	—	—	5
Encephalitis (Acute)	—	1	1	—	—
Enteric (Typhoid & Paratyphoid) Fever	4	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	2	2	10	5	6
Food poisoning (or Suspected Food Poisoning)	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1362	75	549	232	541
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	3	2	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)	14	11	12	3	7
Poliomyelitis (Acute)	3	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	28	25	31	18	89
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	44	31	46	23	22
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	11	3	18	71	2

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year and no persons were recorded as having died from this condition.

Dysentery.

5 cases of Dysentery were notified during the year, compared with none in the previous year.

Enteric (Typhoid and Paratyphoid) Fever.

1 case of Enteric (Typhoid and Paratyphoid) Fever was notified during the year, compared with none the previous year.

This case was a lady who had arrived in the United Kingdom from Pakistan five weeks prior to the condition being diagnosed, and therefore it was fairly assumed that she had not contracted the infection in this country. There were numerous contacts living in the household, all of whom were examined bacteriologically and certified as free from infection and kept under surveillance for an appropriate period. There was no evidence of any secondary infection.

Food Poisoning.

1. Food poisoning notifications (corrected) as returned to R.G.:—

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. Particulars of Food Poisoning Outbreaks—Nil.
3. Particulars of Food Poisoning Single Cases—Nil.
4. Salmonella Infections. Not food borne—Nil.

These figures are identical with those for the previous years.

Measles.

541 cases of Measles were notified during the year, compared with 232 in the previous year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year or in the previous year.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year or in the previous year.

Scarlet Fever.

89 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, compared with 18 in the previous year. The disease continued to be mild.

Tuberculosis.

22 cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, of which 18 were pulmonary in type, compared with 23 and 17 respectively in the previous year. 4 males were recorded as having died during the year from tuberculosis—3 Respiratory and 1 Other. The total number of deaths, which amounted to 4, was the same as in the previous year.

Number of cases on Register 1st January, 1965				Number of cases added to Register during the year.			
Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
220	102	26	27	15	9	3	4
Number of cases removed from Register during year				Number of cases remaining on Register, 31st December, 1965			
Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
65	20	16	17	170	91	13	14

Included in the appendix is a table which shows the number of notifications of Tuberculosis received, together with details of the number of new cases found other than by notification.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited Keighley during the year, and the results of the survey which was then undertaken are set out in the following table.

Abnormalities Discovered.

Number Examined	Active	Tuberculosis Inactive	Other	Total
3855	7	13	22	42

The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:—

Condition.	No.
Bacterial or virus pulmonary infections	7
Bronchiectasis	3
Emphysema	1
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculous	2
Pneumoconiosis	1
Sarcoidosis	2
Pleural thickening	3
Cardiovascular lesions—acquired	3
	<hr/> 22 <hr/>

Whooping Cough.

2 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, compared with 71 in the previous year.

Bronchitis.

During the year 28 males and 18 females were recorded as having died from this condition. The total number of deaths which amounted to 46, was 24 less than in the previous year.

Infective Hepatitis.

During the year, there were four cases of Infective Hepatitis at Whinburn Residenital Special School, compared with two in the previous year, and six in 1963. The illness followed a mild course. There was also a small limited outbreak at the Oakworth Road Day Nursery involving four cases among children and two among staff. In order to attempt to limit the outbreak Gamma Globulin was administered to all members of the staff who had not already had the disease. This applied to 10 members of the staff out of a total of 13. Here, again, the disease was mild.

Influenza.

There was no influenza epidemic in this area during the year, and no persons were recorded as having died from this condition.

Pneumonia.

During the year 22 males and 14 females were recorded as having died from this condition. These figures are identical with those for the previous year.

NEW CLAIMS TO SICKNESS BENEFIT.

The total number of new claims to sickness benefit compiled in the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, shows by its fluctuation some indication of the general health of the population, particularly in the progress of seasonal complaints and outbreaks of epidemic influenza.

These figures are made available by the Regional Controller of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance through the West Riding County Council.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

During the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Clearance Areas containing 274 houses which have previously been represented. One further area in Haworth was considered by the Health Committee during the year, but the interest of the Civic Trust in this part of the Borough made it necessary for formal consideration to be postponed. Further action in this matter is likely during 1966.

The table in the appendix shows details of the Clearance Areas dealt with since 1957. A further programme of Clearance Areas is being considered, but these are naturally closely linked with the provision of the Corporation Houses in the Borough.

33 individual houses were dealt with by demolition orders and 15 by closing orders. Action in 9 other cases was suspended where the owners gave undertakings to make the property fit. 3 of these have been completed by the end of the year and 6 are outstanding. 10 properties were removed from the schedule of unfit dwellings because they have been brought up to standard by the owners.

334 new houses were completed during the year by private enterprise, but for the second year the Local Authority did not complete any dwellings, and re-housing was entirely dependent on re-let accommodation.

Housing Improvement Grants.

During the year 241 applications for standard grants were approved and 215 completed, compared with 334 and 362 in the previous year. Total grants paid out for Standard Grants amounted to £26,360. In addition, 41 applications for Discretionary Grants were approved and 33 completed during the year, for which grants amounting to £7,536 were paid. In an effort to restrict expenditure during the last quarter of the year, the awarding of Discretionary Grants was suspended for an experimental period of six months.

The department has not, as yet, taken any action under the Housing Act of 1964, for the compulsory improvement of dwellings to provide standard amenities, as the staff have been fully occupied dealing with the voluntary applications which come to the department in a steady flow.

Corporation Re-housing.

Rehousing on medical grounds continues as required, the Medical Officer of Health awarding priority points or making a firm recommendation as appropriate to each individual case.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year no applications were received for a certificate of disrepair.

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

A limited number of this type of house exists in the Borough, but those known to the Department are satisfactory in that the houses are under the control of a responsible property company who work in close co-operation with the Department on the question of structural fitness, provision of standard amenities and facilities. Many of these houses have had the benefit of grants for modernisation and smoke control works. Immigrants, mainly of Asian origin, still show a tendency to overcrowding in communal male groups in the older family type houses of central localities of the town. Continued efforts are being made to educate these people to the standards of housing to which the normal residents of the Borough are accustomed.

Sites for Movable Dwellings.

At the beginning of the year four sites for movable dwellings were licensed subject to the sanitary conditions being brought up to the standard specified in the licences. As reported last year, in one case samples of the drinking water which were sent for analysis were found to be polluted in a manner which was likely to be detrimental to the health of those drinking the water. Action was therefore taken by the department which resulted in the closure of the caravan site until such time as an adequate mains supply can be brought to the area. There are several other sites for individual vans licensed and continually being improved within the Borough.

Sanitary Conveniences and Refuse Accommodation.

Continued inspections have been made during the year regarding sanitary and refuse accommodation, in connection with which improvements have been made throughout the period. 334 water closets were provided in connection with new houses.

In 1964 the Health Committee made a change in its policy with regard to the payment of grant for closet conversion, when instead of a standard payment of £10 it was agreed that a grant of half the reasonable cost be paid up to a maximum of £40. At the same time the policy of compulsory conversion of waste water closets was adopted. In 1965 authority was received to serve notices on a further 98 dwellings which were not equipped with water closets. It was expected that these would be completed by the end of the year, but adverse weather conditions have delayed installation in many cases. However, by voluntary and compulsory methods a total of 86 conversions were effected during

the year, for which a total of £1,458 was paid in grants. There is a hard core of some 250 pail closets at premises where no statutory compulsion can be applied, due to the absence of pressure water supplies and public sewers. These are mainly in rural areas of the Borough, but Discretionary and Standard Grant schemes are reducing this problem gradually by the installation of septic tank drainage.

Notices Served and Complied With.

Details of the Notices Served, both Formal and Informal, will be found in the Appendix.

Hygiene in Factories.

The department is responsible for the inspection of the sanitary accommodation in all factories under the provision of the Factories Act, 1961. Conditions during the year were such that no complaints were received, and it was not necessary to serve any notices. Information of inspections and details found are shown in the appendix.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Three tanners and leather dressers are of such long standing as to be outside the powers of period licensing. A further similar trader was given a thirty years' period licence subsequent to the extension of his premises involving heavy capital expenditure.

A long established fat refiner, bone boilers, etc., business, was also made the subject of a long period licence of 20 years' duration following extension of his premises.

The tripe boilers and rag and bone dealers are on annual licence. There are byelaws controlling the hygienic conduct of all the above offensive trades.

There are now nine established trades of these types in the Borough, comprising 4 Tanner and Leather Dressers, 2 Tripe Boilers, 1 Bone Boiler and Fat Refiner and 2 Rag and Bone Dealers.

During the year the powers and duties of the Local Authority under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964 were referred to the Health Committee, and this department then undertook the registration of all scrap metal dealers. By the end of the year 35 registrations had been effected.

RODENT CONTROL.

The post of the Rodent Operative within the department is combined with that of Driver Disinfector, and the average weekly time allotted to the task of rodent control is 10½ hours. It can be seen from this that it is not possible for the department to deal with infestations in business premises and treatments are restricted to those in domestic premises.

During the year 179 investigations were carried out, being 157 in private premises and 22 in local authority premises.

Sewers throughout the whole Borough were again treated during the year, when sodium fluoracetate was used by a private firm of rodent control specialists.

Premises such as refuse tips, sewage works, abattoirs, trunk and subsidiary sewers and other premises have been treated as frequently as was required during the year.

In the latter part of the year it was discovered that mice were developing an immunity to the effects of warfarin, which had previously been an effective poison. One of the private specialist firms had apparently developed an effective poison for mice, but this was not at the end of the year released for use by local authorities.

The Local Authority have powers of enforcement of rodent destruction in industrial and commercial premises, and recommend the employment of one of the many firms of specialists in this work, whose services are readily available for industrialists requiring them.

CLEAN AIR ACT.

On the 1st October, 1965, the fifth Smoke Control Area became operative, and at this date over 10,000 premises were covered by such Areas, the first of which became operative on 1st June, 1962.

The survey of the sixth area was completed during the first quarter of 1965, and represented to the Health Committee for submission to the Ministry. It covers some 2,000 dwellings within the Parkwood, Long Lee and Thwaites Brow area. Subsequent changes in fuel policy necessitated the re-submission of the area towards the end of 1965, and confirmation was awaited at the end of the year. It is hoped that the No. 6 area will become operative on the 1st April, 1967.

In the industrial field the Department have continued to work towards a complete survey. In accordance with national policy, industrial premises have been exempted from Smoke Control areas following improvement of combustion plant. Prior approval of such class of work was given in one case.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Continuance in the practice of self-service in food shops and a consequent increase in the amount of food pre-packed for sale has again reduced the amount of open food found in shops and the resultant possibility of contamination. Public Health Inspec-

tors have made inspections of the food handling premises, and have, where necessary, required the owners to carry out improvements and cleansing.

Bakehouses.

There are 55 bakehouses in the district, of which 4 are basement bakehouses under the Factories Act, 1961. These were inspected towards the end of 1963 and licensed for 5 years from 1st January, 1964.

Food and Drugs.

Details of the classes of food which were submitted by the Inspectors to the Public Analysts will be found in the appendix.

Milk Supply.

During the year Dealers' Licences have been issued as follows:—

Untreated	....	....	....	4
Pasteurised	....	....	....	8
Sterilised	....	....	....	9

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Slaughterhouse Standards.

The slaughterhouses now in use in the Borough fully comply with the construction standards prescribed by the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, and the Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations.

Public Abattoir.

(i) The throughput at the abattoir during the year is shown in the appendix. Charges for slaughter and hanging are as follows:—

		Wholesalers (including use of Marketing Hall)	Retailers
Cattle	....	18s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Calves	....	4s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
Sheep	....	4s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Pigs	....	9s. 6d.	7s. 6d.

