

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Shipley U.D.C., Bingley U.D.C., Baildon U.D.C., Denholme U.D.C.

Contributors

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HEALTH
1958
ON

PUBLIC HEALTH

IN

1958

IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF

SHIPLEY

BINGLEY

BAILDON

DENHOLME

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1958

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT


DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS



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I N T R O D U C T I O N

Town Hall, Shipley.

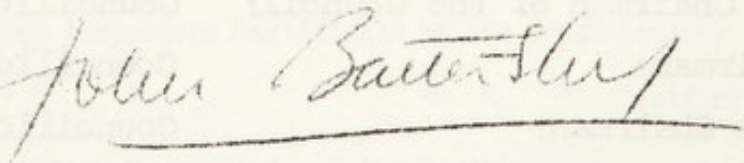
To the Chairman and Members of the Health
Committees of the Urban Districts of
Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the four Urban Districts of Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme which comprise a County Area for Health and Education. The Report has been prepared by and for the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Public Health Inspectors. Reports of each Council hitherto issued separately have been discontinued, thus avoiding needless repetition.

I am obliged to the Chairman and Members of the respective Councils for their interest throughout the year. I am also obliged to the Clerks and other Officials of the Urban Districts for their counsel and expert advice.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Butterley", is written over a horizontal line.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

1958 - 1959

SHIPLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor H. Easy, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor J. Lancaster, J.P.
	Vice Chairman:	Councillor V. Barber.
	Councillors:	W.H. Bannister, T.M. Duggan, T.E. Hainsworth, J. King, G.A. Shaw, F. Thornton, Mrs. C. Turner.
BINGLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor A.G. Moorhouse, J.P.
	Chairman	Councillor J.R. Escritt, M. Sc.
	Vice Chairman:	Councillor M. Calvert.
	Councillors:	A.R. Bentley, J.P., J. Craven, P. Dixon, L. Grunwell, L. Hanson, L.H. Kershaw, J.W. Minnikin, L.O. Taylor.
BAILDON	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor L.P. Warne.
	Chairman:	Councillor N. Woodhead.
	Vice Chairman:	Councillor C. Dewhirst
	Councillors:	N. Clough, J.P., J.B. Franks, H.O. Griffiths, A.T.M. Schofield, I. Williams.
DENHOLME	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor J. Whitaker, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor W.T. Tidswell.
	Vice Chairman:	Councillor J.H. Ingham.
	Councillors:	L. Brooksbank, L. Driver, P.F. Hoyle, J. Foster, F.W. Delves, J.A. Cawthray.

O F F I C E R S

Medical Officer of Health: J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.

Senior Public Health Inspectors: Shipley W. Farndale, M.A.P.H.I. * X
 Test. I.P.C.

Bingley W. E. Cooke, F.A.P.H.I. *
 Test. I.P.C.

Baildon R. Horsfall, M.A.P.H.I. * /

Denholme W. H. Blackburn, Cert.P.H.I.E.B. *

Additional Public Health
 Inspectors

Shipley F. Carroll, M.A.P.H.I. *
 R. Clark, M.A.P.H.I. *

Bingley J. Aveyard, M.A.P.H.I. *
 H. M. Battye, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk: F.G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

F.A.P.H.I.)
 M.A.P.H.I.) Fellow/Member of the Association of Public Health Inspectors.

* Heat & Foods Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

/ " " " " " " " Sanitary Association
 of Scotland.

X Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

Cert.P.H.I.E.B. Inspectors Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board.

Test. I.P.C. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

1951 CENSUS

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Area of District in Acres	2,183	11,418	2,031	2,536	18,968
Population	32,680	21,568	10,131	2,587	66,966
Structurally separate occupied dwelling houses	10,408	7,269	3,441	937	-
Average number of persons per room	0.73	0.73	0.67	0.81	-
Number of Private Households	10,780	7,340	3,458	939	-

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS 1958

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Population Estimated Mid 1958	31,630	21,710	11,130	2,610	67,080
<u>Live Births</u>					
Legitimate	462	302	148	30	942
Illegitimate	14	18	4	1	37
Total	476	320	152	31	979
<u>Still Births</u>					
Legitimate	13	7	1	1	22
Illegitimate	-	2	-	-	2
Total	13	9	1	1	24
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	489	329	153	32	1003
<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>					
Legitimate	8	7	3	-	18
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	7	3	-	18
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks</u>					
Legitimate	3	6	1	-	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	6	1	-	10
<u>Deaths all causes</u>	422	285	138	39	884
Percentage of Total Births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes etc.	72	75	71	78	73
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes etc.	67	64	49	50	62

<u>CRUDE RATES</u>	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Live Births	15.0	14.7	13.7	11.9	14.6
Deaths (All causes)	13.3	13.1	12.4	14.9	13.2
Infective & Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis & other Venereal Diseases	0.03	0.05	-	-	0.03
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	0.03	0.14	0.18	-	0.09
- Other	-	-	-	-	-
- All forms	0.03	0.14	0.18	-	0.09
Cancer	2.69	2.21	2.07	2.68	2.43
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	1.87	2.40	1.44	3.45	2.03
Heart & Circulatory Diseases	5.69	5.57	6.02	6.13	5.72
Respiratory Diseases	1.52	1.29	1.17	0.38	1.34
Maternal Mortality	-	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality	16.8	21.9	19.7	-	18.4
Still Births	26.6	27.4	6.5	31.3	23.9

COMPARABILITY FACTOR

Births	1.03	1.05	1.02	1.09	-
Deaths	1.03	1.00	1.10	0.97	-

ADJUSTED RATES (Crude Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor)

Births	15.5	15.5	13.9	12.9	-
Deaths	13.7	13.1	13.6	14.5	-
Child deaths under 4 weeks	6.3	18.8	6.6	-	10.2

<u>Comparison with:</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Child Deaths under 4 weeks</u>
Administrative County	16.9	13.0	16.9
Aggregate of Urban Districts	16.4	13.3	16.2
England and Wales	16.4	11.7	16.2

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Area of District in Acres	2183	11418	2831	2536	18968
Estimated number of dwellings	10742	8113	4288	1038	24181
Rateable Value of District (1st April)	£325613	£217108	£109752	£23494	£675967
Product of Penny Rate (1958-9)	£1144	£850	£447	£89	£2530

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Shipley is a built up industrial centre engaged in Textiles, Engineering and Distributive Trades. The principal industry is the manufacture of worsted cloth. Salts Mill carries out all the processes in the manufacture, but other factories confine themselves to one or more such as Woolscouring, Sorting, Combing, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Finishing. Engineering, the other main trade, includes the manufacture of heavy and light machinery. Other important manufactures include foodstuffs and women's gowns. Approximately one half of the employed insured population is engaged by 15 large textile and engineering firms.

The Central Area Development Scheme, nearing completion, shows new shops and flats replacing old back-to-back property, and contributes an atmosphere of prosperity. New estates at Wrose, Coach Road and The Crag, Windhill, relieve congested areas, whilst the demolition of old property in Valley Road and Windhill offer further scope for Town Planning and improvement.

The population of Shipley live in 10,931 houses to the south of the River Aire and Bradford Beck. Open spaces aggregate 211 acres, amounting to 10% of the district. This includes Northcliffe Playing Fields and the Golf Course.

Bingley is in the Valley of the River Aire. The Town itself is built on boulder clay although the common stratum is millstone grit. The valley is industrial, but the uplands are agricultural and moorland. The Town has a busy industrial centre, wool being the staple industry, although joinery works, tanning, engineering and other manufactures provide employment. The perimeter of Bingley is residential, with numerous farms, and beyond is a green belt including the well known moors. There are about 7,500 houses in Bingley. New housing is scattered throughout the Urban District, both centrally and in the town and at Cullingworth, Harden, Wilsden, Eldwick, Crossflatts, and Gilstead. Cottingley is the largest and most recent of the major Council estates comprising 350 houses and flats.

Baildon is a residential town separated from Shipley by the River Aire, Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Railway, and from Bradford, Haworth and Bingley by extensive green belts and open moorland. The lower town, including Charlestown, is predominantly industrial, with mills, factories, and workshops and a high percentage of old type property. The administrative centre, higher situate, is residential, principally a product of the inter-war developmental period in housing. The upper town, adjacent to high placed moorland, is almost exclusively residential in character.

There are about 4,200 houses in Baildon, mostly modern, although some old property remains around Towngate, Baildon Green, Tong Park and Woodbottom. A new estate has been erected at The Knoll with extensive aspect and ample room for development. A further housing estate is being erected on the Coach Road by Shipley U.D.C. within the Baildon Urban District.

Denholme is an isolated town with an elevation of about 1,000 feet above mean sea level, seven miles distant from Halifax, Keighley and Bradford to the south, north and east respectively. Environs are rural; road gradients are steep and the area forms a natural water gathering ground with numerous reservoirs. The compact township is a centre of industrial and shopping activity and roads radiating provide access to neighbouring large towns. The density of the population is approximately one person per acre. Apart from the central area of Denholme where the great majority of the population live, Denholme Clough on the Halifax Road is the only other populous part of the Urban District, the remainder consisting of scattered hamlets and farms. Some development has taken place along the main roads, but this is less pronounced than the ribbon development seen in other places. Much of the property in the town is mid-nineteenth century, built of local stone with Yorkshire grey slated roofs. As in adjacent parts of the West Riding the back-to-back house is prevalent.

The basic industry is spinning, weaving and the manufacture of worsteds, knitting wools and yarns. Other industries include silk weaving, joinery and leather production, stone quarrying and saw mills. Forty farms produce milk and rear cattle.

POPULATION and EMPLOYMENT

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>
Acreage	2,183	11,418	2,831	2,536
Persons per acre	15	1.9	3.6	1.0
Private households	10,780	7,340	3,458	939
Population in same	32,451	21,364	10,037	2,587
Separate dwellings occupied	10,408	7,269	3,441	937
Rooms occupied	44,157	29,379	14,924	3,206
Density of occupation:-				
Persons per room	0.73	0.73	0.67	0.81
Percentage of persons at more than 2 per room	1.9	1.5	0.6	3.1

POPULATION.

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1951	32,585	21,560	10,132	2,586	66,863
1952	32,620	21,700	10,020	2,608	66,948
1953	32,740	21,780	9,985	2,604	67,109
1954	32,780	21,890	10,040	2,590	67,300
1955	32,470	21,790	10,420	2,600	67,280
1956	32,200	21,660	10,740	2,620	67,220
1957	31,910	21,670	10,860	2,640	67,080
1958	31,630	21,710	11,130	2,610	67,080

Population statistics are representative of the West Riding conurbation. There is a numerical preponderance of women, and a high percentage of women workers both married and unmarried. Factories attract young workers and consequently the birth rate has remained steady in spite of the general tendency for the population to age. The balance is probably due to marriage at an earlier age.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly reported as follows on the Divisional area:-

" The short time working in the Textile Industry reached its peak in May 1958 after which there was a gradual improvement.

The Wholly Unemployed Register showed a steady rise throughout the year, the December figure being four times the January figure.