The higher scale of charges to wholesalers represents their greater business use of the Council's premises.

(ii) Slaughter after normal hours:
50 per cent. increase in charges.

The increased charge does not apply in the case of emergency slaughter due to ailing animals and delays in transit due to weather conditions.

(iii) Dressed carcasses brought into cooling halls for owners' convenience:

1s. 0d. per quarter of beef per day.

3d. per item of frozen or chilled offals per day.

1s. 0d. per carcass of pork per day.

6d. per carcass of lamb per day.

(iv) Cleansing and disinfection of animal transport vehicles:

Eight-wheeled vehicle 5s. 0d.

Other than eight-wheeled vehicle 2s. 6d.

(v) Inspection charges from 7th October, 1963:

Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
2s. 0d.	4d.	6d.	6d.

Hours of Slaughtering.

Sunday slaughtering is forbidden and the killing hours are restricted to a 42-hour week to enable sufficient time for cleansing and maintenance without incurring substantial overtime labour costs.

With the provision of air-conditioned storage there is now no need to concentrate the slaughter of animals into the days prior to maximum public demand. There was previous justification for this pattern of slaughter in order to minimise the effect of summer blow fly contamination. It is evident now that each trader can spread this work to provide and replenish a reservoir of carcasses which can be safely allowed to hang and mature. This fact would also indicate that a reduction of slaughtering hours can be introduced, and future holidays be enjoyed more fully by all concerned.

Rota Inspection Service.

Inspectors attend on rota at all slaughtering hours to give a 100 per cent. system of inspection. There is close co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food officials in reporting the occurrence of post-mortem diseased conditions in carcasses to enable the tracing back to the farm source for investigation by the Animal Health Division. The Ministry also give an advisory bacteriological service on morbid specimens which need confirmatory diagnosis involving pathogenic and parasitic infections.

Factory Responsibilities.

A public abattoir is by definition now a factory with mechanical power and subject to inspection by H.M. Factory Inspectors.

Statutory records, abstracts of acts and notices must be kept and exhibited, including a general register of accidents, employment of young persons, cleansing of premises, certificates of tests, strengths and capacities of winches, chains and blocks, together with certified engineering insurance cover reports on prescribed equipment. An adequate first-aid outfit is essential, as is a special knowledge on first aid practice amongst the staff having control.

Grading and Certification.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food deadweight grading and certification scheme is in operation at the abattoir, and careful co-operation with the Ministry officers is important. Early advice of the weight effect of condemnations is essential to correct grading and certification decisions by which the appropriate guaranteed price payments are made available to farmers and traders.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

This Act deals with closing hours of retail shops, half day closing orders, hours of employment of young persons, and meal hours of shop assistants and Sunday trading restrictions. During the year an amendment to regulations regarding half day closing was made by the Shops (Early Closing Days) Act 1965, which provides for a shop's early closing day to be selected by its occupier. It has been found, however, that in many cases the introduction of new hours for shop assistants, particularly in the shoe trade, has meant that shops are closing for the whole day on Tuesday instead of the half-day as previously. In the food trade, alterations have been made to shop opening hours to accommodate the assistants and yet to permit the best service to be given to the public.

There are over 800 shops or premises carrying on retail business under the purview of this Act.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

It was reported in the last Annual Report that it was intended to conduct a comprehensive inspection of the town's centre to ensure that all premises who should register under the Act had done so. It was also intended that an extensive programme of inspections would be carried out during the year to ensure that the various establishments were complying with the Act. Severe shortage of staff of qualified Inspectors, particularly in the latter half of the year, has cut down inspections to a minimum, but it is hoped that a fresh influx of staff during the coming year will

enable the department to carry out its duties in a suitable manner. Details of registration and inspections under the Act, together with an Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace will be found in the appendix.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The summary of action taken by all officers, including the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is as follows:—

Anthrax Order, 1938.

There were two suspected cases of Anthrax recorded, one of which was confirmed by the Ministry Vets. In this case the disposal of the carcase was by burning carried out by the West Riding Constabulary.

Tuberculosis Order, 1964.

No Form "A" Notices were served.

Swine Fever Order, 1963.

Number of Form "A" Notices served	....	4
Number of outbreaks confirmed	....	Nil
Number of Form "A" Notices withdrawn		4

Pet Animals Act, 1951 (Section 1).

During the year 5 premises were again licensed for use as pet shops, subject to the usual conditions.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The 7 Animal Boarding Establishments licensed during 1964 were re-inspected by the department and licences issued for a further twelve months.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Engineer to the Craven Water Board has kindly supplied the following information.

Average daily consumption of water per head of population within the Borough for the year 1965 for all purposes was 43.01 gallons, of which 14.10 gallons was metered and 28.91 gallons domestic and non-metered.

The following mains have been laid during the year:—

Extensions to Mains	3in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.
	yards	yards	yards	yards	yards
	Diameter				
Dean Smith, Lawkholme ...			28		
Granby Lane (By-pass) ...			4		
Granby Lane ...				48	
Southfield Estate ...	273				
Western Avenue ...		36			
Wheathead (West Riding) ...	143		214		
Park Lane Flats ...	53				
Timm Lane ...	88				
Magnet ...			16	333	
Braithwaite ...	44				
Chelsea Street ...	48				
Scott Lane West ...	50				
Wheathead (Robinson's) ...		220			
Staveley Road ...		90			
Wheathead (West Riding) ...	140				
Wheathead (Robinson's) ...			55		
Timm Lane, Denby Court... ..	4				
Keighley Moor ...			12		
Castle Road ...	77				
Lees Lane ...	112	206			
North View Street ...		40			
West View, Spring Avenue ...	56	48			
Keighley Moor ...					16
Sunnyhill Avenue ...	15	23			
Goosecote Lane ...	273				
Wheathead Lane ...	39		195		
Lees Lane ...		48			
Providence Lane ...		117			
West Lane Site ...	88				
Greystone Estate ...	22	38			
Roydings Avenue ...			16	34	
Spring Rise ...	68				
Ryans Grove ...	7				
Spring Avenue ...	96				
North View Street ...		20			
Crossfield Road ...	61				
Total Yards ...	1757	886	540	415	16

The water supply for the area has been satisfactory, both in quantity and quality.

The following water samples have been submitted for examination during the year:—

(i) **Bacteriological Examination.**

No. of Samples of Unfiltered Water ....	....	....	108
No. of Samples of Filtered Water ....	....	....	108

All samples were free from B.-Coli in 100 ml.

(ii) **Chemical Analysis.**

				Water Sheddles.	Treated Water Lower Laithe.
No. of Samples	...	...	12	12	
Average figures for the following in parts per million:—					
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	5	5	
Turbidity	...	...	3	10	
Electrical Conductivity	...	...	107	100	
Dissolved Oxygen	...	...	13.0	11.03	
Free C.O. ₂.	...	...	1.5	2.2	
Iron	...	...	0.20	0.24	
Manganese	...	...	0.02	0.06	
Hardness:					
Temporary	...	...	7.9	2.2	
Permanent	...	...	12.5	30.9	
Total	...	...	20.4	33.1	
Reaction (pH. Value)	...	...	6.9	6.5	

Plumbo Solvency Samples.

		Date Sample Collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Result of Examination Lead pH Content value (part per million)	
Keighley M.B.					
Water Sheddles.					
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	... ...	6.4.65	15ft.	Nil	6.4
After standing in pipe all night	... ...	6.4.65	15ft.	Nil	6.6
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	... ...	22.10.65	30ft.	Nil	6.4
After standing in pipe all night	... ...	22.10.65	30ft.	Nil	6.6

**Sladen Valley via
Bracken Bank
Storage Reservoir.**

After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	...	6.4.65	60ft.	Nil	6.3
After standing in pipe all night	...	6.4.65	60ft.	Nil	6.3
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	...	22.10.65	30ft.	Nil	6.3
After standing in pipe all night	...	22.10.65	30ft.	Nil	6.3

Chemical tests covering the whole of the supply indicate the freedom of lead carbonates.

DUTIES FULFILLED BY THE BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. R. C. Gibson, Borough Engineer, for the following information.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes.

- (a) Completed during the year:
 - i. Hill Top Road Sewer. Approx. 412 yards, 9in. dia.
- (b) Under construction at year end:
 - i. Marley Sewage Disposal Works Extensions, Contract No. 2, comprising the building of two new humus tanks, installation of a new sewage pump and measuring weir, renewal of No. 6, 154 ft. dia. biological filter distributors, together with pipework and feed channels and 36in. dia. overflow sewer.
- (c) Awaiting approval at year end:
 - i. Earl Street to River Worth Sewer, 18in.-48in. dias. Approx. length, 910 yards.
 - ii. Bow Street Sewer relining. 131 yards, 21in. dia. sewer.
 - iii. Main Drainage Relief Scheme, No. 3. Fell Lane to Wheathead Lane Relief Sewer. Approx. 1,488 yards, 27in.-15in. dias.
- (d) In preparation at the year end:
 - High Level Trunk Sewer: Marley Sewage Disposal Works to Oxenhope Sewage Disposal Works.

Details of any part of the district requiring:

- (a) Sewers:
 - i. Moorside, Oxenhope.
 - ii. Goose Eye, Laycock.
- (b) Improvement of defective sewers:
 - i. East Morton—Bradford Road to Freedom Mills.
 - ii. Sewer from Back Ripley Street to High Cote, Riddlesden.
- (c) Sewage Disposal Works:
 - Nil.

- (d) Improvement or extensions of sewage disposal works:
- i. Oakworth, Haworth and Oxenhope Sewage Disposal Works are to be abandoned and the flows brought down to the Marley Sewage Disposal Works. ((d) above will achieve this). Extensions to the Works at Marley will be necessitated by the schemes.
- (e) Attention to storm water overflows:
- A number of unsatisfactory overflows will be dealt with under items (c)i and (d) above.

Swimming Baths and Bathing Pools.

Various improvements have been carried out during the past twelve months, and the facilities now available are comparable with any in the North. Admissions exceeded the quarter million mark for the first time since the baths were opened. A number of water samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, all of which were reported to be free of bacteria.

Number of houses demolished.

- (a) In Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:

Aireworth Street No. 3 Contract, 157 houses:

Aireworth Street	....	....	....	9
Bengal Street	....	....	....	37
Colne Street	....	....	....	19
Croft Street	....	....	....	3
Junction Street	....	....	....	12
Leaf Street	....	....	....	15
Moss Street	....	....	....	41
Oakworth Road	....	....	....	1
Starkie Street	....	....	....	20

Aireworth Street No. 4 Contract—5 properties, 10 houses.

Bradford Road—2 houses.

Low Well Street Area—98 houses.

Smithfield Terrace—12 houses.

Utleigh—Gotts Terrace and Wright's Terrace—15 houses.

West Lane—Lodging house.

- (b) Not in Clearance Area:

Adelaide Street/Brunswick Street—Working Men's Club and 2 houses.

Queen Street—5 houses.

**Number of houses built, and the Wards
in which they are situated.**

(a) Private Enterprises:

Central	....	....	....	....	8
East	....	....	....	....	54
South	....	....	....	....	8
West	....	....	....	....	123
North-West	....	....	....	....	31
Oakworth	....	....	....	....	58
Haworth	....	....	....	....	6
Oxenhope	....	....	....	....	14
Morton	....	....	....	....	32
					<hr/>
					334
					<hr/>

(b) Corporation:

Nil.

**Lengths of new sewer laid and lengths of existing sewers
re-laid during the year.**

(a) Sewerage Schemes: 412 yards.

(b) In Estate development: 2,456 yards.

Private Streets which have been surfaced.

Under Private Street Works Act:

Barley Cote Road	....	192	lin.	yds.
Barley Cote Avenue	....	180	..	..
Western Avenue	....	380	..	..
Grange Grove	....	96	..	..
Grange Crescent	....	426	..	..
Grange Road (part)	....	168	..	..
Alston Road	....	221	..	..
Crossfield Road	....	187	..	..
Sunny Hill Avenue	....	142	..	..
Sunny Hill Drive	....	66	..	..
		<hr/>		
		2058	..	..

Under Section 40 Agreements:

Shann Avenue (part)	....	140	lin.	yds.	7	yds.	wide
Nile Crescent	....	105	..	..	5	..	..
Moss Carr Avenue	....	212	,	..	6	..	..

Moss Carr Grove	....	40	lin yds.	6	yds. wide
Providence Crescent	....	100	„ „	6	„ „
Goose Cote Way	....	31	„ „	7	„ „
Park Drive (part)	....	97	„ „	6	„ „
Park Close	....	56	„ „	6	„ „
Park Way	....	30	„ „	6	„ „
Stocks Hill Close	....	39	„ „	5	„ „
Westburn Avenue (part)	....	39	„ „	8	„ „
Fell Grove	....	37	„ „	5	„ „
Wheathead Drive	....	270	„ „	7	„ „
Wheathead Crescent	....	72	„ „	5	„ „

Comments on the progress made in the Town Planning Scheme.

Implementation of the proposals contained in the approved Comprehensive Development Area has been commenced. This includes Phase 1, comprising premises for the Keighley Co-operative Society, Messrs. Willis Ludlow's Walk Round Store and 4 lock-up shops and Y.E.B. Sub-Station in Cook Lane. Phases 2 and 2a 21 rental shops, the new G.P.O. and Y.E.B. sub-station between Queens Way and Hanover Street. This development is being carried out by the Murrayfield Real Estate Co. In addition, the Keighley Co-operative Society commenced rebuilding at their Low Street/Hanover Street premises. Plans were approved for the extension of Marks & Spencer's Store at Low Street and Queens Way.

A plan has been approved for the redevelopment of the Damside/Bridge Street area, which includes a block of Government Offices, Club premises for the British Legion, Multi-Storey Car Park and a block of wholesale warehouses. Part of the demolition works necessary for the Market Area redevelopment was carried out.

Plans prepared by the Corporation were approved by the West Riding County Council for Worth Way, and the service road between Coney Lane and Worth Way (Wellington Road). Plans were approved for the rebuilding of the Mechanics Institute as an extension to the Technical College. Work was carried out on the extension of Hard Ings Road and the bridge over the railway.

Refuse Collection.

For the fourth successive year a weekly collection was maintained on refuse collection in the whole of the Borough, the area of White Hill/Slippery Ford, previously being an Excepted Area for collection, being given the same service. Several "Special Collections" are made each week, when virtually nothing is refused and over half the collections are made "free of charge,"

and there is therefore, no excuse for the indiscriminate tipping of such items as settees, mattresses, prams, cycles, etc., on our surrounding moorlands, a habit which still persists. The number of lavatory pails has diminished slightly once again and there are now approximately 250 emptied each week.

Trade refuse is collected as requested, the majority being done regularly on a contract basis, at the approved charges. The 1½ cubic yard Refuse Storage Bulk Containers are serving a useful purpose for many tradespeople, some of whom hire them from the Cleansing Department, others having bought their own. The main difficulty for tradespeople is to find storage space for either Bulk Containers, dustbins or for salvageable paper. Vandals and "tatters" who sort over stored refuse do not help the problem, and occasions do arise when storage points are set afire by such people.

Some 28 notices were served to provide dustbins, but usually a personal visit results in co-operation before such a stage is reached.

During the year a system of collecting and disposing of old, derelict or abandoned cars was instituted and several have been dealt with. Refuse continues to increase in volume and weight, although the former is more noticeable. Once again this can be attributed to the rising standard of living, and the fact that people discard things more readily, besides the increase in packing materials and pre-packed and pre-prepared foods.

The Total Refuse collected was 17,737 tons, which is an average of 6.5 cwts. per person per annum for the Borough.

Refuse Disposal.

Almost all the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, all of which is now carried out at the new Tip at Sugden End, which opened on the 6th September, 1965, and it is easily apparent just how much refuse is received at the tip by the amount already tipped there. The Griffe Fields Tip is only receiving the refuse from Oakworth and the Penistone Quarry Tip at Haworth is only being used occasionally for contractors' dig-out materials and other such inert material.

The only other method used for disposal of refuse is the baling and subsequent selling of three grades of waste paper—fibreboard, newsprint, and the remainder mixed. Some 637 tons were sold to Thames Board Mills Ltd. during the year, which brought in an income of £5,500. Housewives and tradespeople are again urged to try to keep their paper separate, and whilst it is impossible for all the paper to be salvaged, at least if it is kept separate it can be salvaged if needed. In any case, it is easier to handle and saves space in the dust bin.

**DELEGATED HEALTH
AND
WELFARE SERVICES**

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(Section 22 National Health Service Act, 1946).

Premises. Details of the various clinics provided in the Borough will be found in the appendix. They remain principally the same as in previous years. At the end of the year the premises consisted of Westgate Child Welfare Centre and five rented premises in addition, one in the centre and the others in the outlying parts of the Borough. At least three of these premises are unsatisfactory for the proper conduction of clinics, but efforts continue to be made to secure the use of more suitable premises.

Child Welfare Clinics. The total number of children brought to the clinics during the year was 1,387, who between them made 14,821 attendances. Of the children who attended the clinics, 476 were born in 1965, 462 in 1964, and 449 in the years 1960/63.

Day Nurseries. The one Day Nursery in the Borough provides accommodation for 50 children in the 0 to 5 age group. The total number of children on the register at the end of the year was 13 in the 0 to 2 age group and 33 in the 2 to 5 age group, as compared with 20 and 32 respectively in the previous year. The average daily attendance during the year in the 0 to 2 age group was 12.03 and 25.31 in the 2 to 5 age group.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child. Details of the number of cases dealt with during the year will be found in the appendix. There were 96 illegitimate births assignable to the Borough for the year, 93 were live births and 3 still births. The illegitimate live births in the town represents 9.5 per cent. of the total live births as against 8.8 per cent. in 1964, 8.3 per cent. in 1963, and 6.9 per cent. in 1962. 84 cases of illegitimacy were dealt with by the Department during the year; there were 21 cases in the 15 to 19 age group, 29 in the 20 to 24 age group, 12 in the 25 to 29 age group, 20 in the 30 to 39 age group, and 2 in the 40 and over age group.

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers. This service continued to be carried out by the School Dentist on the recommendation either of the clinic medical officer or the patient's general practitioner.

Scheme for the Notification of Congenital Defects Observed at Birth. This scheme provides for the notification to the department of all congenital defects observed within 36 hours of birth in the case of Live Births, and at birth in the case of Stillbirths. The birth notification card has been overprinted in order to record

these details, and is completed by both Hospital and Domiciliary Staff as appropriate. A total number of 18 notifications were received during the year.

Phenylketonuria. Urine testing for Phenylketonuria is undertaken in order to discover at the earliest possible moment a condition in the child which, if neglected, would give rise to serious mental defect. As in previous years, the health visitors have carried out the tests. 909 such tests were carried out during the child's fourth week of age or under, 55 over four weeks but less than six weeks, and 9 at six weeks of age or over. Of the 973 tests carried out, all were negative.

Screen Testing for Deafness by Health Visitors. During the year 76 pre-school children were tested by the Health Visitors; of these 4 were thought to have some degree of mental retardation and two were referred to General Practitioners for further investigation. There is a growing tendency for School Medical Officers and General Practitioners to refer children to Health Visitors for screen testing for hearing capacity prior to investigation in connection with suspected retardation of mental development, and so far the main benefit derived would seem to be as an aid to differential diagnosis rather than a means of early diagnosis of deafness, but the number of children tested so far is small and not necessarily producing a true picture. Apart from this we pursue our policy of testing those children who are in the "at risk" group.

Care of Premature Babies. Details of premature babies born in 1965 will be found in the appendix.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

(Section 23, National Health Service Act, 1946).

The full establishment of midwives was maintained throughout the year. The midwives were responsible for the care of 68 domiciliary cases and 705 cases following their discharge from hospital. The staff now attend 9 ante-natal clinics held in General Practitioner premises, covering the work of 15 doctors and a detailed account of this is shown in the following table. These sessions are the basis of the co-operation between midwife and doctor, but they can be wasteful of midwives' time if appointments are made for patients other than ante-natal cases. However, the doctors now realise this and arrange for a special session for ante-natal patients only.

Ante-Natal Sessions held in General Practitioners' Surgeries.

General Practice	Total No. of Attendances	No. of G.Ps. covered	No. of Attendances by Domiciliary Booking	No. of Attendances by Hospital Booking	Total No. of Sessions	Sessions Per Week	Average No. of Attendances
A	182	2	29	153	32	1	5½
B	206	1	28	178	32	1	6½
C	159	3	30	129	29	1	5
D	110	1	2	108	31	1	3½
E	566	2	22	544	77	2	7½
F	373	1	27	346	47	1	8
G	1151	2	268	883	48	1	24
H	460	2	36	424	42	1	10½
I	101	1	—	101	38	1	2½
Total	3308	15	442	2866	376	10	9

Health Visiting

(Section 24, National Health Service Act, 1946).

The attachment of the health visitor to general practice for almost five years although now the policy of the Department still occasionally presents unpredictable side effects. From time to time it has the discomfiting habit of exposing traditional methods of working, and in the new light the situation does not always appear so rational as we had thought. This particularly applies to the functions of the local health authority child welfare clinic as opposed to clinic sessions held in general practitioners' surgeries, and we are forced to wonder if, in fact, there is a place for both, or should the surgery sessions supersede the child welfare clinic? The answer escapes us and we are confronted with a situation where, on the surface at least, we appear to duplicate our efforts. Nevertheless, we are unable to solve this problem at the moment and can only record our difficulties and hope that eventually a solution will become apparent. Clearly before any solution appears, a strict and scientific evaluation of the present functioning of child welfare clinics is required. This evaluation will be, we think, somewhat laborious and difficult to carry out, but must include a proper scientific examination of the reasons why mothers attend the clinics, and also some assessment of the advantages which they feel they derive from these attendances. The assessment must naturally also include the place of the infant food sold at subsidised rates and the practise of weighing the baby week by week irrespective of medical need. Apropos of this, the small pilot survey described below was carried out.

Survey of Child Welfare Centres.

The purpose of the survey was to re-assess and evaluate the function of the modern child welfare clinic, and to make some assessment of future requirements. Mothers were interviewed on leaving the centres and questioned regarding the following:—

- (a) Weighing of children.
- (b) Purchase of food.
- (c) Interview of health visitor.
- (d) Immunisation.
- (e) Mothers were asked if they would continue to attend the child welfare clinic if they were unable to buy food or weigh their children at these visits.

Analysis:

210 mothers were interviewed and of these:

- (a) 158 weighed their children.
- (b) 162 bought food.
- (c) 99 were interviewed by the health visitor.
- (d) 19 were immunised.
- (e) 200 mothers were asked if they would continue to attend if they were unable to buy food or weigh their babies at the child welfare centre, and of these:
 - (1) 110 would continued to attend.
 - (2) 75 would not.
 - (3) 15 did not know.
 - (4) 114 of the 210 mothers in the survey attended the centres for no other reason than to weigh their babies or buy food.