Demands for labour declined sharply in all industries creating a situation where supply exceeded demands.

There was a steady deterioration in trade in all industries although full employment was maintained in all except textiles up to the end of the year, and it was not until well into the New Year (1959) that the recession was over."

Populational trends to some extent affected this area as for the rest of the country. There has been a fall in the young adult population: a smoothing out of the abrupt post-war rise in the birth rate: a high number of children entering Secondary School and an increasing number of aged persons. There is also an influx of foreign labour, a factor influenced by local high demand for artisans and semi and unskilled labour in the textile industry.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The tripartite nature of the Health Services retains in each section inevitable difficulties and these can only be overcome by close co-ordination and personal contact between Doctors in practice, Hospital and Local Authority staff. For many years Midwives and District Nurses have worked side by side with the General Practitioner, and since the inception of the Act the Health Visitor has progressively established her relationship with the private Doctor in the care of the family. As the field officer in social hygiene she has maintained day to day contact on behalf of her patients with a complex range of Health, Educational and Welfare Departments. She has also maintained her traditional link with voluntary agencies.

The General Medical Practitioners in Shipley Division recognising inherent difficulties under the Act, have co-operated readily with all our staff, and this is of first rate public importance. It is gratifying to report that we met with a similar response from the medical and nursing staff of Hospitals and Homes.

HOSPITAL LIAISON

Contact is established in the first instance by the Health Visitor

- (a) through medical or nursing staff of Hospitals,
- (b) through Almoners,
- (c) less frequently through Specialist Departments, and
- (d) indirectly through the General Practitioners.

This applies to all the General and Special Hospitals of the Bradford and Keighley areas.

The Medical Officer of Health is a full member of the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Group, and a co-opted member of a Sub-Committee of Bradford 'A' which administers Shipley Maternity Home and Salts Hospital.

TABLE OF CLINICS

Premises	Ante-natal	Infant Welfare	Minor Ailments	School	Other		Consultants	
					Type	Day	Type	Day
Baildon Methodist School	Wed. a.m. (Alternate) GP/HV/M	Mon. p.m. GP/HV(2)	Mon. a.m. HV	-	-	-	-	-
Bingley County Sec. School	-	-	At S.C.	Fri. a.m. ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-
Myrtle Park	Tues. p.m. ACNO/M(2) Wed. p.m. M/HV Relax.	Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV(2)	Tues. a.m. Thurs. a.m.	Fri. p.m.	U.V. Light	Mon. p.m. Fri. p.m. HV	Mon. p.m. Fri. p.m. HV	-
Old Technical Inst.	-	-	-	-	Speech Therapy Remedial Exercises	Mon. p.m. ST Mon. p.m. ON	Mon. p.m. Mon. p.m. ON	-
Cottingley Town Hall	Wed. p.m. (alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-	Dental	Mon. to Thurs. a./p.m.	Mon. to Thurs. a./p.m.	-
Cullingworth Church School	Tues. p.m. (alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denholme Methodist School	Wed. a.m. (alternate) GP/HV/M	Wed. p.m. (alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harden Memorial Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilsden Royd House	-	Tues. p.m. (alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-	-	-	-

Shipley Somerset House	Tues. p.m. H(2) Wed. p.m. ACHO/H(2)	Tues. p.m. ACHO/HV(3) Thurs. p.m. ACHO/HV(2)	Tues. a.m. Thurs. a.m. HV	Thurs. p.m. ACHO/HV	U. V. Light Speech Therapy Immunisation Remedial Exercises Dental Audiometry	Wed. a.m. Fri. p.m. HV Tues. a.m. Thurs. a./p.m. ST Thurs. a.m. ACNO/HV Tues. p.m. Wed. a.m. Thurs. p.m. and Fri a.m. (alternate) ON Daily Fri. p.m. HV	Child Guidance Oph- thalmic Ortho- paedic E. N. I. Dermato- logical	Wed. a./p.m. Ps(2) Wed. a.m. Fri. a.m. HMO/HV Mon. p.m. (monthly) HMO/ON Tues. a.m. (monthly) HMO/HV Mon. a.m. (monthly) HMO/HV
105 Wrose Road	-	Tues. a.m. HV	Fri a.m. HV	-	-	-	-	-
Maternity Home	Wed. a.m. ACHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: The following abbreviations are used.

- ACHO. Assistant County Medical Officer (Senior or Other)
- GP. General Practitioner
- HMO. Hospital Medical Officer (Consultant or Other)
- Ps. Psychiatrist
- HV. Health Visitor and/or School Nurse
- H. Midwife
- ON. Orthopaedic Nurse or Physiotherapist
- ST. Speech Therapist

SHIPLEY MATERNITY HOME.

Twenty beds for patients before and after confinement. Admissions are arranged by Matron who can consult the family Doctor, Health Department or Specialist as the case may be. Discharges are notified to the Health Department, and in the normal course of events Domiciliary Midwives visit the mother and child until the twenty eighth day.

SALT'S HOSPITAL.

Salts is a General Practitioner Hospital with 24 beds. Services provide:-

(a)	Physiotherapy	Daily
(b)	Light Therapy	"
(c)	Out-patients	"
(d)	X-Ray	"
(e)	Consultant Surgeon (visits)	Tuesday morning.
(f)	Consultant Physician	On call.

Staff: Matron, Sisters and Nursing staff.

BINGLEY HOSPITAL.

Bingley Hospital has 68 beds for general medical, surgical and other cases. The Hospital is administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton & Settle Hospital Management Committee through a House Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of this Committee.

Nursing staff under Matron are a Sister and approximately 25 Nurses, and additionally there are Ward Orderlies and Nursing Trainees.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

(For certain types of cases)

(a) Maternity cases other than domiciliary work were admitted to the Maternity Home, Shipley, Keighley St. John's, Bradford St. Luke's and Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton. Abnormal cases are either cared for at Bradford St. Luke's or Keighley Victoria. Beds are usually available for expectant mothers who wish accommodation, but not all can be found accommodation in the Home or Hospital of their choice. A very satisfactory service exists, however, and we enjoy full co-operation of the Medical Officers of Health of Keighley and Skipton, also the staff of Hospitals and Homes.

(b) Infectious disease cases are either sent by the Medical Practitioner direct or through the offices of the Health Department to

Leeds Road, Bradford or Morton Banks, Keighley. We are indebted to Drs. Beech and Barker also matrons and staff of these Hospitals for their co-operation.

(c) Chronic sick are admitted variously to Raikeswood, Keighley St. John's, Thornton View, Calverley or Stoney Ridge through the Hospital Management Committee of Bradford 'B' or the Keighley, Bingley Group Hospital Management Committee.

(d) Infirm aged were accommodated in Part III (County Welfare Homes) at Thornton View, Clayton, The Shroggs, Steeton and Hillworth Lodge, Keighley. A close link is maintained with the Welfare Officers who carry out this work.

(e) Cases of mental and nervous disorder are admitted either to Menston or Scalebor Park.

The service of Health Visitors is increasing rapidly in relation to arrangements for priority admission to Hospital of elderly patients. This applies more so to After Care. There is most gratifying progress in co-operation between the Almoners and Health Visitors.

AMBULANCES.

ShIPLEY and BAILDON.

This is situate at Dockfield Road. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for a report on the Service. He informs me that there is no particular change in operation which warrants special attention.

The following is extracted from his Report:-

1. Patients	
(a) Admissions	1,222
(b) Discharges	661
(c) Transfers	288
(d) Out-patients	9,863
(e) Accident	<u>207</u>
	<u>12,241</u>
2. Analysis of Patients	
Stretcher	2,022
Sitting	10,219
Emergency	520
Mileage	50,461

Bingley and Denholme

Bingley and Denholme are served by the Keighley Depot of the West Riding County Ambulance Service and relief work is undertaken by Shipley Dockfield Depot.

The following figures have been supplied by the County Ambulance Officer on attendances, discharges and accidents at Bingley Hospital :-

Attendances (Out-patients)	392
Discharges	48
Transfers to other hospitals	91
Accidents	12

THE CREMATORIUM, SHIPLEY.

The Crematorium is situate in Bingley Road, and adjoins the Chapel of the Cemetery. Since opening in July, 1955 the use of facilities has increased, and a very considerable area is served. This includes Bingley, Baildon, part of Bradford as well as Shipley, and not infrequently further afield. The Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health are approved Medical Referees, and the Clerk's Department co-operates with the Health Department in expeditious attention to Medical Certificates and other legal formalities. During the year 808 cremations were undertaken, 27% being residents of Shipley and 53.5% Divisional.

Cremation is recognised as the most hygienic disposal of the dead and continued provision of new burial ground prevents the economic use of valuable land for housing, slum clearance, etc. Facilities provided at the Crematorium are respectful and impressive. Arrangements through Funeral Directors are comparatively simple and inexpensive, and advice may be obtained from the Registrar, Nab Wood, Shipley or from the Clerk of the Council at the Town Hall, Shipley.

DAY NURSERIES.

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire provides accommodation for 50 children.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

CARE OF THE AGED

The increase in the number of aged persons in the population exacts a heavy demand on the socio-medical services. Certain medical

consultants now specialise in Geriatrics, and each year the General Practitioner devotes more of his time to the care of aged persons. In research work a new branch of science is related to the diseases of middle age and the subsequent organic changes in the elderly. Both physical and mental disease in the aged are undergoing intensive study clinically and socially.

Soon after the passing of the National Health and National Assistance Acts it was evident that additional social amenities were needed for aged people and that this would be a fruitful field for voluntary effort.

Shipley.

In 1949 the Old Age Persons' Welfare Association was formed and has contributed substantially to the social work in the district. Regular visitation is maintained. Four Havens at Windhill, Wrose, Saltaire and the Salvation Army Citadel meet weekly providing interest and diversion. A Club open daily has been inaugurated in Saltaire Road near the centre of the town.

Bingley.

Bingley Old Age Persons' Association at Myrtle Park have a considerable number of meetings and social functions during the year. Meetings are held twice weekly in premises owned by the County Council forming part of the Health Centre in Myrtle Park. The Association is ably conducted by a large number of voluntary workers and has the backing of prominent citizens.

Baildon.

Baildon Aged Persons' Association had a busy year. Their Annual Report mentions a continued function of the Advice Bureau, active financial efforts including a Mile of Pennies, Illustrated Talks, Flag Day, and a successful Bazaar. The Social Committee had the Havens visited during the year by Choirs and other types of entertainment. Day outings to Llandudno and Scarborough, and two visits to the Theatre. The Library Service is well used. Regular visits to the lonely and sick had been maintained. A Chiropody Service is also available.

I have here the sad duty of recording the death of Mr. Milner, Secretary to the Association since its inauguration.

Denholme.

The Voluntary Association provided the usual range of social interests and activities at the Mechanics Institute. Visitation of the infirm and sick was undertaken and occupational therapy arranged by women members of the Association.