Observations and Comments:

(1) It is obvious that if the sale of food was discontinued the attendance at child welfare clinics would drop, since it is highly likely that even the mothers who continued to attend would do so less frequently. It is also a fact that 114 mothers attended for no other reason than to either weigh their babies or buy food, and we must therefore concede that for these people at least no useful purpose was fulfilled.

(2) Some of the remarks made by the mothers were interesting: a number of intelligent parents stated that they not only benefited from talking to the staff, but that they also appreciated the opportunity to discuss problems with each other; a few of the not-so-intelligent parents hoped that we were not closing the centres, if so they would have "nowhere to go." It seems from

these remarks that a number of mothers would be interested in attending sessions of a different nature—partly social-teaching-discussion group sessions; but, in fact, attempts to alter the character of the child welfare clinics have not so far been encouraging.

(3) Another interesting point which became evident during the interviews was the extent to which mothers now attend both clinic sessions in general practitioners' surgeries and the local health authority clinics, and it is unfortunate that a definite question regarding this was not included in the survey; however, 20 mothers were asked, of which 8 attended both sessions. If, therefore, we are of the opinion that the weighing of babies and sale of food is of little or no therapeutic value, then so far as these mothers at least are concerned we must accept the fact that there is complete duplication of effort.

(4) During the interviews it also became increasingly evident that in the eyes of many mothers the true functions of the clinic were completely clouded by their obsession to buy food or weigh babies.

In the child welfare clinics our routine is similar to that of others, with the exception that there is no longer a doctor present. The health visitor advises, immunises and carries out health education. Children thought to be in need of medical attention are referred to the general practitioner concerned. The health visitor also holds clinic sessions in the general practitioner's surgery, the doctor is not present, and a similar pattern operates. The child welfare clinics and surgery clinic sessions therefore appear identical, but there are differences; for instance, in the surgery we try to deal with problems other than those pertaining to the mother and child. These sessions can embrace any aspect of the health visitor's work. In fact, the general practitioners do refer a wide range of cases to these sessions; for example, an anxious relative of an aged person, or an unmarried mother, which is clearly an advantage since it tends to create family clinics in place of the child welfare sessions. There is, however, some overlap of function, in that some mothers who attend health visitors' sessions in the surgery also attend the child welfare clinics, in order to either obtain food or weigh their baby. On the other hand, the mother who has a minor problem (and from a preventive standpoint this is the person who needs attention) still gravitates to the child welfare clinic and only those with definite appointments or major problems attend surgery sessions. It would seem, therefore, that the work of the child welfare clinics and surgery sessions do not completely duplicate one another, but that after a period of consolidation one session might reduce the other to redundancy. The table set out below shows the type of work being carried out in the general practitioner's surgery by the health visitor.

Health Visitors' Clinic Sessions held in General Practitioners Surgeries.

General Practice	Number of G.Ps. in Practice	Total No. of Attend-ances	Child Welfare			Un-married Mothers	School Children	Medico Social Prob-lems	Care and After Care	Aged	Total No. of Sessions	Average No. of Attend-ances
			Immun-isation	Advice Manage-ment	Feeding Prob-lems	Be-haviour Prob-lems						
A	2	369	209	17	23	14	—	5	28	—	40	9
B	2	617	321	321	305	156	19	17	5	1	45	14
C	1	155	84	9	7	2	10	—	2	—	31	5
D	3	517	386	138	70	11	44	9	15	6	44	12
E	2	111	94	14	1	2	—	1	—	—	47	2
F	1	600	218	46	109	20	18	30	8	1	49	12
Total	11	2369	1312	545	515	205	91	62	58	8	256	9

One Health Visitor attached to each practice.

Numbers relate to consultations and not clinics.

We have been compelled lately by pressure of work to reconsider the function of the health visitor's assistant. In the past the health visitor has delegated such duties as preparation for the attendance at school medical examinations, eye and ear testing and hygiene inspections; she has also had assistance in the child welfare clinic and the special clinics. Home visiting by the assistant has largely been confined to the aged and care and after care cases, but recently we have extended this to include visiting of some special pre-school children. Providing there is adequate and close supervision by the health visitor, it would appear that some help in this field of work is desirable. For example, there seems to be no reason why defaulters from immunisation clinics, etc., should not be followed up by an assistant, or why a phenylketonuria test in a family already well known to the health visitor should not be carried out by someone else. The assistant could also visit a child suffering from some defect; for example, Strabismus, where the visit is in the nature of a progress or follow up report. In other words, if the visit is for some precise reason in a family which the health visitor has already adequately assessed, there are occasions when the assistant could be of help, and it seems to us that if the health visitor of the future is to function as she should do, she must develop the art of supervising other workers.

An arrangement exists whereby the Hospital Management Committee inform the Health Department of details of discharges in respect of geriatric patients and of children up to the age of 15 years. This arrangement enables the Health Visitor and General Practitioner to whom she is attached, to follow-up these cases in conjunction with one another immediately following discharge.

Clinics held in General Practitioners' Surgeries by Public Health Nursing Staff.

	No. of weekly sessions	No. of Nursing Staff	No. of G.Ps. covered
Ante-Natal Clinic (Midwives)	9	4	15
Well-Baby Clinics— Consulting Sessions (Health Visitors) ...	7	7	12
Injection Clinic (Home Nursing Sisters) ...	2	2	6
Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinics (Midwives and Health Visitors)	1	2	3

Home Nursing.

(Section 25, National Health Service Act, 1946).

The total number of visits made by the nursing staff during the year was 23,299, which is approximately 3,000 more than in 1964; 931 cases were treated, showing an increase of approximately 100. The service is continuing to function on the basis of G.P./Nursing Staff attachment, and we are hoping that this scheme will eventually produce a more stimulating field of work for the Home Nursing Sister. In the past her work has mainly consisted of nursing the aged and chronic sick, and whilst this group of patients will inevitably continue to form a large part of her responsibility, it should be tempered by some acute work; nevertheless, this aspect of Home Nursing is slow to develop and during 1965 of the 931 cases which were treated, 56 were for dressings and only 10 were children under 5 years of age.

Two Home Nursing Sisters now hold regular clinics in General Practitioners' surgeries, mainly for the purpose of injections and dressings. Introduction and development of these clinics is slow, but they can be most useful. Not only do they save time, but they also provide what could be an ideal setting for future health education activities, since a large proportion of the patients who attend are in what could be described as the "young/elderly age group," and presumably might benefit by some group teaching.

The nursing of patients suffering from chronic or terminal illness in their own homes is now accepted as a situation which, although it sometimes produces its difficulties, nevertheless can be coped with within the family circle, often to the advantage of both patient and relative. When the patient either lives alone or the relatives are exhausted, it is sometimes the Day and Night Nursing Service, above all other services, which provides the maximum relief and support. In 1965, 18 cases were covered, of which 7 suffered from inoperable carcinoma.

Vaccination and Immunisation

(Section 26, National Health Service Act, 1946).

During the year 949 children received a primary course of immunisation against Diphtheria, and in addition 575 children were given booster doses. The number of children vaccinated against Whooping Cough during the year was 898; this is a similar proportion to the number of children who were vaccinated against Whooping Cough in 1964. 1,364 persons received a course of protective treatment against Poliomyelitis during the year. 372 vaccinations and 20 re-vaccinations against Smallpox were performed, which represents only a very small proportion of the child population. Early in 1964 arrangements were made for

school entrants to receive protective treatment in school following the school entrants' medical examination. In the case of those who had not received any previous protection, a primary course of immunisation was given. Those who had been previously protected received a booster dose. In addition, following the attachment of health visitors to general practitioners, immunisation procedures have been carried out in the homes by the health visitor under the direction of the general practitioner for those children who, for some reason or other, were unable to attend the doctor's surgery or the local authority clinic. The introduction of these schemes is largely responsible for the increased number of children who have received protection against the diseases of diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in the last two years. Further details regarding the numbers of persons who received primary courses of protective treatment or booster doses against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox will be found in the appendix.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

(Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946).

Tuberculosis. Dr. W. D. Hamilton, Chest Physician,

During the year there has been little change in the number of notifications received compared with 1964, but there has been a considerable decrease on the numbers for 1963:—

1963	1964	1965
50	28	30

Eight notifications were in respect of transfers from other areas and ten related to Pakistani nationals. Four of the notified cases had positive sputums, and at the end of the year there were 6 resistant cases on the register. Cases with infected sputum and resistant organisms are seen frequently and seem to be satisfactorily isolated.

One boy was found to have a positive sputum and is now under treatment in hospital. In addition, one member of the family was subsequently found to have an active lesion and is being treated while remaining at work. 21 Mantoux positive contacts of the boy and 15 teachers were seen and X-rayed. One boy was found to have an active lesion, and is being treated in hospital, and several other children remain under observation.

Compared with previous years, attendance at the clinic show a slight fall in numbers:—

1963	1964	1965
1,661	1,472	1,373

This is partly accounted for by the fall in notifications and consequent smaller number of contacts.

There are very few cases of unemployment amongst patients, and the liaison between the Ministry of Labour and the Clinic remains excellent. Employers are usually very co-operative.

All difficulties brought to notice are dealt with through the Clinic with the help of the Health Visitors.

Tuberculosis, Extra Nourishment. Extra nourishment in the form of liquid milk is provided free of charge to tuberculosis patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. During the year 128 orders were issued, each covering a maximum period of two months.

Health Education.

(a) **Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.** The six classes continue to function, one at St. John's Hospital, one in a general practitioner's surgery, and four in local health authority premises. The basic function of the classes remains the same, mainly to provide (a) an opportunity for teaching parentcraft, and (b) to produce a relaxed atmosphere where expectant mothers can not only learn important factors, but have the opportunity to discuss what sometimes appear to be trivialities, with one another.

(b) **Venereal Diseases.** Posters have been displayed in the public conveniences, general practitioners' surgeries, and hospital casualty departments, etc. Talks have been given to specially selected groups in schools, but the subject has usually been dealt with in discussion when it has been spontaneously raised by school children in the routine teaching sessions.

(c) **Home Safety.** The programme has followed the pattern of previous years: at the Keighley Gala a float which was erected by a class of boys from Eastwood Secondary School was entered in the procession, and at the Agricultural Show in September a marquee was hired and an exhibition staged. During the year we organised a Home Safety Essay Competition; eighteen schools competed, and there were 940 individual entries. Prizes were awarded to four age groups and in addition a challenge cup was presented to the school with the best entry. The main purpose of this competition was to educate the school child in home accident prevention, and the health visitors and teaching staff of the schools concerned spent a great deal of time and effort on this aspect of Health Education. Talks on Home Safety have been given by the health visitors and members of the Home Safety Committee.

(d) **Smoking and Health.** Teaching regarding the adverse effects of smoking on health have been carried out by the health

visiting staff, and special visits for this purpose have been paid to both Secondary and Junior Schools. In addition, it has been included in the Health Education courses. Posters on this subject have been displayed in schools, public libraries, general practitioners' surgeries, hospital casualty department and Infant Welfare Clinics, etc., at regular intervals.

(e) **Schools.** This aspect of our work has continued to develop, and there are now approximately ten schools where Health Education could be described as a routine procedure, whilst many more schools are visited as necessary for isolated teaching sessions on specific subjects. Our basic aim is unchanged—in the Junior Schools to try to encourage an interest in the principles and practice of healthy living, and in the Senior Schools to concentrate on parentcraft, homemaking, citizenship, etc. In our opinion, the best results have always been obtained where Health Education is dealt with on a routine basis, of either a weekly or fortnightly session, and we find that this is particularly so in the senior schools, since in this kind of teaching-learning situation, the relationship which develops between all concerned is more likely to encourage discussions, which is all-important. So far, most of our efforts in the senior schools have been at the request of the headmasters and chiefly concerned with the lower intelligence groups, and this is probably the most important section of the school population, from our point of view. It should not, however, be assumed that the more intelligent children are not in need of this kind of instruction, for in our experience, they are.

Loan Equipment. A variety of loan equipment is held in store and items are available on request from the general practitioner in charge of the case or health visitor and home nursing sister. The loan equipment is issued free of charge, but applicants are required to sign an undertaking to return the articles in good condition and to pay for any article which is lost or damaged whilst in their care. This service has, and continues to be, greatly appreciated by the public.

Laundry Facilities for Incontinent Patients. The laundry service has provided help for 58 cases during the year and incontinent pads to a further 110 cases. The Laundry Service continues to function on the basis of distribution of clean linen and collection of foul linen three times a week, and providing we supplement the service by issuing disposable pads to cases with particular problems, this has so far proved a satisfactory arrangement. We were at one time of the opinion that the Laundry Service would supersede the Incontinent Pad Service completely, but it now seems that they are complementary to each other and that each case must be considered separately and the appropriate service applied. Where

possible the soiled pads are disposed of by the householder on the domestic fire. In all other cases they are collected and burnt on the hospital incinerator.

Convalescent Home Treatment. Arrangements for the admission of certain patients to convalescent homes are made on receipt of a request from the patient's general practitioner. Each patient is assessed to contribute towards the cost in accordance with a scale of charges approved by the County Council.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Own Homes. Unfortunately only one meeting was held during the year, but nevertheless the average attendance was 16. However, much discussion of an informal nature was carried out between the Health Department Officers and Officers of the Housing and Children's Departments. At this meeting three new cases were discussed, involving 13 children. There was no change in the method of approach to these problems during the year, and as in former years, several families were the subject of rent guarantees by the County Council. At the end of the year, 14 families, involving 70 children, were the subject of such guarantees.

Chiropody Treatment. 2,526 Pensioners, 35 Physically Handicapped Persons and 1 Expectant Mother received a total number of 13,200 treatments from chiropodists participating in the Authority's Scheme during the year. It will be seen that the average number of treatments received by each individual patient during the year was only slightly less than the maximum 6 treatments to which they are entitled in any twelve month period. The demand on the scheme remains extremely high.

Domestic Help

(Section 29, National Health Service Act, 1946).

As in previous years, the Domestic Help Service was continued to assist people in their own homes who are either sick or so frail as to be unable to carry out the necessary domestic duties such as cleaning, cooking, etc. The staff employed consisted of the equivalent of 40 full-time home helps, an increase of 2 on the previous year, who, in all, attended a total of 638 cases. The demand for this work continues to increase, and it is expected that the service will gradually expand. Further details of the work done will be found in the appendix.

Mental Health Service

(Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946.
Mental Health Act, 1959).

One of the features during the past year has been the increased development in the industrial work undertaken by the adult sub-normal patients who attend the Training Centre. A broad variety of contact work has been undertaken, but the centre's activities have been so balanced as to ensure that social training work and play "go hand in hand." A system of incentive payments has been introduced, and the scheme has given the trainee a positive feeling of contribution to society through the emotional satisfaction of having helped to produce articles and equipment as a planned activity.

The mental welfare officers have arranged short-stay holiday relief for parents of subnormal children. They have continued to help and advise parents on the varied problems which arise and create the need for support from a social worker during periods of additional family stress.

In the appendix the statistical details can be seen relating to the number of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals by the mental welfare officers. The figure is slightly less than in 1964, but because many patients now enter hospital as a result of direct consultation between the general practitioner and the psychiatrist, it will be appreciated that these statistics do not give a true indication of the incidence of mental ill health in the community. Only when one notes the increased use of out patient clinics, the domiciliary consultation service, and the considerable additional referrals to mental welfare officers from 245 in 1964 to 412 in 1965 can one appreciate the growing demands on this service.

At one time officers of the Local Authority were mainly concerned with the legal aspects of a patient's admission to hospital. To-day the general practitioners and the psychiatrist are using the mental welfare officers as ancillary workers on a much broader note, as envisaged under the Mental Health Act. Their work with patients in the community is to help to ensure that the possible resources in the community are made available and to assist in mobilising the capabilities in the individual to promote a better adjustment to their environment.

Welfare of Handicapped Persons

(Sections 29 and 30, National Assistance Act, 1948).

In order to assist handicapped persons living in their own homes, a number of conversions and adaptations to property have been carried out. There are now several houses which have been specially adapted for handicapped persons, and if it was ever

necessary for them to be re-let, priority would be given to re-housing some other handicapped person there. It is hoped that specially designed houses for handicapped persons will be built in the future and that further measures will be taken to secure that the handicapped persons will be able to lead as normal a life as possible. Further details regarding Blind and Partially Sighted Persons will be found in the appendix.

Nursery and Child Minders Regulation Act.

The Day Nursery, Granby Lane, Riddlesden, is registered by the Authority under the above Act, and provides accommodation for 45 children in the 2 to 5 age group. Similarly, the Nursery provided by I. and I. Craven and Co. Ltd., Dalton Mills, Keighley, is also registered, and provides accommodation for 40 children. In addition, the Authority has registered a Daily Minder for the care of up to a maximum of six children.

APPENDIX

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Numbers of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases originally notified during the year, and of the final numbers according to sex and age, after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

	Scarlet fever		Whooping cough		Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Menin- gococcal infection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number originally notified (All Ages)	45	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Final numbers after correction:														
Under 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2 years	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	21	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	45	44	2	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
							291	250						

	Ac. Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute encephalitis Post Infective		Enteric & Typhoid fever		Para- typhoid fever		Erysipe- las		Food poisoning	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number originally notified: (All Ages) ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	—
Final numbers after correction:														
Under 5 years ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
45—64 years ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Age Unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages) ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	—

Tuberculosis

Age Group	Respiratory				Meninges and C.N.S.				Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified										
Total (All Ages)	...	13	5	—	1	—	2	1		
Final numbers after correction:										
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5—9 years	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	...	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
15—19 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 years	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 years	...	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 years	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 years	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—74 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	...	13	5	—	1	—	2	1		

Total of new cases coming to the knowledge of Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

Males Females

1

—

Other Notifiable Diseases.

Original Final
M. F. M. F.

Puerperal Pyrexia

—

2

—

1

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

—

—

—

—

Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.

Formal Notifications.

Age Periods	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	5	1	1	—	—	13
Respiratory Females	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Non-Respiratory Males	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2

New Cases found other than by Formal Notification.

Age Periods	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	64	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	469	7	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	—	—	—
Total ...	542	10	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	51	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	57	—	—	—	—	—

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Table A.
Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	...	129	7
Retail shops	...	282	12
Wholesale departments, warehouses	...	24	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	...	34	3
Fuel storage depots	...	1	—
Total	26	470	22

Table B.

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES	22
--	-----	-----	----

Table C.

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered premises in Workplaces.

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1067
Retail shops	1208
Wholesale departments, warehouses	151
Catering establishments open to the public	233
Canteens	22
Fuel storage depots	3
Total	2684
Total Males	1213
Total Females	1471

Table D—Exemptions.

M/c. Line No.	Class of premises	No. of exemptions current at 31st December (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols (3) and (4) where employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)
Part I—Space (Sec. 5(2)).							
1.	Offices						
2.	Retail shops						
3.	Wholesale shops, warehouses						
4.	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Fuel storage depots						
Part II—Temperature (Sec. 6).							
11.	Offices						
12.	Retail shops						
13.	Wholesale shops, warehouses						
14.	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Fuel storage depots						
Part III—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9).							
21.	Offices						
22.	Retail shops						
23.	Wholesale shops, warehouses						
24.	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Fuel storage depots						
Part IV—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10).							
31.	Offices						
32.	Retail shops						
33.	Wholesale shops, warehouses						
34.	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Fuel storage depots						

Table E—Prosecutions.

Prosecutions Instituted of which the hearing was completed
in the year.

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under section 22 ....	....	....	....
No. of interim orders granted ....	....	....	....

Table F—Inspectors.

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (i) or (5) of the Act	3
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	—

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

	Notices Served		Notices complied with (including matters brought forward from 1964)	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Public Health Acts	52	129	50	127
Housing Act	—	137	—	130
Factories Act	—	—	—	—
Milk and Dairies Order ...	—	—	—	—
Shops Act	—	—	—	—
Keighley Corporation Acts ...	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	—	—	—	—
West Riding County Council (General Powers Act, 1951) ...	—	—	—	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	—	87	—	121
Rent Act, 1957	—	—	—	—

Clearance Areas represented from 1958.

Area	Date Represented	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Confirmed	No. of Houses
Calversyke	19.3.58	10.12.58	27.4.59	21
Central No. 1	22.1.58	26.11.58	28.5.59	34
Central No. 2	22.1.58	26.11.58	28.5.59	23
Central No. 3	22.1.58	26.11.58	28.5.59	9
Wesley Place No. 1	30.4.59	25.11.59	14.7.60	31
Ebenezer Square	30.4.59	25.11.59	22.6.60	53
South Street No. 1	2.7.59	29.3.60	19.10.60	59
South Street No. 2	2.7.59	29.3.60	19.10.60	14
Worth Village	2.7.59	29.3.60	21.11.60	57
Hermit Hole No. 1	23.7.59	25.5.60	1.2.61	12
Hermit Hole No. 2	23.7.59	25.5.60	1.2.61	3
Hermit Hole No. 3	23.7.59	25.5.60	1.2.61	2
Hermit Hole No. 4	23.7.59	25.5.60	1.2.61	51
Hainworth Cragg Road... ..	23.7.59	25.5.60	1.2.61	6
Seed Street	3.12.59	—	24.3.60	20
Eastwood Square	3.12.59	21.6.60	16.1.61	26
Bocking	3.12.59	21.4.60	20.7.60	14
Pitt Street—Parkwood... ..	15.6.60	28.3.61	18.8.61	106
Berry Lane	16.2.60	21.2.61	6.7.61	73
Aireworth Road	15.6.60	—	10.6.61	5
Beech Grove	19.10.60	22.8.61	30.11.61	29
Woodhouse Road	19.10.60	22.8.61	30.11.61	12
Heys Gardens, South St. Oakworth Road/	19.4.61	—	27.4.62	8
Aireworth Street	11.7.62	22.5.63	14.8.63	210
Haworth No. 1	27.2.63	10.12.63	9.7.64	33
Haworth No. 2	27.2.63	10.12.63	9.7.64	4
Gotts Terrace and Wrights Terrace	27.2.63	10.12.63	18.2.64	14
Low Well Street, Scott Street, Brigg Street	10.7.63	12.5.64	4.11.64	88
Worth Village No. 2	14.10.64	9.6.65	18.10.65	35
Worth Village No. 3	14.10.64	9.6.65	18.10.65	171
Mohair Street/Woollen Street/Mount Street	25.11.64	14.9.65	2.11.65	68
				<hr/> 1291 <hr/>

List of Registered Premises.