The District Nurse attends a great number of aged persons and indeed a major part of her duty is devoted to their care in infirmity and during illness. The more complex socio-medical problems are usually the province of the Health Visitor who is able to link up with other social workers. Hostel accommodation for the elderly is provided at -

- (1) Thornton View.
- (2) The Shroggs, Keighley.
- (3) Hillworth Lodge (200)
- (4) Morton Banks.

Hospital accommodation is also available for chronic sick at -

- (1) Calverley.
- (2) Stoney Ridge.
- (3) Heaton Royds.
- (4) St. John's, Keighley.
- (5) Thornton View Hospital.
- (6) Raikeswood, Skipton.

Apart from these, organic illness may be cared for in the General Hospital Service at the large hospitals in the 'A' Group, Bradford or the Keighley Group. Senile cases associated with medical disturbance are cared for at the Park, Rooley Lane, Menston Hospital or Scalebor Park. Convalescent facilities and Nursing Homes are also provided for the service of elderly persons.

(Refer to other parts of the Report for Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Help.)

LABORATORY SERVICE.

Arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens remain unchanged.

Samples of water, milk and other materials for bacteriological analysis were submitted throughout the year to the Laboratory of the Medical Research Council, Bradford. Prompt delivery secures early reports and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory, and preliminary telephone reports from the Bacteriologist. This reduces the length of exclusion from school, nursery and work, provides early diagnosis and permits prompt preventive action in cases of infectious disease.

We are indebted to Dr. Smith and staff for their assistance, courtesy, advice and help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

	Faeces	Urine	Swabs		Other	Total
			Nose	Throat		
Shipley						
Positive	89	22	1	-	7	119
Negative	301	3	1	6	6	317
Bingley						
Positive	40	1	-	-	-	41
Negative	109	1	-	2	1	113
Baildon						
Positive	11	-	-	-	-	11
Negative	76	-	-	1	-	77
Denholme						
Positive	2	-	-	-	-	2
Negative	6	-	-	-	-	6
Division						
Positive	142	23	1	-	7	173
Negative	492	4	1	9	7	513

Total number of specimens examined in the Division - 686

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

HEALTH EDUCATION PROPAGANDA

The Central Council for Health Education Services were utilised through the good offices of the West Riding County Health Department. The latter Authority have been solely responsible for the annual subscription to the Central Council for a number of years. Arrangements are however now in hand whereby individual Urban Districts will share in the contribution. The Central Council for Health Education is controlled by a Committee representing four Local Authority Associations, and their purpose is to make known within the locality services for the promotion of health. Services provided are :-

- (1) Supply of literature, posters and educational aids.
- (2) Free training schemes for staff.
- (3) Advice on special local problems.
- (4) A free information service and library.

Present practice in Public Health depends to an increasing extent

upon education of the public e.g.

- (a) Smoking and Lung Cancer are now publicly known after seven years of publicity to be closely related.
- (b) Food Hygiene, Clean Air, and control of Accidents in the Home need active public support behind the Local Authority.
- (c) Services provided by Local Health Authorities e.g. Care of the Expectant and Nursing Mother and Children, Immunisation Schemes, After Care and Prevention of Illness depend upon educational activities.

Sanitary Authorities are empowered under the Public Health Act, 1936 to engage in any kind of Health Education and this covers the whole field of environmental hygiene. Health Education lectures are proceeding in schools on such subjects as Foot Health, Safety in the Home, and many other matters are illustrated in booklets, leaflets, labels, cards, and posters, utilised by Doctors, Health Visitors and other Lecturers.

The Central Council are therefore a source of information on medical and social research: advisers on health propaganda and educators of the Technical Officer whose knowledge of education method is thereby kept up to date.

HOSPITALS AND AFTER CARE

Requests for After Care are received at the Health Department from all types of hospitals in the district with increasing frequency. Telephone messages, letters and reports add interest as well as responsibility to the work. Notification of discharge from hospital works smoothly: this does not apply however to admissions, and further study in this matter is needed. Generally speaking the older and more traditional the bond between the Health Department and hospital, the higher the degree of co-operation.

For persons discharged from hospital District Nurses provide from stock minor equipment such as bed pans, rubber sheets, air rings; and larger items e.g. mattresses and invalid chairs are supplied from divisional stocks. Extra milk on the advice of the Chest Physician is supplied to the Tuberculous, and such matters as provision of Home Helps, District Nurses, attention to housing needs, reference to National Assistance Board, Welfare Officers and help from Charities such as the Salts Trust are all matters within the province of After Care.

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT.

There are five Recuperative Homes (including two for rehabilitation) for mothers and children in need of rest and a change of air who cannot leave their young children behind. Three mothers and 7 children were admitted during 1958.

Eight Homes are available for the school and pre-school child and 43 children were admitted during 1958.

There are 15 Recuperative Homes for adults. Twenty six cases were admitted during the year.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

During the early months of 1958 the demand for the services of Home Helps rapidly increased, mainly due to the high percentage of acute illness during winter. Many difficulties were encountered during this period in the recruitment of suitable women, particularly bearing in mind that the majority are in need of regular guaranteed employment such as is offered in local mills. All genuine cases of hardship received attention.

The excessive demand in winter and spring necessitated a drastic reduction in the hours allocated to the aged and infirm during autumn in order that we might not exceed our approved establishment.

Close liaison with the local hospitals ensures that immediately upon discharge patients are visited, and where necessary or desirable arrangements made for help to be provided. This service enables hospital beds to be vacated more quickly than would otherwise be the case.

Because of very limited means many patients are receiving home help at little or no cost to themselves. On the other hand it is necessary for others to refuse help on account of the assessed charge. Long continued cases of sickness and infirmity find particular difficulty in meeting payments for help received. This is aggravated by assessment methods which handicap persons in regular daily need of help for a short period, for assessment is not related to the hours of service rendered weekly.

The efficiency of this Service is impaired by the lack of adequate administration, and although every step is taken to ensure that the interests of patients and Home Helps are catered for, there is no doubt that the appointment of a Home Help Organiser is becoming an urgent necessity.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

Divisional figures.

Type of Case	Number of Cases	Hours employed	%
Maternity	61	2,913	2.9
Tuberculosis	3	2,588	2.6
Chronic Sick: Aged	154	84,970	85.1
Infirm	24	5,106	5.1
Others	57	4,307	4.3
	<u>299</u>	<u>99,884</u>	<u>100.0</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(Reference Tables in Appendix pages 111 and 112)

Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Dysentery were the most prevalent infections during the year.

(a) SCARLET FEVER.

Cases were mainly in the 5 to 9 year age group associated with entrance to school life. The main value of notifications is an indicator of the prevalence of Streptococcal infection.

(b) DIPHTHERIA.

This has been absent from the Division for about 10 years and can be considered a rare disease. It still exists however as an epidemic threat and immunisation is as important a Public Health requirement as ever.

(c) MEASLES.

Mild in its type and with few complications, this infection was prevalent in the last quarter of the year among the susceptible age group. There is no guarantee that the Measles virus will not alter its character and it is therefore reasonable to continue notification.

(d) PERTUSSIS

Whooping Cough was fairly evenly distributed throughout the first three quarters of the year. Control is facilitated by the administration of vaccine in early infancy. Clinical infection in the vaccinated, though it occurs, is usually mild and death a rarity.

(e) POLIOMYELITIS.

This disease attained its current annual average with an expected proportion of non-paralytic cases. Immunisation against Poliomyelitis is referred to in its appropriate section.

(f) DYSENTERY AND SALMONELLOSIS.

The prevalence of each of these infections indicates poor standards of personal and social hygiene. Defective personal and faulty standards of family hygiene, infection by personal contact with case or carrier, recrudescence among certain families, poor housing and the grouping of young age groups in nurseries, all contribute to outbreaks. The disease remains prevalent endemically and is aggravated by importations from other parts of the country.

SHIPLEY.

235 Cases of infectious disease were notified; 11 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of whom were admitted to hospital. Measles was prevalent in the last quarter and Whooping Cough in the summer. 7 Cases of Poliomyelitis were notified, 3 cases paralytic and 4 non-paralytic, all admitted to hospital. Other prevalent infections were 11 notifications Pneumonia, 20 Dysentery and 4 of Erysipelas.

BINGLEY.

82 Cases of infectious disease were notified including 30 Measles, 24 Whooping Cough, 4 Scarlet Fever, 13 Pneumonia and 9 of Dysentery. 2 Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis cases were admitted to hospital.

BAILDON.

A total of 24 cases of infectious disease were notified, 13 Whooping Cough, 6 Measles, 2 Salmonellosis, 1 Dysentery and 1 Puerperal Pyrexia.

DENHOLME.

53 Cases of infection were notified including 28 Measles, 19 Pneumonia and 4 of Scarlet Fever.

There were no infections of Poliomyelitis in Baildon or Denholme.

TUBERCULOSIS (reference Table in Appendix page 113).

This is now a problem associated with elderly men and young

women of from 25 to 35 years. These are the groups in which the incidence of infection and of death therefrom is at its highest. Tuberculous infection from milk is now a comparative rarity. Certain new problems appear however and include drug resistant infections and the necessity to limit X-ray exposures in young persons and particularly expectant mothers. The early character of the lesion when the patient comes first under treatment localises the disease in the individual and limits spread in the community. Further progress in the disease is stimulated by advances and research in medical and surgical treatment, as well as progress in B.C.G. vaccination and Mass Radiography. The following report on field work has been supplied by Miss Butterworth, Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

The number of new cases notified during the year were 42, making the total on the register in December 1958 to 468 which is a slight decrease.

As will be seen from the chart, about half the cases were in the age group 35+, there being a slight predominance of men over women. Only two new cases were found by contact tracing. This would appear small, but it would be a pity if this were taken as an indication that the X-ray and constant supervision of contacts was of little use. Even though so few actual cases were found, a large number of small lesions were revealed which have been observed and have healed. It would therefore seem reasonable to assume that some of these cases at least would have developed into notifiable cases had they not been discovered early enough.

Care, After Care and Rehabilitation.

The chronic Tuberculosis patient with persistently positive sputum resistant to streptomycin, tzoneazide and para amino solicylic acid.

More and more patients are being treated with ant-tuberculous drugs on the district, and one of the most urgent public health problems facing the Health Visitor is to educate patients to take these drugs correctly so as to prevent them becoming resistant and reduce the possibility of their infecting other people with an already resistant organism.

We have at present three patients with a persistently positive sputum resistant to the three common drugs, and a greater number of patients with an occasional positive sputum resistant to one or more. The benefits to the tuberculous patient from a prolonged period of chemotherapy appears to be enormous, and so unfortunately does the

possibility of the spread of infection by resistant organisms.

Liaison with other Social Workers and Agencies.

Liaison with other workers in the field remains good. In the Bingley area the Sunderland Trust, which is a comparatively new Agency, has given valuable help to the cases referred to them.

Immigrants.

We have in this Division about 20-30 cases of tubercle amongst immigrants. These present special problems. -

- (1) They tend to live in close contact with other families.
- (2) The language difficulty. It is reasonably easy to ascertain facts, but difficult to assess the effectiveness of advice given.
- (3) Contacts are not easy to persuade to attend for X-ray, mantoux etc. I think the main reason for this is that many of them have experience of Police States, and are afraid of anything which appears to them to represent authority.

Rehabilitation.

A period of difficulty with regard to fitting the tuberculous patient into lighter employment where necessary was experienced. This coincided with the industrial recession which occurred towards the end of the year. This is now resolving itself as the unemployment figure drops.

Contact Tracing.

Whilst there has been a slight drop in the number of cases, there has been an increase in the number of contacts supervised to 665. This is due mainly to the widening of the field of contact tracing from the home and immediate family to the workshop when necessary. Good liaison has been established between workshops and factories.

Difficulty of Contact Tracing.

It is easy to get contacts to attend for X-ray etc. when the case is first notified, but it becomes increasingly difficult as time goes

on, and it is a fact that there are many instances where the initial X-ray is clear and subsequent X-ray reveals small lesions. The mantoux positive child who requires supervision right through the adolescent period becomes more and more difficult to persuade to attend with each negative X-ray.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

86 Contacts were vaccinated during 1958. There are a few families who resist vaccination, but they are small in number.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATION

The more serious cases are usually identified with family infestation. The Health Visitor or School Nurse is usually in a position to provide appropriate medicament. Facilities for cleansing of children and young persons are provided at clinics. Adults and family groups are usually referred to Bradford City Disinfestation Centre. The need seldom arises, and present demand does not warrant separate provisions within the Division.

No. of cases treated during year	-	Nil.
No. of families treated during year	-	Nil.

IMMUNISATION.

Active immunisation against prevalent infections and the recording thereof have become a considerable part of the total work of the department. Although the threat of Smallpox is always present, public apathy prevails unless the menace of an outbreak is immediate. Poliomyelitis on the other hand is more common and topical, and now and again claims for immunisation may reach limits beyond considered judgment. B.C.G. vaccination is steadily playing an increasing share in the elimination of Tuberculosis as an epidemic problem.

VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1958

	Age at date of completion							Totals
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 - 9	10 - 14	15+	
SMALLPOX								
Primary	364	30	7	9	18	2	18	448
Revaccination	-	-	2	-	7	9	114	132
DIPHTHERIA								
Primary	602	142	27	9	56	1	-	837
Reinforcing	1	1	1	-	341	-	-	344
WHOOPIING COUGH								
Primary	586	116	22	10	27	1	-	762
POLIOMYELITIS								
Primary	140	437	337	229	1932	2410	605	6090

NUMBER OF PERSONS at 31st December, 1958 who had then completed a course of vaccination, primary or other.

	Born in the years								Totals
	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1949/ 1953	1944/ 1948	Pre 1944	
DIPHTHERIA									
Given 1954-8	207	472	450	460	473	2508	279	-	4849
1953 & before	-	-	-	-	-	1333	4092	-	5425
WHOOPIING COUGH	207	453	403	364	291	673	* 22	-	2413
POLIOMYELITIS									
Two injections	46	334	407	408	392	2339	2797	853	7576
Three injections	-	-	55	69	36	292	186	-	638

NOTE * Whooping Cough. Children born 1948 only.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1958

	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision	10	4	14	28	17	45
Under Guardianship	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Voluntary Supervision	-	-	-	6	2	8
Cases receiving training:-						
In Occupational Centres	7	3	10	5	2	7
At home	-	-	-	1	2	3
Action taken during year:-						
Taken to "Place of Safety"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admitted to Institutions	6	2	8	-	2	2
Died or removed from Area	-	-	-	-	-	-

Mrs. Berry, the Mental Health Social Worker, reports as follows:-

Several visits have been made by the Mental Health Social Worker at the request of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals. Help has been given in rehabilitation, the finding of satisfactory and suitable employment and, where necessary, lodgings with sympathetic and understanding householders before the patient's discharge from hospital. Arrangements have also been made, when requested, for the continuation of treatment at Psychiatric clinics. The number of persons requesting after-care during the year was 31.

Visits have also been made regularly to the homes of all persons under Statutory and Voluntary Supervision and help in obtaining employment given where necessary. Contact was maintained with the Personnel Officers in the large mills in the area, and their help in this respect is much appreciated.

The Occupation Centre at Keighley continues to cater for

children from Shipley Division and transport facilities are available. An escort has been appointed to travel on the coach with the children. Several youths from the Division are now attending the Adult Section of the Centre and, under the tuition of a Male Assistant Supervisor, are being instructed in simple woodwork, handicrafts and gardening. Most of these articles are sold at the Open-Day and the money raised is used for purchasing additional equipment. A summer outing was arranged in July to Half-Moon Bay, Morecambe, and a visit to the pantomime at Bradford was organised at the beginning of the year.

Short-stay accommodation in nearby hospitals has been made available for mentally defective children and adults to enable their parents or guardians to take a rest or holiday, whilst permanent accommodation in the hospital has been provided for the patients who could not be adequately cared for at home.

Mrs. Rooks attended three persons for home teaching.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. Farndale.

485 complaints were received during the year, a decrease of 11 compared with 1957. These are listed below:-

Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Overcrowding...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Choked drains or sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Water supply...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Rats or mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	103

Inspections

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	...	485
Dwellinghouses (Smoke Control Area)	...	...	...	...	...	991
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	37
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	22
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	11
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	27
Knacker's Premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Verminous or Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	30
Clean Air Act:-						
(1) Observations (Factory chimneys)	...	...	...	...	...	403
(2) Plant inspected	...	...	...	...	...	52
(3) Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	1,059
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	235
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	364
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	61
Maggot Breeding Premises	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits to works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	413
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	218
Salvage Depot	...	...	...	...	...	122
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	238
Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	173
Re Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	35
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	...	...	...	...	...	724

Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Common yards and passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452

Summary of Sanitary Works Executed

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
House drains cleared of obstructions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
House drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
House drains encased in concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Areas drained and concreted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

Summary of Drains Tested

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Drains tested by Volatile Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drains tested by smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

Sanitary Accommodation

During 1958 29 waste water closets were converted to water closets leaving 178 still to be dealt with. Over half of these are in the Council's next clearance programme and only about 80 will be dealt with under the present procedure and these will be converted before the end of 1959.

Summary of Works carried out

W.C.s provided to existing houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Waste water closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. pedestals renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
W.C. seats provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C.s cleansed or lime-washed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

W.C. walls repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sanitary dustbins repaired or new bins substituted therefor ...	...	...	...	...	...	389
Water closets abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Soil pipes repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Number and Types of Closet Accommodation at December 31st, 1958

		<u>Water</u> <u>Closets</u>	<u>Waste</u> <u>Water</u> <u>Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Movable</u> <u>Privy</u> <u>Pails</u>
North Ward ...	...	2,296	122	1	6
South Ward ...	...	2,798	6	2	2
East Ward ...	...	2,443	0	2	0
West Ward ...	...	2,953	4	3	3
Central Ward ...	...	1,968	39	0	0
<hr/>					
Totals ...	...	12,458	171	8	11
<hr/>					

Farm premises and factories are included.

The 8 privies and 11 privy pails still in use are at farms and other isolated premises where no sewer is available.

31 houses are not connected to the town's sewerage system.

Offensive Trade Premises

Offensive Trades in the district include the following:

1 Tripe Boiler; 1 Bone Boiler; 1 Fat Melter; 2 Gut Scrapers.

Eleven inspections - all satisfactory.

Notices served during 1958

Public Health Act, 1936

Housing Act, 1957

Statutory Notices

Outstanding, 1957	...	...	...	26
Served during 1958	...	...	...	67
Complied with, 1958	...	...	...	68
Outstanding, 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	25

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	96
Served during 1958	...	...	...	538
Complied with, 1958	...	...	...	546
Outstanding, 31st December, 1958	...	...	...	88

RODENT DESTRUCTION

The work of rodent control is carried out by 1 fulltime and 2 part-time operatives with supervision and assistance as required from the Public Health Inspectors. 134 minor infestations were dealt with and 105 bodies of rats or mice were found. Inspections by the Public Health staff numbered 235.

Two maintenance treatments were carried out on the sewers using Warfarin and it has been found that the rat population is considerably reduced. The number of manholes showing "takes" on test baiting is now very much less than formerly.

Baiting and poisoning was carried out as a routine measure at the refuse tips, sewage works and cleansing depot.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Factories with power	...	...	...	179
Factories without power	...	...	...	13
			Total	<u>192</u>

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a)	With mechanical power ...	...	...	...	31
(b)	Without mechanical power	...	...	...	3
(c)	Outworkers ...	...	...	...	5

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

During 1957 the Public Health Committee decided on a programme designed, by a series of smoke control orders, to cover the district completely 1973. The first order covered 1,326 premises and included in this number were 1,274 dwelling houses, 3 industrial premises, 37 commercial premises and 12 other premises (schools, municipal buildings, churches, etc.). It is hoped that areas of similar size will follow every two years. In carrying out the first detailed survey it was obvious that many people were keenly interested in obtaining a cleaner atmosphere and a number of householders expressed a desire to proceed with the installation of smokeless fuel burning grates even before the order could be brought into operation. Many were disappointed to be told that no grant could be paid until the order had been approved by the Minister. There would appear to be a case for allowing payment of grant for the provision of suitably approved appliances even in areas which cannot be brought under smoke control for many years, provided of course that the houses are not to be included in any slum clearance or redevelopment schemes.

Industrial Smoke

Following the introduction of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, which came into operation on 1st June, 1958, visits to factories and interviews with engineers and boiler firers took place. The number of observations taken was increased and as a result many emissions of smoke which would not have constituted an offence under the Council's Smoke Byelaw were noted as contravening the new regulations. Up to 31st December 14 cautions were issued and in every case substantial improvement took place with the result that no prosecutions were taken. It is true to say that with the high cost of fuel, operators of boilerhouse plant simply cannot afford to waste fuel by allowing plant to be run inefficiently.

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution, Somerset House

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall</u> <u>inches</u>	<u>Insoluble</u> <u>Deposit</u> <u>Tons</u> <u>sq. mile</u>	<u>Soluble</u> <u>Deposit</u> <u>Tons</u> <u>sq. mile</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Solids</u> <u>Tons</u> <u>sq. mile</u>	<u>Sulphur</u> <u>Estimation</u> <u>Mg/day</u> <u>100cm²</u> <u>Lead Peroxide</u>
January	No result	- bottle broken by frost.			2.13
February	4.87	8.36	8.20	16.56	1.41
March	2.00	12.98	9.59	22.57	1.70
April	0.77	6.37	5.88	12.25	1.14
May	3.80	11.52	9.32	20.84	1.40
June	3.13	6.67	10.12	16.79	0.81
July	No result	- rubber tubing perished.			0.50
August	2.77	7.47	11.12	18.59	0.65
September	3.59	9.62	15.80	25.42	1.01
October	2.15	2.23	3.35	5.58	0.85
November	0.92	4.41	6.44	10.85	0.91
December	3.95	10.98	12.78	23.76	2.18
Totals	27.95	80.61	92.60	173.21	14.69

Rainfall 1957, 27.886

	Tons per square mile			Sulphur
Monthly Average Deposit (1958)	8.06	9.26	17.32	1.224
Monthly Average Deposit (1957)	6.38	8.56	14.94	1.35

SHOPS ACT

Four visits were made for the inspection of sanitary and washing accommodation.