No. Registered under Food and Drugs Act	150
Ice Cream Retailers Registered	242
Dairies (Excluding Farm Dairies)	15
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	80
Bakehouses (Four licensed)	55
No. of Premises authorised under Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations	2
Grocers and Other Food Shops	445
Food Hawkers and Mobile Shops	34
Licensed Houses	61
Butchers' Shops	70
Factory and Workshop Canteens	14
Hospital Kitchens	3
School Kitchens and Canteens	18
	<hr/> 1189 <hr/>

Schedule 3.
FOOD SAMPLING—BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Type	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Lemon curd and Custard Filling	1	—	1
Lemon Curd from 7lb. Tin	1	1	—

MILK AND FOOD SAMPLING—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Type of Food Submitted	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk ... (Informal)	27	27	—
Milk ... (Formal)	2	2	—
Beef Sausage ... (Informal)	2	2	—
Pork Sausage ... (Informal)	3	2	1
Pork Sausage ... (Formal)	1	1	—
Instant Coffee ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Essence of Coffee & Chicory (Informal)	1	1	—
"Top of the Milk" ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Raspberry Jam ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Apricot Jam ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Evaporated Milk ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Dairy Cream ... (Informal)	1	1	—
White Pepper ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Dairy Cream Trifle ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Cream Buns ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Cornflour ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Cochineal ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Pure Malt Vinegar ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Essence of Rennet ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Heather Honey ... (Informal)	1	1	—
Ground Almonds ... (Informal)	1	1	—
	51	50	1

**FOOD SAMPLING FOR PESTICIDE AND
INSECTICIDE RESIDUE.**

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Carrots ...	1	1	—
Parsnips ...	1	1	—
Tomatoes ...	1	1	—
Apples ...	1	1	—
Pears ...	1	1	—
New Potatoes ...	1	1	—
Lettuce ...	1	1	—
Brussels Sprouts ...	1	1	—
	8	8	—

Total Weight of other Foodstuffs condemned.

Type of Food Condemned					Weight			
					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat, Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	4
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	12
Pork and Ham (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	11	1	1
Other Meats (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	9	3	5
Chicken (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	16
Chicken (Frozen)	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	23
Fish (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	17
Soup (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	15
Pickles and Vinegar	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	12
Butter and Cheese	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	16
Fruit (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	19
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	27
Jam and Marmalade	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	23
Tomatoes (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	3	3	12
Vegetables (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	8	1	2
Puddings (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	3	2	20
Milk and Cream (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	20
Cereals	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	6
Canned Drinks	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	5
					3	9	3	23

Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at the Public Abattoir.

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	5189	1231	116	23817	8068	Nil
Number inspected	5189	1231	116	23817	8068	Nil
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	Nil	5	24	12	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1383	191	2	1355	443	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	26.67%	15.52%	6.03%	5.79%	5.64%	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	28	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	.08%	Nil	Nil	Nil	.35%	Nil
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total Number of Animals killed and weight in lbs. of Unsound Meat surrendered at Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses.

	Total No. of Animals Killed and Inspected	Whole Carcasses		Part Carcasses		Offal		Total	
		T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes
Cows	1568	—	—	—	166	—	1940	—	2106
Other Cattle ...	8428	—	1066	198	1366	—	16222	198	18654
Sheep	33528	—	1276	—	107	—	3674	—	5057
Pigs	14526	—	3140	1130	1355	7	2121	1137	6616
Calves	128	—	321	—	4	—	4	—	329
Total	58178	—	5803	1328	2998	7	23961	1335	32762

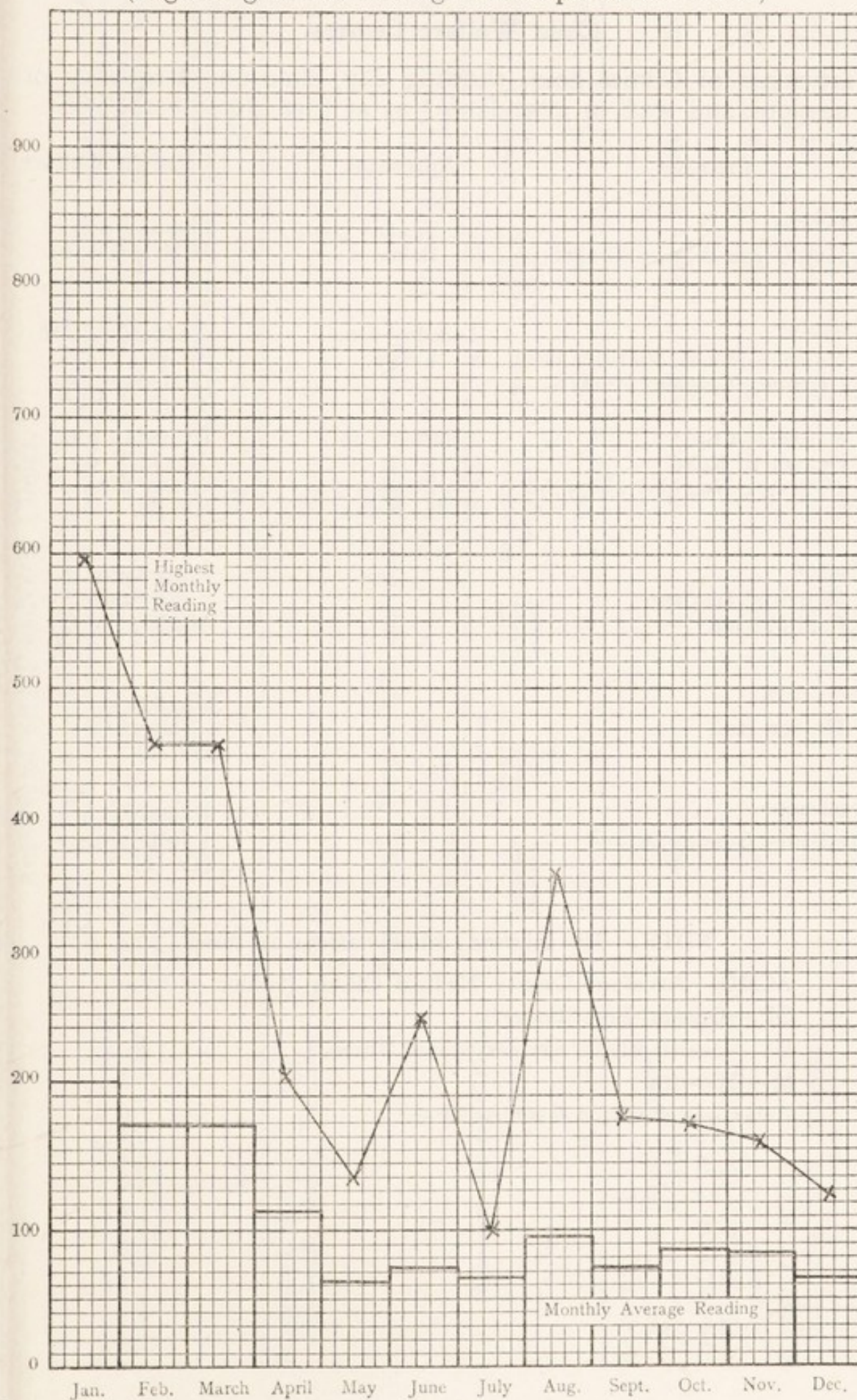
Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at Private Slaughterhouses.

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3239	337	12	9711	6458	Nil
Number inspected	3239	337	12	9711	6458	Nil
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	Nil	2	4	12	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	667	13	1	285	660	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.62%	3.86%	25%	2.98%	14.06%	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	52	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	.06%	Nil	Nil	Nil	.81%	Nil
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Weight (in Lbs.) of Meat Condemned for the reasons specified.

Disease	Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Abcess and Pyaemia	34	1713	87	1296	—
Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis	25	393	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	249	261	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	10	—	371	45
Cirrhosis	42	93	51	25	—
Cysticercus Bovis	—	460	—	—	—
Decomposition	36	105	—	15	—
Dropsy and Emaciation	—	—	489	437	28
Enteritis	—	—	—	75	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	409	—
Hydraemia	—	—	90	—	—
Hydro Nephrosis	—	—	68	25	—
Ill-Bled	—	—	—	10	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	60
Injury Bruising	116	88	56	76	4
Johnes Disease	—	20	—	—	—
Leukaemia	—	—	—	201	—
Moribund	—	—	372	—	—
Necrosis	—	84	—	—	—
Nephritis	2	50	3	40	—
Oedema	—	580	40	—	—
Parasitic Inc. Distomatosis, Ecc Vet. and Strongyli	505	13573	3456	1891	—
Pericarditis	15	124	9	282	—
Peritonitis	65	20	26	50	—
Petechiae	8	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy and Pneumonic Condi- tions	33	574	90	925	4
Sarcosporidia	—	506	—	—	—
Septic Mastitis	962	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis	—	—	150	487	—
Septic Omphalophlebitis	—	—	—	—	140
Septic Poliartthritis	—	—	—	—	48
Swine Fever	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis	—	198	—	1137	—
Uraemia	—	—	70	—	—
Xanthosis	14	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	2106	18852	5057	7753	329

GRAPH OF VOLUMETRIC RECORDINGS
AT 3, BOW STREET, KEIGHLEY
(Figures given in microgrammes per cubic meter)



CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Child Welfare Centres.

Particulars of Clinics held, showing day, time and frequency of sessions and staff in attendance, as at 31st December, 1965.

Premises	Antenatal	Infant Welfare
Haworth Hall Green Baptist Chapel	Wednesday p.m. M. Relax	Tuesday p.m. ACMO/HV (2)
Keighley Mansion House, Victoria Park (Phone: Keighley 2244/5)	Tuesday p.m. M. Relax	Wednesday p.m. HV (3) Thursday p.m. HV (2)
Westgate Clinic Oakworth Road (Phone: Keighley 2244/5)	Tuesday a.m. M. Wednesday p.m. M. (2) Relax	Thursday p.m. G.P./HV (2) Friday p.m. HV (2)
Morton Memorial Institute, East Morton	—	Friday p.m. (alternate) ACMO/HV (2)
Oakworth Holden Hall	—	Monday p.m. (alternate) HV (2)
Oxenhope Methodist Sunday School	—	Monday p.m. (alternate) HV (2)

NOTE.—The following abbreviations are used.

ACMO.—Assistant County Medical Officer (Senior or other).

GP.—General Practitioner.

HV—Health Visitor and/or School Nurse.

M.—Midwife.

Relax.—Relaxation Exercise Clinic.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Name and address of Ante-natal/ Post-natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	Number of separate sessions held during year					No. of women in attendance (including those seen at com- bined infant welfare and ante-natal sessions)		Total No. of attendances (including those seen at combined infant welfare and ante-natal sessions)	
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Midwives (excluding mother- craft and relaxation)	General practi- tioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital medical staff	Total	Ante-natal	Post-natal	Ante-natal	Post-natal
Westgate C.W.C., Oakworth Road, Keighley	...	26	—	—	26	10	—	43	—

Ante-Natal, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of sessions held during the year			No. of women who attended during the year			Total number of attendances made during the year		
	Separate sessions	Combined with normal ante-natal clinic sessions	(3)	Institu- tionally booked	Domiciliary booked	Total	Institu- tionally booked	Domiciliary booked	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Haworth C.W.C., Hall Green Baptist Chapel, Haworth, Keighley	45	—	27	3	30	196	24	220	
Victoria Park C.W.C., The Mansion House, Victoria Park, Keighley	44	—	26	1	27	147	4	151	
Westgate C.W.C., Oakworth Road, Keighley	102	—	72	11	83	543	98	641	
Totals	191	—	125	15	140	886	126	1012	

Infant Welfare Centres.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of infant welfare sessions held during year by				No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in				Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year	No. of children referred elsewhere
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total	1965	1964	1960-1963		1965	1964	1960-1963		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Haworth C.W.C., Hall Green Baptist Chapel, Haworth, Keighley ...	44	4	—	—	48	74	94	76	244	888	760	970	2618	17
Morton C.W.C., The Memorial Institute, Morton, Keighley ...	17	10	—	—	27	38	12	31	81	236	247	422	905	1
Oakworth C.W.C., Holden Hall, Oakworth, Keighley ...	—	25	—	—	25	34	33	33	100	308	220	265	793	—
Oxenhope C.W.C., Methodist Sunday School, Oxenhope, Keighley ...	—	24	—	—	24	15	20	32	67	146	167	295	608	—
Victoria Park C.W.C., The Mansion House, Victoria Park, Keighley ...	—	91	10	—	101	140	127	103	370	1809	1565	1575	4949	22
Westgate C.W.C., Oakworth Road, Keighley ...	16	55	33	—	104	175	176	174	525	2217	1677	1054	4948	59
Totals	77	209	43	—	329	476	462	449	1387	5604	4636	4581	14821	99

Care of Premature Infants.