LETHAL CHAMBER

75 dogs and 112 cats were disposed of by the R.S.P.C.A. at the Dockfield Depot. This is rather less than in the previous year but the service continues to be well used by the public in general.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

for the period April 1st, 1958 to March 31st, 1959.

Refuse Collection

In comparison with the previous year the amount of snow which fell during the winter was very small extending from the 6th to the 17th January, during which time all the vehicles carried on working with very little interruption. Such snow as did fall had completely disappeared by 19th January.

Due to changes in staff and inability to recruit suitable temporary labour during the holiday period and to replace men away ill, the interval between collections varied between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 days with longer periods after Bank Holidays.

Refuse Disposal

The disposal of refuse was again by controlled tipping at Hirst Wood and Wrose. We were fortunate that during the year no fires occurred. Hirst Wood Tip, which has now been in use since September, 1950, will towards the end of 1959 be completely filled in and further sites will be brought into use.

Salvage

The following tables give details of the materials sold by the department. Waste paper sales remained steady but there was a considerable slump in the demand for baled tins and light iron which made it uneconomical to bale the tins or transport light scrap from the tips to the depot. After the very recent appeals to local authorities to salvage tins and light iron from refuse this fall in demand was very disappointing and accounts for a drop of £240 in salvage income. At the same time the value of textiles dropped by 50%.

As all these reductions in income took place at a time when wages were rising and other costs increasing, the question of the

advisability of continuing to salvage many materials will have to be seriously considered.

Although it was hoped that things would improve no evidence was forthcoming at the end of the year that the prices for baled tins, etc., were likely to increase in the foreseeable future.

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper and cardboard ...	391	15	0	3237	4	5
Cast iron ...	5	3	0	23	3	6
Baled tins ...	16	4	2	41	4	7
Rags, rugs, carpets, sacking, etc.	6	12	1	71	12	0
Miscellaneous ...		9	2	4	0	0
Non-ferrous scrap ...	1	3	0	109	19	9
Light iron ...	6	17	1	14	19	10
Total	428	4	2	£3502	4	1

Monthly Income

	£	s.	d.
1958			
April ...	314	9	0
May ...	334	15	10
June ...	276	0	10
July ...	337	12	7
August ...	217	5	11
September ...	368	18	3
October ...	265	19	8
November ...	275	10	6
December ...	213	6	0
1959			
January ...	284	9	8
February ...	302	17	1
March ...	310	18	9
	£3502	4	1

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Private Builders

Since the war private builders have completed 206 houses and provided 49 housing units by conversions to flats. In addition the West Riding Police Authority have erected 15 houses.

Post-War Housing Units provided by Council

New Houses erected during the year ... 92

Houses provided up to 31st March, 1959:-

Permanent	...	1291
Conversion	...	12
Pre-fabs.	...	100

1403

Applicants re-housed from 1st January, 1958 to 31st December, 1958

<u>Description</u>	<u>Bung.</u>	<u>1 BR.</u>	<u>2 BR.</u>	<u>3 BR.</u>	<u>4 BR.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Overcrowding	-	-	3	19	3	25
Sufficient Accommodation	-	-	4	-	-	4
Special Cases	-	-	10	-	-	10
M.O.H. Cases	-	12	12	4	-	28
Clearance Areas	6	21	24	7	-	58
Individual Unfit Properties	-	-	2	2	1	5
Families without separate accommodation	2	-	39	12	-	53
Totals	8	33	94	44	4	183

15 tenants on Council Estates were transferred to abate bedroom deficiency. Tenants transferred to release unused bedrooms numbered 22.

The above information relating to re-housing has been supplied by the Treasurer.

Back-to-Back and Blind Back Houses at December 31st, 1958

North Ward	...	...	419
South Ward	...	...	576
East Ward	...	...	536
West Ward	...	...	133
Central Ward	...	...	305

1,969

(Number at 31st December, 1957 - 2,121)

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Housing Inspections, 1958

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	159
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	11
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	113
Visits re Habitation Certificates	...	...	...	...	165
Removals to Council houses...	...	...	...	...	27
Improvement Grants...	...	...	...	...	230
Certificates of disrepair - houses inspected	...	...	...	...	15

Housing Defects Remedied, 1958

Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Windows repaired and properly hung...	...	...	...	...	32
Window frames mastic pointed	...	...	...	...	16
Skylights repaired...	...	...	...	...	7
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	27
Plastered walls repaired	...	...	...	...	18
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	25
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	32
Fall pipes renewed...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls repointed	...	...	...	...	2
Cement rendering renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Ranges repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	...	14
Staircases and fencing repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Chimneys and flues repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Stone floors relaid or asphalted	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	29

Individual Unfit Houses

The following houses were closed during the year and the tenants rehoused:

24, 27, 28, 29 Gaisby Lane Bottom
38 Regent Street
81, 83 Leeds Road
3, 4 Livingstone Road
4 Murgatroyd Place
5 Crag Mills
57, 97 Valley Street.

Eleven families totalling 42 persons were rehoused.

Nos. 8 and 10 Hall Lane

These houses were the subject of demolition orders and the property was subsequently purchased by the council for demolition.

Overcrowding

Statutory overcrowding has practically ceased to exist but there are still a large number of families who have not been able to obtain separate accommodation and until this is overcome it cannot be said that the housing situation has really been solved. The Department maintained close co-operation with the Housing Office in connection with the applications where there is a possibility of overcrowding existing.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information dealing with water supply and consumption has been supplied by the Council's Surveyor and Water Engineer.

Supply

The Council are water undertakers. The undertaking was established by the Shipley Local Board, under the powers of the Shipley Waterworks and Police Act of 1854 and subsequent Acts and Orders.

The basic source of the Council's water supply consists of Sweet Well, and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 460,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is

piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the Reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Council possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the Reservoir, the capacity of which is 95½ million gallons, by three main dykes - Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke, and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the Reservoir bye-pass, is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of 27½ million gallons approximately and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Council. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These Reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the Service Reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the Gathering Grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbo-solvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfills the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the

reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources the Council purchase, by an agreement entered into in 1939 and terminating in 1959, a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 500,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department Staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption

All houses except three, where there were private supplies, were serviced direct from the mains, that is, 99.9% had a piped supply.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,248,000 gallons
Average daily total consumption per head	= 39.5 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,047,000 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 33.1 gallons
Average daily industrial consumption	= 201,000 gallons

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from

various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1958 and the results are tabulated below.

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Treated Water

Shipley Water Supply
(samples)

Bradford Supply
for Shipley
(samples)

<u>Presumptive</u> <u>B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml</u> <u>water</u>	<u>Graincliffe</u> <u>Clear Water</u> <u>Basin</u>	<u>Baildon Bank</u> <u>Reservoirs</u>		<u>Town Samples</u>		<u>Bradford Supply</u> <u>for Shipley</u> (<u>samples</u>)	
		<u>Upper</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>
(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	12	-	-	13	12	12	13
1-2 (Class II) Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
3-10 (Class III) Suspicious	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Untreated Water

Shipley Collection (samples)

<u>Presumptive</u> <u>B. coli count</u> <u>per 100 ml water</u>	<u>Before</u> <u>Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding</u> <u>Reservoir</u>
0-2	22	12
3-25	13	0
26-49	0	1
50 and over	4	0

Chemical Examinations

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply and samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for June, 1958, is set out below:-

<u>CHEMICAL ANALYSES</u>			<u>Shipley Water Supply</u>		<u>Bradford Supply for Shipley</u>	
(results in parts per million)			<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>	<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>
Total Solids	...	...	100	100	80	100
Chloride	...	...	13	16	12	10
Total Hardness	...	...	35	35	30	45
Lead, Copper, Zinc	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese	...	...	Nil	Nil	-	-
Aluminium	...	...	Nil	0.8	-	-
Silica	...	...	12.0	7.0	-	-
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2
Free Chlorine	...	...	0.38	Nil		
pH	.....		7.0	8.0	7.0	6.8

Plumbo-Solvency

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Samples were examined in 1958 for lead content, 4 from the Low Level Supply and 4 from the High Level Supply; 4 were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and 4 were taken after half-an-hour's standing. These tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Private Water Supplies

At the close of the year there were only three isolated houses, that is, less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, and two farms supplied with water from private sources.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register:-

Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	...	21
Dairies	...	...	...	...	3
Premises at which Milk is sold only in sealed bottles					84
				Total	108

Non-resident Distributors numbered 20.

Bacterial Examination of Milk

	<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Void</u>
T.T. Pasteurised	35	35	0	0
T.T. Certified	47	43	4	0
Pasteurised...	12	12	0	0
Sterilized ...	3	3	0	0
	97	93	4	0
Samples taken by W.R.C.C.				
Past.(produced in Shipley)	26	26	0	0
T.T.Past.(produced in Shipley)	4	4	0	0
	30	30	0	0

Biological Examination of Milk

17 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination and all proved negative for tubercle bacilli.

B. Abortus

During the year 61 samples of milk were submitted to the Ring test. 11 were positive and 50 negative.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The number of animals passing through the Abattoir during 1958 showed a decrease of 1,411 as compared with 1957. This reduction was mainly due to a substantial reduction (1,174) in the number of sheep and lambs. The quality of meat remained very high as is evidenced by the fact that only 70 cows were brought in during the year.

Animals killed during the year:-

		1958
Beasts	...	1,839
Calves	...	43
Sheep	...	4,715
Pigs	...	1,972
		<hr/>
Total	...	8,569
		<hr/>

The number of cows killed was 70, or 3.8% of the beasts, as compared with 2.5% in 1957.

Meat Inspection

Return of Animals Slaughtered and Meat Inspected during 1958

	PUBLIC		ABATTOIR		
	<u>Cattle</u> (<u>excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>)	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number inspected	1769	70	43	4715	1972
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	1	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	514	31	0	485	299
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	29.1%	44.3%	0	10.3%	10.4%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	107	0	0	0	122
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	6.5%	0	0	0	6.29%

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs condemned at the
Public Abattoir

BEASTS - TUBERCULOSIS

				<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	33	1,030
Livers	...	...	...	14	208
Lungs (pairs)	...	...	...	42	420
Mesenteries and Intestines	...	...	...	32	960
Forequarters	...	...	...	4	627
Neck and Shoulder	...	...	...	2	60
Neck and thick flank	...	...	...	1	40
Briskets	...	...	...	2	45
Skirt	...	...	...	1	2

3,392

PIGS - TUBERCULOSIS

				<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Heads	...	...	...	43	508
Lungs (pairs)	...	...	...	64	192
Mesenteries	...	...	...	47	235

935

CALVES - None

OTHER DISEASES

BEASTS

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Set of Offals (Cysticercus Bovis)	2	126
Hearts (Pericarditis)	1	5
Lungs (Abscesses)	1	10
Lungs (Pleurisy)	2	20
Livers (Distomatosis)	439	7,024
Livers (Angioma)	7	112
Livers (Cirrhosis)	44	704
Livers (Abscess)	46	736
Heads & Tongues (Actinomycosis)...	2	60

8,797

PIGS

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Head (Abscess)	1	13
Head (Cyst)	1	12
Livers (Cirrhosis)	172	543
Livers (Necrosis)	2	6
Lungs (Pneumonia)	14	43
Lungs (Pleurisy)	81	244
Lungs (Congestion)	61	184
Kidneys (Oedema)	12	6
Carcasses (Peritonitis & Pleurisy)	2	220
Carcass (Pneumonia)	1	80
Carcasses (Enteritis)	2	130
Carcass (Swine Erysipelas) ...	1	150

1,631

CALVES - nil

SHEEP

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Carcass (Fevered)	1	80
Lungs (Congestion)	7	14
Livers (Distoma & Parasites) ...	479	958
Livers (Congestion)	2	4

1,056

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir ...	7	1	0	19
Foods surrendered at Shops, etc. ...		19	0	10

8 0 1 1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling

Food and Drugs sampling is done by the West Riding County Council, Weights and Measures Department.