Weight at birth	Premature live births														Premature stillbirths
	Born in hospital		Born at home or in a nursing home												
			Nursed, entirely at home or in a nursing home						Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day						
	Died		Died		Died		Died		Died		Died		Born		
	Total births '1)	within 24 hours of birth (2)	in 1 and under 7 days (3)	in 7 and under 28 days (4)	Total births (5)	within 24 hours of birth (6)	in 1 and under 7 days (7)	in 7 and under 28 days (8)	Total births (9)	within 24 hours of birth (10)	in 1 and under 7 days (11)	in 7 and under 28 days (12)	in hospital (13)	at home or in a nursing home (14)	
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	7	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	15	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ...	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	34	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
6. Totals ...	74	5	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	1	—

1.=1,000g. or less, 2.=1,001-1,500g. 3.=1,501-2,000g. 4.=2,001-2,250g. 5.=2,251-2,500g.

The Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child.

	West Riding Cases	Non- County Cases	Total
(1) Number of cases dealt with during the year:			
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	5	—	5
(b) Ascertained through own staff (midwives, etc.)	27	—	27
(c) Referred by other services	52	—	52
Totals	84	—	84
(2) Analysis:			
Married:			
With previous illegitimate children ...	4	—	4
Without previous illegitimate children ...	20	—	20
Single:			
With previous illegitimate children ...	10	—	10
Without previous illegitimate children ...	40	—	40
Widowed or Divorced:			
With previous illegitimate children ...	2	—	2
Without previous illegitimate children ...	8	—	8
Totals	84	—	84
(3) Ages:			
Under 15	—	—	—
15—19	21	—	21
20—24	29	—	29
25—29	12	—	12
30—39	20	—	20
40 and over	2	—	2
Totals	84	—	84
(4) Disposal:			
Cases settled:			
Marriage	2	—	2
Baby died	3	—	3
Grandparents to take baby home	—	—	—
Baby adopted	7	—	7
Baby fostered	5	—	5
Mother keeping baby	66	—	66
Cases referred elsewhere	—	—	—
Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled	1	—	1
Totals	84	—	84

Phenylketonuria Testing.

(1) Number of babies tested by Health Visitors:

(a) During the fourth week of age or under	...	...	909
(b) Over four weeks but less than six weeks	...	...	55
(c) Six weeks of age or over	...	...	9
Total	...	...	973

(2) Result of Test:

(a) Negative	...	...	...	...	...	973
(b) Positive	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) No. of (b) confirmed as positive on serum testing at hospital laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	—

Day Nurseries.

Name of Nursery	No. of approved places		No. of children on Register at 31st Dec.		Average daily attendance		Approved for training
	0—2 years of age	2—5 years of age	0—2 years of age	2—5 years of age	0—2 years of age	2—5 years of age	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Oakworth Road Day Nursery	25	25	13	33	12.0	25.3	0—5

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Employment of Midwives.

Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority at the end of year

(1)	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	4	—	4
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	25	25
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—
Totals	4	25	29

Deliveries Attended by Midwives.

Number of Deliveries Attended by Midwives in the Area during the year

EMPLOYMENT OF MIDWIVES	DOMICILIARY CASES				TOTALS	CASES IN INSTITUTIONS
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (3)	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another) (4)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (5)		
(1)					(6)	(7)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	1	—	2	65	68	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	1371
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1	—	2	65	68	1371

(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions:—						
(i) At forty-eight hours ...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(ii) After forty-eight hours, up to and including the fifth day ...	...	...	...	...	...	305
(iii) After the fifth but before the tenth day ...	...	...	...	...	...	371
(f) Obstetric Flying Squad—No. of occasions services called upon during year ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	705

Medical Aids, etc.

The following statutory notices, under the Midwives Act, 1951, were received from midwives during the year:—

(1) Death of (a) Mother	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Child	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(2) Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
(3) Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Medical Aid Notices:

Issued for:		No. Issued because of complications arising in/during			
	(1)	Preg-nancy (2)	Labour (3)	Lying-in (4)	The Child (5)
(a) Domiciliary Cases:					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	...	—	1	1	1
(ii) Others	...	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes:					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	...	—	—	—	—
(ii) Others	...	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases in Institutions	...	—	—	—	—
(d) Totals	...	—	1	1	1

The following is a summary of the 3 medical aid notices issued by midwives during the year:—

				Labour.		
				Domiciliary	Institutional	Total
Labour—delayed	....	....	....	1	—	1
				Lying-In.		
Rise in temperature	....	....	....	1	—	1
				The Child.		
Stillbirth	....	....	....	1	—	1

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics.

(1) Institutional Midwives.

Number of Institutional Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board:—

(a)	Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service	....	....	....	....	....	25
(b)	Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service	....	....	....	....	....	—
Total							25

(2) Domiciliary Midwives.

(a) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the area who at 31st December were qualified to administer inhalational analgesics:—

(i)	Gas and air	....	4	—
(ii)	Trilene	....	4	—

(b) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of inhalational analgesics in use (or held in reserve) at 31st December:—

(i)	Gas and air	....	1	—
(ii)	Trilene	....	4	—

		Pethi- dine Alone	Gas and Air Alone	With Pethi- dine	Trilene Alone	With Pethi- dine
(c)	Number of cases where analgesia was administered by County Council midwives, including those whose services have terminated during the year	....	....	....	....	....
		6	1	3	6	46
(d)	Number of cases where analgesia was administered by Independent midwives during the year	....	....	....	....	....
		—	—	—	—	—

HEALTH VISITING.

Cases visited by health visitors	No. of cases (i.e., first visits)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective	Ineffective visits
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Children born in 1965	1018	3941	722
2. Children born in 1964	660	2935	464
3. Children born in 1960-1963	1216	5677	609
4. Total number of children in lines 1-3	2894	12553	1795
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding "domestic help only" visits) ...	941	2494	183
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	642	—	—
7. Mentally disordered persons ...	41	193	29
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	26	—	—
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	267	639	61
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	174	—	—
11. Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e., visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	130	389	89
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	525	580	4
13. Number of tuberculosis households visited by tuberculosis visitors (i.e., employed <i>solely</i> on tuberculosis work)	—	—	—

HOME NURSING.

Classification						No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	...	...	...	...	...	795	20804
(2) Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	109	2112
(3) Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(4) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	4	113
(5) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	23	270
(6) Other	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	931	23299

Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year ... 597 17121

Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year ... 10 69

Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year ... 249 16774

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination of Persons under age 16 Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis.

Completed Primary Courses.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		
1. Quadruple DTPP ...	9	53	18	2	1	—	83
2. Triple DTP ...	325	372	45	26	40	7	815
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ...	—	1	—	1	42	6	50
5. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. Pertussis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
8. Salk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin ...	169	524	229	84	197	78	1281
10. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria) ...	334	426	63	29	83	14	949
11. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)...	334	425	63	28	41	7	898
12. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus) ...	334	426	63	29	85	14	951
13. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	178	577	247	86	198	78	1364

Reinforcing Doses.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		
1. Quadruple DTPP ...	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
2. Triple DTP ...	1	4	4	4	44	1	58
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ...	—	—	—	2	496	4	502
5. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	9	1	11
6. Pertussis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
8. Salk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin ...	1	4	4	14	687	66	776
10. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria) ...	1	4	5	7	552	6	575
11. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)...	1	4	5	4	47	1	62
12. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus) ...	1	4	5	6	543	6	565
13. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	1	4	5	14	689	66	779

Vaccination of Persons under age 16 Against Smallpox.

Age at date of vaccination	1. Number of Persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period		2. Number of Cases specially reported during period		
	Number vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated	Generalised Vaccinia	Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	Death from complications of vaccination other than
			(a)	(b)	(a) and (b)
0—3 months ...	3	—	—	—	—
3—6 months ...	2	—	—	—	—
6—9 months ...	7	—	—	—	—
9—12 months ...	24	—	—	—	—
1	204	—	—	—	—
2—4	121	5	—	—	—
5—15	11	15	—	—	—
Total	372	20	—	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination.

A. Contact Scheme.

		Under 1 year								Years				All
		Months												Ages
		0-	1-	3-	6-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	
Male ...	...	1	4	2	3	6	2	3	2	17	117	—	—	157
Female	...	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	19	96	—	—	131
Total	...	4	6	5	5	9	3	4	3	36	213	—	—	288

Result of Vaccination:

Successful—

Male	1	4	2	3	6	2	3	2	17	117	—	—	157
Female	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	19	96	—	—	131
Total	4	6	5	5	9	3	4	3	36	213	—	—	288

Unsuccessful—

Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Not finally ascertained:

Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Tuberculosis—Extra Nourishment.

(a) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1964	....	....	....	....	24
(b) Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	....	....	....	....	5
(c) Number of grants discontinued	....	....	....	....	11
(d) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1965	....	....	....	....	18
(e) Total number of orders issued from 1st January to 31st December	....	....	....	....	128

B. School Children Scheme.

1. No. of Medical Officers approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	3
2. Acceptances.						
(a) No. of children offered tuberculosis testing and vaccina- tion if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously	...	...	...	...	845	
(b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously	...	...	...	...	3	
(c) No. of acceptances	...	...	...	...	470	
(d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a)—(b)	...	...	...	...	55.82	
3. Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test.						
(a) No. of children [2(c)] tested	...	...	...	...	470	
(b) Result of test:—		Heaf Test.		Mantoux Tets.		
(i) Positive	...	54		—		
(ii) Negative	...	415		—		
(iii) Not ascertained	...	1		—		
				Total	470	
(c) Percentage positive:—						
i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii)	13.04			—		
				Total	13.04	
4. Vaccination.						
No. Vaccinated:						
(a) Following negative Heaf Test	...	...	...	...	415	
(b) Following negative Mantoux Test	...	...	...	...	—
				Total	415	

C. Students Attending Further Education Establishments.

1. Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test.

(a) No. of students tested	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Result of test:—	Heaf Test.		Mantoux Test.			
(i) Positive	...	...	—	—
(ii) Negative	...	...	—	—
(iii) Not ascertained	...	—	—	—		
(c) Percentage positive	...	—	—	—	Total	—
					Total	—

2. Vaccination.

No. vaccinated:

(a) Following negative Heaf Test	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Following negative Mantoux Test	...	...	...	...	—
				Total	—

Chiropody Service.

Agency Service (Name of Voluntary Association)—Keighley Old People's Welfare Committee.

No. of sessions held to 31st December, 1965	No. of patients treated										Total treatments given														
	In voluntary association's premises or clinics					In chiropodists' surgeries					In voluntary association's premises or clinics					In chiropodists' surgeries					Total No. of Treatments				
	In chiropo- dists', surgeries		In voluntary association's premises or clinics			Domi- ciliary		Total No. Treated			In chiropo- dists', surgeries		In volun- tary associa- tion's premises or clinics			Domi- ciliary		Total No.							
	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM	P	PHEM			
18	2474	33	1	32	—	—	20	2	—	2526	35	1128	55	141	1	161	—	—	40	2	—	13056	143	1	

P.—Pensioners.