95 samples were taken, 76 of milk and 19 of other foods.

All samples were reported by the Public Analyst to be genuine.

Visits to Food Premises

Further detailed inspections of food shops were continued to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Inspections

Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	...	...	...	}	102
Butcher's Shops	...	...	...
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' Premises	...	...	...		295
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...		18
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	...	...	...		190
Bakehouses	...	...	...		21
Grocers' Shops	...	...	...		107
Public Abattoir	...	...	...		7
Markets	...	...	...		70
Licensed Premises	...	...	...		17
Cafes, Restaurants...	...	...	...		6
Ice Cream - Manufacturers' Premises	...	...	...		2
Ice Cream - Shops registered for sale only...	...	...	...		2
Industrial Canteens	...	...	...		21
Wholesale Premises...	...	...	...		16
School Canteens	...	...	...		14
Dairies	...	...	...		13
Food Vans (retail sale)	...	...	...		7

 908

The following improvements were carried out at food premises:-

Wash basins fixed	...	...	...	8
White glazed sinks provided	...	...	...	6
Refrigerators installed	...	...	...	4
Electric light to W.C.s	...	...	...	2
Protection of foodstuffs...	...	...	...	2
Repairs to walls, floors and ceilings	...	...	...	12
Clothes lockers provided...	...	...	...	2
Repairs to equipment	...	...	...	3
Gas water heaters	...	...	...	10
First aid boxes	...	...	...	5
Nail brushes, etc.	...	...	...	6
Redecoration of rooms	...	...	...	28
Miscellaneous improvements	...	...	...	2

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1955
Smoke Abatement, Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.
Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936.

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts)

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.
Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.
Carrying Offal through streets.
Street Cries.
Spitting in Certain Public Places.
Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways.
Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts.
Suppression of Litter.
Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.
Dogs Fouling Footways.
Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT
Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector,
Mr. W. E. Cooke.

FOOD - INSPECTION and SUPERVISION

Generally speaking, the arrangements for the handling and sale of food in Bingley are comparatively satisfactory. The total number of food premises is 488, and the following are the types of food trades carried on:-

Grocers	73	Fishmongers	6
Greengrocers	18	Public Houses	23
Confectioners	43	Tripe Dealers	1
Ice Cream Dealers	90	Meat Products	1
Cafes	14	Sweets	94
Butchers	31	Canteen	26
Bakers	16	Chemists	10
Fish Friers	20	Wines and Spirits	2

The number of premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale or manufacture of ice cream, sausages, potted pressed pickled or preserved food is 242.

116 inspections were made of such registered premises and 100 of other food premises. Careful instruction was given to food handlers during these inspections, and in addition a course of six lectures were given during the year to food traders, and these were well attended.

Condemned food is disposed of by means of burial, or for use as pig food.

The Food Hygiene Regulations are being enforced by means of systematic inspection of all food premises, and strict compliance with these comprehensive requirements is insisted on.

Milk Supply. Bingley is a "special" area where only designated milk may be sold, i.e. "Farm Bottled", "Pasteurised T.T.", "Pasteurised", "Sterilised T.T." and "Sterilised".

Very shortly from now all milk will be produced by Tuberculin Tested herds, and when this comes about the "Pasteurised T.T." and "Sterilised T.T." grades will disappear.

369 samples of milk were obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. Of these 86% of those submitted to the Methylene Blue test were satisfactory, while 76% of those submitted to the Ring and culture tests for detection of brucellosis were satisfactory. The aim of this latter test is to help in eliminating *Brucella Abortus* from raw milk and so protect the public against contracting undulant fever. Such work must, however, be tackled on a national basis to be really effective.

Meat Supply. There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the area and this was in regular use. It is of good construction and can be made to satisfy the still higher standard required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and the Slaughterhouse Regulations.

The following table gives details of the meat inspected:-

Table of Condemned Meat.

	Beasts	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves
Number killed	48	56	114	-
Number inspected	48	56	114	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	3	2	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16.6	5.3	1.7	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>				
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-
% of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.1	-	-	-

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

Public Cleansing. This section of the Public Health Inspector's work covers house refuse collection, refuse disposal, street cleansing, and gulley emptying.

The most notable development during the year was the purchase of a Fordson mule-dozer in August. Fitted with oversize blade, rear mounted bucket, and twin rear pneumatics, this machine soon solved the

problems associated with refuse tipping carried out by manual labour, and gave good level tips with proper compression, no fear of subsidence and damage to refuse vehicles, less fire risk, and saved the wages of one man or about £500 per year.

The estimated annual cost of the tractor (including provision for renewal) was £300.

The collection service continued to be improved during the year, although the growth of new houses made it difficult to carry on without increasing staff. A regular weekly emptying of dustbins was maintained, apart from the early months of the year when bad weather and incidence of sickness caused some delays in collection. The total number of bins emptied was 426,142 as against 421,712 for the previous year.

The position as regards sales of salvaged material was disappointing. The market for ferrous scrap slumped, but we were fortunate enough to sell the old metal baling press for £130. 0. 0. before the slump became acute. Restrictions on sales of salvaged paper and cardboard continued.

Refuse was disposed of at Dowley Gap. Work commenced on the construction of a large new lagoon for the reception of sludge from the sewage works.

The Annual Costing Returns of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the year ending March 31st, 1958, show that the average cost of refuse collection and disposal in 124 urban districts equalled £1,877. 0. 0. per 1,000 premises. The cost in Bingley was £1,740. 0. 0. per 1,000 premises. Considering that the Bingley area is much more scattered than the average urban district, together with a regular weekly collection, I think the figures are encouraging.

Street Cleansing was carried out by a Karrier Yorkshire Mechanical Sweeper purchased in 1955, which gave excellent service, together with four street orderlies. Weed killing on paved footpaths and channels was carried out by the use of a mobile pump and spray, using a preparation of sodium chlorate. The Annual Costing return for the year ending March 31st, 1958 shows the average net cost of street cleansing per 1,000 population was £208. 0. 0. The same cost in Bingley was £181. 0. 0.

Street Gulley emptying is carried out by a Karrier and Yorkshire Machine purchased in 1948 and now to be replaced. The number of gullies to be cleansed is 4,339, while the total number of cleansings was 13,978, giving an average annual frequency of 3.2. The total number of cesspools emptied during the year was 58.

Public Conveniences. The district is well provided with public conveniences apart from the villages of Eldwick and Gilstead. There is however a serious lack of conveniences on some of the recreation grounds and this is a problem that needs early attention. The total number of conveniences at present is -

Ladies W.C's.	20
Gents W.C's.	16
Urinals.	14

Only one set of conveniences is equipped with hand washing facilities and even here it merely consists of running water over lavatory basins. Soap, towels and toilet rolls cannot be provided because of the sheer wanton damage that goes on week by week.

Conveniences are cleansed each morning by a part-time attendant, but are often in a filthy condition by evening.

Public Mortuary. The mortuary is of modern construction, is well maintained, and was provided with additional equipment during the year. The total number of bodies received was 30.

Control of Rodents and Pests. The year ending March 31st, 1959 was the last during which grants were paid by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to Local Authorities in connection with rodent control. The Ministry's Rat Contract Service was wound up by April 1st, 1959, leaving Local Authorities free to establish contract services in relation to agricultural holdings if they so desired.

During the year ending March 31st, 1959 181 rat infestations were dealt with and 56 infestations of mice. The total number of treatments carried out was 265. Two sewer treatments were carried out. 594 inspections were made in connection with Rodent Control. The operative also dealt with a number of insect pests during the year.

Moveable Dwellings. There are four principal licensed camping sites as follows :-

Broadstones, Sheriff Lane	Licensed for 39 dwellings.
Lodepit, " "	" " 7 "
Cockcroft Fold, Harden	" " 13 "
Goit Stock " "	" " 18 "

There are five further small sites for one or two caravans each. In addition there are colonies of temporary hutments (not moveable) at Heights Lane, Sconce, Faweather, Weecher and Golcar. The majority of the huts and caravans are occupied temporarily, but a small number are

permanently occupied and these will, in due course, be surveyed in accordance with the Council's programme dealing with sub-standard houses.

The present legislation dealing with moveable dwellings and camping is quite out of date. There is dual control, because such dwellings are partly controlled by planning legislation, and partly by public health legislation. Such legislation was effected before the present trend of residential caravans became firmly established. There are now many people who prefer to live in a caravan all the year round. It seems to me that so long as their caravans are equipped with all necessary amenities and that they are sited so as to satisfy a sanitary code, and town planning requirements, they should be allowed to do so, with the exception, perhaps, of families with children. Then there is the class of people whose work takes them from district to district, and quite naturally prefer some form of home of their own, even if a moveable one. Lastly, but by no means least, are the gipsy and nomad types. No legislation will ever suppress these born wanderers. It seems to me far better for someone - either a private person or the local authority - to cater for such itinerants rather than spend valuable time moving them into adjoining districts.

Sanitary Accommodation. The following table gives details of the sanitary accommodation at the end of 1958.

	Water Closets	Pail Closets	Dustbins
Bingley	4076	20	4225
Cottingley	1036	2	1003
Harden	452	21	620
Crossflatts and Micklethwaite	999	17	788
Cullingworth	509	38	631
Eldwick and Gilstead	602	41	951
Wilsden	926	41	812
	<u>8600</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>9030</u>

Considering the scattered nature of the Bingley district the percentage of houses without water closets is very small (about 2 per cent.) Such houses are, of course, beyond the reach of sewers or public water supplies, and the owners cannot therefore be compelled to convert. Grants of £10 are available where owners voluntarily convert, or the work could be done as part of a larger scheme and attract improvement grant.

Clean Air. Public appreciation of the evils of stmospheric pollution continued to grow during the year and more and more time is being devoted to dealing with this problem. 473 observations of industrial chimneys were made during the year (as against 357 in 1957 and 162 in 1956). 28 excessive emissions were detected and each of these was reported to the

Public Health Committee together with the observations of the firm concerned.

A course of training for boiler operatives was arranged and several lectures were given to local organisations. The Council gave its support to the West Riding Clean Air Exhibition although the local effort did not take place until January 1959. One notification of the installation of a new underfeed stoker furnace was received.

Temporary exemption was granted in respect of an annealing furnace for a period of six months only and this was not renewed.

However the most notable step made was in regard to the setting up of smoke control areas and plans were drawn up in December 1958 for areas at Cottingley and Warren Lane covering 1,114 premises.

Measurement of atmospheric pollution in Bingley is carried out at two stations (St. Ives and Town Hall) and the following are the details of the measured pollution month by month. The rainfall is given in millimetres, the insoluble and soluble deposits in rates of deposition in tons per square mile. The sulphur dioxide etc., in air, is measured by the mean rate of sulphation of a standard 'lead peroxide candle' exposed in approved louvred box. The amounts are expressed as 'milligrams' of sulphur trioxide fixed per day per 100 square centimetres of Batch "A" standard lead peroxide.

St. Ives Research Station.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall m.m.</u>	<u>Insoluble Deposit Tons per sq. mile.</u>	<u>Soluble Deposit Tons per sq. mile.</u>	<u>Total Deposit Tons per sq. mile.</u>	<u>Sulphur Dioxide etc. Milligrams per 100 sq. cm.</u>
January	80	3.4	5.7	9.1	2.3
February	112	3.2	6.8	10.0	1.4
March	41	3.4	4.0	7.4	1.4
April	19	3.5	2.9	6.4	0.8
May	112	3.0	6.3	9.3	6.3
June	120	5.6	5.5	11.1	0.9
July	83	1.9	6.8	8.7	0.7
August	121	3.7	8.7	12.4	0.6
September	85	5.0	6.9	11.9	0.9
October	82	2.1	6.3	8.4	1.0
November	23	1.0	3.0	4.0	1.1.
December	109	3.2	8.9	12.1	2.5
	<u>987</u>	<u>39.0</u>	<u>71.8</u>	<u>110.8</u>	<u>19.9</u>

Town Hall.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall</u> <u>m.m.</u>	<u>Insoluble</u> <u>Deposit</u> <u>Tons per</u> <u>sq.mile.</u>	<u>Soluble</u> <u>Deposit</u> <u>Tons per</u> <u>sq.mile.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Deposit</u> <u>Tons per</u> <u>sq.mile.</u>	<u>Sulphur</u> <u>Dioxide etc.</u> <u>Milligrams per</u> <u>100 sq. cm.</u>
January	130	5.7	8.6	14.3	2.2
February	136	4.2	4.1	8.3	0.8
March	44	5.1	4.1	9.2	0.9
April	19	6.4	4.1	10.5	0.6
May	100	7.4	6.1	13.5	6.1
June	-	Instrument interfered with			
July	89	5.0	5.9	10.9	0.7
August	119	4.9	9.1	14.0	0.45
September	60	28.6	5.5	34.1	0.5
October	76	4.7	4.7	9.4	1.1
November	21	6.0	3.9	9.9	0.9
December	113	3.0	7.5	10.5	1.4
	<u>907</u>	<u>81.0</u>	<u>63.6</u>	<u>144.6</u>	<u>16.35</u>

Over the whole of the Bingley area the total deposit of soluble and insoluble materials exceeds 2,000 tons per year. I am sure that even now the public does not fully realise the cost of this pollution in terms of greatly increased labour and expense in relation to washing and cleaning, damage to paintwork and structures and, more serious still, the effect on human health. The ideal of a pure smokeless air will only be achieved when all vestiges of apathy and indifference have disappeared.

Water Supply. The Council supplies water in the township of Bingley, and the villages of Cottingley, Cullingworth and Wilsden. The Bradford Corporation supplies water in Eldwick, Gilstead, Crossflatts and Harden. The three small communities at Flappit, Ryecroft and Low Springs rely on private supplies.

Generally speaking, the public supplies are essentially soft and samples were taken to check plumbo-solvent tendencies. All of these were satisfactory. 74 samples of public supplies were examined and 2 of these were unsatisfactory. 21 samples of private supplies were taken and of these 11 were unsatisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage. The Sewage Works, reconstructed in 1953, are situate at Dowley Gap. There are small works at Harecrofts, Flappit and Hallas Bridge. A number of properties, chiefly at Low Springs and High Eldwick, are out of reach of sewers as are the majority of the farms.

Cesspools and septic tanks are emptied when necessary by the Council's Gulley Emptier. A rather serious flood occurred in Harden early in the year when a culvert overflowed.

Rivers and Streams. Apart from some minor cases of pollution which were dealt with in conjunction with the River Ouse Catchment Board, the chief source of trouble was the Wilsden Beck which continued to show pollution at intervals. Various forms of contamination were dealt with.

Industrial Hygiene. There are 184 factories on the register. The number of defects discovered was 12 and these chiefly related to toilet facilities. There were 22 outworkers in the August list.

The following is a list of the trades carried on at local factories.

- Aircraft components.
- Artificial Silk Manufacture.
- Baking.
- Blacksmith.
- Bleach Bottling.
- Boot and Shoe Repairing.
- Burling and Mending.
- Concrete Block Manufacture.
- Cotton and Wadding Manufacture.
- Cotton Winding.
- Cotton Worsted Warp Dressing.
- Cotton Yard Dyeing.
- Dry Cleaning of Clothes.
- Egg Grading and Packing.
- Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
- Engine Makers.
- Fat Boiling and Refining.
- Fertilizer Manufacture.
- Football and Leather Belt Lace Making.
- Gut Scraping.
- Ironfounding.
- Jacquard Card Cutting.
- Joinery.
- Lapping and Making up.
- Leather Tanning and Currying.
- Machine Tool Makers.
- Monumental Masonry.
- Motor Repairing.
- Motor Vehicle Body Manufacture.
- Paint Grinding.

Paper and Cardboard Manufacture.
 Paper Pressing.
 Reed and Heald Making.
 Plaster Fillers and Silk Flock Manufacture.
 Printing and Bookbinding.
 Rag Flock Manufacture.
 Saw Milling.
 Scrap Metal Dealing.
 Sheet Metal Working.
 Soap Making.
 Spring Making.
 Tailoring.
 Textile Leather Making.
 Waste Pulling.
 Wire Turning.
 Wood Bobbin Making.
 Woodworking.
 Woodworking Machinery.
 Woollen Rug Weaving.
 Woolcombing.
 Woolsorting.
 Woollen Spinning.
 Wool Twisting and Reeling.
 Worsted Spinning.
 Worsted Weaving.
 Worsted Winding and Reeling.
 Woolwaste Cleaning.

HOUSING.

During the year a start was made on the detailed survey of the proposed Bingley (West) Clearance Area and 58 houses were inspected. Owing to reasons outside the scope of the Health Committee, it was not possible to make any definite clearance proposals in respect of this large area during the year. Preliminary steps were taken in regard to a Clearance Order in respect of 8 houses at The Square, Wilsden Hill.

The programme for dealing with individual unfit houses is well ahead, and considerable assistance was received from the Housing Committee in regard to rehousing of displaced tenants. The following cases were dealt with.

28 North Street, Bingley	Closing Order made.
5 Garden View, Wilsden	do.
14 Spring Row, Harden	Demolition Order made.
15 Spring Row, Harden	do.

16 Spring Row, Harden	Demolition Order made.
17 Spring Row, Harden	Closing Order made.
122 Hill Street, Bingley	do.
4 Russell Street, Bingley	do.
10 Anderson Street, Wilsden	Undertaking to convert into through house and render fit accepted.
17 Tweedy Street, Wilsden	

The demolition of four old cottages at Rycroft which had been outstanding for a considerable period was completed.

The Housing Committee made 36 improvement grants during the year and it is regrettable that more owners do not avail themselves of the facilities whereby their houses could be completely modernised. Personally, I think that the time has now arrived when Local Authorities should have power to require the provision of baths, lavatory basins, inside W.C's., continuous supply of hot water and electricity in all houses that are likely to have a reasonable life, and that owners should receive suitable financial recompense for carrying out such work.

During the last decade there have been striking advances in the general standard of living. Housing conditions have not kept pace with these advances, and there is still a vast number of houses without bathrooms, and where the occupants have to share a toilet at the end of the street. While such conditions might have been reasonable in the eighteen fifties, people should not be expected to tolerate them to-day. For a comparatively small capital outlay the life of the residents in these areas could be materially improved.

Official overcrowding is now virtually non-existent in Bingley. The official standard, made in 1936, is very low and includes rooms other than bedrooms. For instance a house comprising livingroom and bedroom may be occupied by three adults and a house comprising livingroom and two bedrooms may be occupied by 5 people. A new standard, based on bedroom accommodation is now overdue.

During the year comparatively few tenants availed themselves of the facilities accorded by the Rent Act, 1957, for ensuring that their houses are maintained in good repair. Only 7 Certificates of Disrepair were issued during the year.

APPENDICES

The following statistical summary of work done during the year is prepared in accordance with the regulations concerning Public Health Inspectors.

FOOD INSPECTIONS

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
<u>Milk</u>		
Inspections of dealers premises	73	-
Samples for Methylene Blue Test, (50 satisfactory, 8 unsatisfactory)	58	-
Samples for Brucella Abortus (223 negative, 73 positive)	296	-
Samples for Phosphatase Test (all satisfactory)	15	-
Ice Cream Dealers Premises	26	38
<u>Meat Inspection</u>		
Visits to Slaughterhouse	45	-
Carcases inspected	218	-
Visits to inspect food	25	-
Inspections of food premises	112	104

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

<u>Shops</u>		
Inspection under Shops Act	112	104
Pet Shops Act	6	-
<u>Atmospheric Pollution</u>		
Industrial chimneys observed	473	-
Boiler plants inspected	23	-
<u>Factories</u>		
Factories inspected	70	-
Outworkers visited	22	-
<u>Water Supply</u>		
Samples taken - Bacteriological (13 unsatisfactory)	95	-
Samples for Plumbo Solvency	36	-

<u>Drainage.</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
Drains tested	363	22
Drains found to be defective	140	-
Choked sewers referred to Surveyor ..	32	-
Visits to work in progress.. ..	238	-
Number of abatement notices served under Section 93, Public Health Act 1936 ..		
(other than for housing defects) ..	5	-

Nuisances.

Number of nuisances abated	103	-
Sanitary inspections made ..	2287	-
Nuisance inspections made	870	-

Miscellaneous.

Premises inspected for verminous conditions	239	47
Premises disinfested	99	80
Infectious cases visited	1	-
Premises disinfected.. ..	5	-
Schools inspected	1	13
Ashes receptacles inspected	389	49
Offensive trade premises inspected ..	6	-
Canal boats inspected	8	-
Piggeries inspected	39	1
Public conveniences	210	11
Refuse tips and Salvage Depots	337	3
Inspections for rodent infestations ..	39	6
Visits and tests re pollution of streams	41	30
Number of inspections made for nuisances (not housing defects)	247	52
Moveable dwellings inspected	94	4
Mortuary visits	12	-
Noise nuisance inspections.. ..	28	-

Housing.