P.H.—Physically Handicapped.

E.M.—Expectant Mother.

DOMESTIC HELP.

A. Authorised Allocation.

(i) Basic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41½
(ii) Issues from Reserve Pool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41½

B. Number of Domestic Helps Employed at 31st December.

(i) Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
(iii) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94

C. Cases Provided with Domestic Help during year ended 31st December.

Classification	From previous year	No. of cases		No. of hours employed
		New cases	Total	
(i) Aged 65 or over on first visit during year ...	399	150	549	78655
(ii) Under 65 years on first visit during year:				
(a) Chronic sick and tuberculous ...	23	11	34	5183
(b) Mentally disordered	—	—	—	—
(c) Maternity ...	—	21	21	581
(d) Others ...	8	26	34	4354
Totals...	430	208	638	88773

D. Employment.

Equivalent number of Home Helps who could have been employed on a whole-time basis	40
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

National Health Service Act, 1946, and Mental Health Act, 1959.

	GUARDIAN	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totalsubnormal and severely subnormal	
		Under 16 and over				Under 16 and over				Under 16 and over				Under 16 and over				Under 16 and over	Grand Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1. (a)	Admissions to guardianship during the year																		
(b)	Total number under guardianship at end of year																		
2. (a)	Total number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31/12/65																		
(b)	(i) Attending day training Centre			16	35					13	14	23	29					27	52
(c)	(ii) Awaiting entry thereto									12	11	10	16					23	26
(d)	(i) Resident in residential training care																		
(e)	(ii) Awaiting residence therein																		
(f)	(i) Receiving home training																		
(g)	(ii) Awaiting home training																		
(h)	(i) Resident in L.A. home/hostel																		
(i)	(ii) Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel																		
(j)	(iii) Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/hostels													1				1	1
(k)	(iv) Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household																		
(l)	(v) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e)																		
(m)	(i) Suitable to attend a training centre																		
(n)	(ii) Others			16	35					1	3	13	13					4	26
3. (a)	Total number of children under age 16 attending day or residential training centres who have not been included in item 2 because they do not come within the categories covered in columns (1) to (16)																		
(b)	Male																		81
(c)	Female																		

Number of patients awaiting entry to hospital, or admitted for temporary residential care during 1965.

Mentally Ill			Pyscopathic			Subnormal			Severely Subnormal			Totalsubnormal and severely subnormal			Grand Total				
Under 16 and over			Under 16 and over			Under 16 and over			Under 16 and over			Under 16 and over							
M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

1. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31/12/65:

(a) In urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(c) Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g., to relieve the family):

(a) to N.H.S. hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	6
(b) to L.A. residential accommodation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	6

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1965.

Referred by:	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totalsubnormal and severely subnormal			
	Under 16 and over				Under 16 and over				Under 16 and over				Under 16 and over				Under 16 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Age 16 over	Age 16 over	Age 16 over	Grand Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
(a) General practitioners ...	2	1	14	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	4	87	
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ...	—	—	13	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	44	
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ...	—	—	15	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	29	
(d) Local education authorities ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	5	9	
(e) Police and courts ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
(f) Other sources ...	—	—	35	54	—	—	—	—	7	7	13	8	1	—	—	—	15	21	125	
(g) Total ...	2	2	79	155	—	—	—	—	9	9	23	15	2	—	—	—	20	38	296	

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

(a) Nurseries registered under the Act:—

Name and Address of Premises.	No. of places provided	No. of visits of inspection during the year
(i) Factory:		
I. & I. Craven & Co. Ltd. Dalton Mills, Keighley ...	40	5
(ii) Other Nurseries:		
The Day Nursery, Granby Lane, Riddlesden, Keighley	45	2

(b) Daily Minders registered under the Act:—

Name and Address Daily Minder.	No. of Children	No. of visits of inspection during the year
Mrs. H. E. Belsey, "Brookfield," Oxenhope, Keighley	6	1

WELFARE OF THE BLIND—REGISTRATION.

Age Periods of Registered Blind Persons.

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Unknown	Total
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	7	8	5	18	10	2	1	—	59
F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	6	8	15	33	17	17	5	—	106
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	6	13	16	20	51	27	19	6	—	165

Age at onset of Blindness.

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Unknown	Total
M.	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	4	7	8	3	4	13	4	—	—	—	59
F.	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	6	13	15	17	25	11	3	—	—	106
Total	16	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	8	13	21	18	21	38	15	3	—	—	165

Children, age under 16

Age 5—15 +

Suitable for Education at School.

Attending Special Schools for the Blind	...	1 male with no other defects
Attending other Schools	...	1 female with no other defects

Education, Training and Employment. Employment under Sheltered Conditions in Special Workshops.							Age periods, 16 years and upwards. Employment under Ordinary Conditions.							Total Employed
	16-20	21-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 +	16-20	21-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 +		
Males	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	9	
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Total	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	10	

	Not Employed		Not working 65 and over		No. of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944	
	Not available for work	Not capable of work	Grand Total	Grand Total	Grand Total	Grand Total
Males	...	16-59 60-64	16-59 60-64	16-59 60-64	16-59 60-64	16-59 60-64
Females	...	6 6	6 3	7 2	58 105	11 1
Total	...	6 6	9 9	12 12	163 12	12 12

Occupations of Employed Blind Persons.

Employment under Sheltered Conditions:	Working Pro-prietors, Shop Managers		Machine Tool Operators		Boxers, Fillers, Packers		Machinists (Bedding, etc.)		Basket Makers		Mat Makers		Brush Makers		Total
	In Special Workshops	In Home Workers Schemes...	In Special Workshops	In Home Workers Schemes...	In Special Workshops	In Home Workers Schemes...	In Special Workshops	In Home Workers Schemes...	In Special Workshops	In Home Workers Schemes...	In Special Workshops	In Home Workers Schemes...	In Special Workshops	In Home Workers Schemes...	
Employment under Ordinary Conditions	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Total	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	10

Physically Defective and Mentally Sub-Normal and Mentally Ill—All Ages.

	Physically Defective	Deaf with Speech	Hard of Hearing	Total
Males	2	—	3	5
Females	2	3	6	11
Total	4	3	9	16

Blind Persons aged 16 and upwards (excluding those in Hostels for workers)—resident in

Residential Accommodation provided
under Part III of the 1948 Act,
viz. Section 21

	Homes for the Blind	Other Homes	Other Hospitals	Total
Males	—	2	3	5
Females	15	1	9	25
Total	15	3	12	30

**Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (excluding recertifications and transfers from other areas) during the year—
age at date of registration.**

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Unknown	Total
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	5
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	6
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	1	3	—	—	11

**Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (excluding recertifications and transfers from other areas) during the year—
age at onset of Blindness.**

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Unknown	Total
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	5
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	6
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	3	1	—	—	11

Number of Home Teachers engaged in the area.

Miscellaneous Information.

Fractions to be used for Part-time Home Teachers.				Miscellaneous Information.			
Sighted	Certificated		Grand Total	Number of Social Centres ...	Number of Handicraft Classes	St. Dunstaners	
	Blind	Sighted					
Males	—	—	—	...	...	...	1
Females	1½	—	1½	...	...	...	1
Total	1½	—	1½	...	...	...	1

REGISTRATION OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

Total Number on Register—Age Groups and Sex.									Cases Newly Registered (Excluding Recertifications and Transfers from other Areas), Age at Date of Registration.										
		0-1	2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total			0-1	2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total
M.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	12	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
F.	—	—	—	1	1	5	5	24	36	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Total	—	—	—	1	1	7	7	32	48	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6

Removals from Register during the year for reasons set out below.

Removals from Register									On Decertification due to Improved Visual Acuity.								
On admission to Blind Register.																	
0-1		2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total	0-1		2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total
M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	Total	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

Persons near and Prospectively Blind (age 16 and over).

Employed.							Not available for, or not capable of, work.						
	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total			16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total	
M.	—	—	1	—	2	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	M.
F.	—	1	1	—	1	F.	—	—	3	2	2	2	F.
Total	—	1	2	—	3	Total	—	—	3	3	3	3	Total

Persons Mainly Industrially Handicapped (aged 16 and over).

Employed.					Unemployed—Not under training. Not available for work.					Total.				
16-20 21-49 50-64 65 & over Total					16-20 21-49 50-64 65 & over Total					16-20 21-49 50-64 65 & over Total				
M.	—	2	—	2	M.	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—
F.	1	—	—	1	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	1	2	—	3	Total	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—
Persons requiring Observation only (aged 16 and over).					Children age 5 and under 16 attending Special Schools.					Persons Registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.				
16-20 21-49 50-64 65 & over Total					Males Females Total					Males Females Total				
M.	—	—	—	7	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
F.	—	2	3	27	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	3	34	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

RAINFALL.

The total amount of rainfall recorded during the year is given in the following table. The rainfall gauge is situated in a field at the Public Abattoir and the table shows the daily readings taken during the year.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	—	—	.16	—	—	—	—	.13	—	.29	.58	.62
2	—	—	—	—	.15	—	—	.43	—	.01	*	.75
3	—	—	—	—	.29	—	—	.04	—	*	—	.25
4	—	—	—	—	.14	—	*	.35	.29	.02	—	.63
5	—	—	*	.07	—	.40	—	.15	.27	—	—	.62
6	*	.05	—	.15	.15	.03	—	.03	.03	—	*	.07
7	.30	—	—	.03	.09	.02	—	*	.07	—	.05	—
8	.12	—	—	.04	.39	—	*	—	.43	—	—	.77
9	.70	—	—	.53	.02	—	*	.05	.37	—	.02	1.00
10	.18	*	—	.05	—	—	.02	*	.08	—	*	.05
11	.01	—	—	.27	—	.14	.26	—	—	—	.15	.24
12	.09	—	—	*	—	—	.14	—	*	—	.04	.44
13	1.19	.08	*	.02	—	—	.62	—	—	—	—	.04
14	.29	—	—	.20	*	.02	—	.33	—	.02	—	.03
15	.19	—	.20	.23	—	.09	—	.15	.04	*	—	.13
16	.39	—	—	.22	.07	—	*	.02	.46	—	.13	.16
17	.85	*	—	.13	.36	.32	—	—	.97	—	.54	.64
18	—	.20	.05	.21	.01	*	—	—	.09	—	.10	.10
19	.03	.03	.29	*	*	—	*	—	—	—	.14	—
20	—	—	.28	*	—	*	.11	.14	—	—	.09	—
21	.13	—	.39	—	—	—	.08	.01	—	—	—	.04
22	.08	.25	.23	.02	.05	.45	.03	*	.01	*	—	.46
23	.23	—	.19	.03	.20	.08	*	.01	.07	—	.45	.12
24	—	—	.01	.01	.07	.07	.06	.42	.09	*	.76	—
25	—	.01	.49	*	.03	—	.14	.14	1.32	—	1.11	.24
26	.08	—	.01	.22	*	—	.13	—	.08	*	—	—
27	—	—	.10	.03	—	—	.09	—	—	.01	—	—
28	.03	.07	—	.12	—	—	.39	—	.45	.25	.35	—
29	—	—	—	.15	—	—	.03	—	.27	.28	.26	.56
30	—	—	—	—	.03	*	*	.07	—	.24	—	.27
31	—	—	—	—	*	—	.04	.13	—	.85	—	.21
Total	4.89	.69	2.40	2.73	2.05	1.62	2.14	2.60	5.39	1.97	4.77	8.44

Total Rainfall for the year - 39.69.

* Denotes Trace.