Number of dwellings inspected under Public Health & Housing Acts for housing defects	968
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SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Tents, Vans and Sheds

Moveable dwellings removed from district from temporary site ..	7
---	---

Public Conveniences.

Repairs to conveniences.	9
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Vermin

Infestation of rats and mice treated	1
Other infestations treated	97
Filthy articles removed from premises	1
Dwellinghouses rat proofed	2

Refuse Accommodation

Dustbins renewed after notice	95
Dustbins sold	178
Closet pails sold	6
Hire bins issued	75
Closet pail renewed after notice	1

Housing

Overcrowding cases remedied	3
House roofs repaired	21
Nuisance from dampness abated	17
Repairs to stairs, handrails and balustrades	1
House doors repaired	4
Window frames repaired	15
Fixtures renewed and repaired	5
Repairs to Water Closets	12
Glazed earthenware sink provided in lieu of insanitary stone sink	2
Defective floors repaired or renewed	6
Internal plaster repaired	20
Mastic and putty pointing renewed	2
Defective flues repaired	1
Dangerous walls made safe	1
Glazed earthenware sinks provided	1
Dangerous outbuildings made safe	1
Defective paving repaired	4
Other repairs	2
Defective wall pointing renewed	3
Nuisance from smoke abated	1
Chimney stack repaired	1
Additional W.C. provided	1
Electrical wiring made safe	1
Chimney stack demolished	1

Informal notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts for housing defects	240
Statutory notices served under Public Health Act	26
Statutory notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1957	1
Visits made in respect of the above mentioned items	1253
Dwellings rendered fit in consequence of	
1. Informal Action	113
2. Statutory Notice	<u>By Owner</u> <u>By Local Authority</u>
(a) Under Public Health Act	12 -
(b) Under Housing Act, Section 9	- 1
Individual unfit houses represented under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957	23
Notices served under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957	12
Closing Orders made under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957	4
Closing Orders made under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	1
<u>Rent Act 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair</u>	
Applications for certificates	18
Decisions to issue certificates	17
(a) In respect of some but not all defects	9
(b) In respect of all defects	8
Undertakings given by landlords under para. 5, 1st schedule	10
Certificates issued	7
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	2
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	2
<u>Drainage and Sewerage</u>	
Choked sewers released	46
Defective sewers repaired	4
Choked drains released	86
Defective drain relaid	34
Proper means of drainage provided to buildings	4
Septic tanks repaired	2
Eaves gutters and fallpipes renewed and repaired	46
Sink waste pipes repaired	3
Waste water closets converted	4
Street gulleys repaired	6
Waste water closets abolished	6
Waste water closets repaired	3
Interceptor trap abolished	1
Manhole frame to cover renewed	4
Cesspools abolished	1
Culvert cleansed	1
Dam walls repaired	1

Water Supply

Service pipes repaired	19
Hot water supplies examined and repaired	1
Defective valve repaired	1

Factories

Repairs to conveniences	23
Ventilation to W.C. provided	4
Intervening ventilated space provided	3
Artificial lighting provided	1
Additional W.C. provided	1
Conveniences cleansed	2

Licensed Premises

Conveniences repaired	2
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Food Preparation Premises

Premises redecorated	8
Hot water supply provided	13
Wash hand basin provided	6
Floors repaired	5
Plaster repaired	3
Glazed earthenware sink provided	7
Insanitary factory canteen abolished	1
New factory canteen provided	1
Waste receptacle provided	3
Artificial lighting provided	2
Towels, soap, nail brush provided	4
First aid materials provided	6
Ventilation provided	2
Equipment cleansed or renewed	4
Food protected against contamination	6
Locker accommodation provided	2
Food business discontinued	2

Nuisances

Dirty premises cleansed	6
Accumulation of refuse removed	12
Pollution of water courses abated	1
Dangerous coalgrate renewed	3
Chimney flue extended	1
Dangerous flag made safe	1

BYE-LAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

IN FORCE IN BINGLEY

MADE BY BINGLEY U.D.C.

Slaughterhouses.
Common Lodging Houses.
Markets.
New Streets and Buildings.
Tents, Vans and Sheds.
Smoke Abatement.
Recreation Grounds.
Means of Escape in case of Fire in Factories.
Offensive Trades.
Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Foods. Sale of
Food in the Open Air.
Employment of Children.

MADE BY WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Suppression of Litter.
Control of Wireless Loud Speakers.
Dogs Fouling Footways.
Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.
Employment of Children & Young Persons.

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Prepared by the Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Horsfall.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	130
Nuisances abated	60
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances	26
Statutory notices served	-
Dairies inspected	3
Bakehouses inspected	30
Fried fish shops inspected	12
Smoke observations made	16
Drains tested	22
Drains approved	22
Infected premises disinfected	-
Verminous houses disinfested	-

2. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Drains reconstructed	4
Defective drains repaired	18
Blocked drains liberated	26
Drains provided with vent shafts	11
Drains connected to sewer	-
New gullies provided	16
Additional w.c's. provided for existing premises	8
Conversion of privies to water closets	-
Ashpits abolished	-
Additional dustbins provided to existing premises	87

3. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Water closets	4316
Waste water closets	3
Privy middens	6
Pail closets	29
Portable dustbins	4377

4. HOUSING STATISTICS.

A. (i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts, 1936)	78
(ii) Number of Inspections made	190
B. Remedy of defects without service of formal notice:- Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	12

C. Action under Statutory powers during the year (Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 & 1957)		
(i)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(ii)	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
	(a) by owners	Nil
	(b) by Local Authority	Nil
D.	(i) Number of houses subject to Closing Orders	13
	(ii) Number of houses closed by owners	13
	(iii) Number of houses demolished by owners	48
	(iv) Number of families rehoused	51
	(v) Number of persons involved in (iv) above	135

5. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The districts of Low Hill and Moorside still remain unsewered, the pail closets serving these premises are emptied weekly.

6. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

- (a) Refuse Collection :- During the year it was necessary to purchase a new Karrier Bantam rear loading 12 cu. yds. refuse collecting vehicle. This is now used in addition to the 18 cu. yds. S & D freighter previously in use. The two old S & D side loaders were disposed of during the year. The use of these two larger capacity vehicles has helped to cope with the additional work consequent upon the rapid development of the district and it has been possible to maintain a regular weekly collection without additional staff.
- (b) Refuse Disposal:- This is by means of 100% controlled tipping at the Esholt Lane tip. During the year two small fires occurred on the tip. These were quickly brought under control without them causing any appreciable damage or nuisance.

Summary of Refuse Collected:-

Total number of loads collected	1331
Estimated weight	3124 tons.

Costs of the Refuse Collection and Disposal Services:- (for year ending 31st March 1959)

Collection costs	£5347
Disposal costs	£ 610
Salvage costs	£1227

SALVAGE.

This year total income from salvage was £1,339. 0. 0., which shows an increase of £65 over 1957. This is a very satisfactory state considering the instability of the market for this commodity.

Details of salvage sold during 1958 :-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Value.</u>		
Waste paper	145	11	2	£1186	0	0
Rags	2	19	0	32	0	0
Scrap metal	13	1	2	121	0	0
				£1339	0	0

WASTE PAPER.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>			
1955	132	9	1	£1077	12	8
1956	133	10	1	£1037	10	8
1957	151	14	1	£1274	13	0

FOOD INSPECTION.

There are no slaughterhouses within the district. Meat is brought into the district from the Public Abattoirs at Shipley and Bradford.

The quality of the meat and other foods sold in the area remains good. Regular visits have been made to food premises in the area and it has been observed that the general standard of hygiene in food shops is good. Only in isolated instances has it been necessary to draw the proprietors attention to any contravention of the Clean Food Regulations. In these instances the remedial work was carried out immediately.

ICE CREAM.

The Ice Cream sold in the district is mainly of the pre-packed proprietary brand and it is becoming noticeable that a marked preference is appearing for the genuine dairy ice cream.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses in the district remains at 5, none of which are underground.

The high standard of cleanliness obtained during previous years has been maintained.

MILK SUPPLIES.

There are twenty two registered retailers and two producer retailers

in the district. All milk sold within the area is now bottled and designated.

Samples have been regularly obtained and submitted to the Public Health Research Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

In all five samples were submitted with the following results :-

<u>Heat Treated Milk.</u>		<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Pasteurised		1	-
Sterilised		-	-
T.T. (Pasteurised)		1	-
<u>Raw Milk.</u>			
Tuberculin Tested		2	1

FACTORIES ACT 1937.

Regular inspections of the factories in the district have been made and in the main, conditions have been found to be satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Sixteen smoke observations were made during the year and with the exception of one factory it was unnecessary to draw the owners attention to any excessive emission of black smoke.

During the year a certificate of exemption under section 2 of the Clean Air Act 1956 was issued to a factory within the district. During the later part of the year a start was made on the clearing of the site prior to the construction of a new modern boiler house which when completed should eradicate any nuisance from this source.

CAMPING SITE.

There are two licensed camping sites within the district. A regular supervision has been maintained over them during the year. In the main they are well conducted sites.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

Regular inspection of the refuse tips and commercial premises have been carried out during the year. During the course of these inspections 11 infestations were found, of these 3 were major infestations, and the remainder of a minor nature. In addition to the above 19 complaints were received from members of

the public. These were promptly investigated and the necessary treatment carried out.

Number of complaints received	26
Number of premises inspected and treated	29
Number of visits made	133
Number of premises cleared of infestations	25
Number of treatments by traps	-
Amount of bait laid (approximately)	114
Amount of poison laid (approximately)	6
Number of bodies recovered	15
Estimated kill	447

WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of a few isolated cases water is distributed by this authority throughout its district. Eighteen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, of these eight were found to be unsatisfactory. All of these unsatisfactory samples were from private supplies. The necessary steps were taken to remedy the faults.

The Council's own supply has been found to be pure at all times.

COMPLAINTS.

The complaints received by the department vary considerably, but in the main are in regard to housing conditions. All complaints receive attention and whenever the complaint is found to be justified the necessary remedial action is taken.

BYE-LAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

IN FORCE IN BAILDON.

The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.

Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and the keeping of animals).

Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matters.

Slaughterhouses.

Use of Sanitary Conveniencies.

Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Bye-Law).

Handling, wrapping and delivery of food.

Sale of food in the open air.

Buildings.

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Prepared by the Public Health Inspector (Mr. W. H. Blackburn)
who is also the Council's Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment area, the greater part of which is situated within the Denholme Urban District. Out of a total of 1038 dwelling-houses no less than 982 have a piped supply. The remainder, being in the outlying parts of the district, rely on springs and wells, which in the main are fairly satisfactory. One farm with a polluted well supply and referred to in the next paragraph, and a farm with an intermittent supply, have been connected to the mains.

Complaints of insufficiency of supply to a Council Estate of 93 houses have been received during the year. A new 6" branch main of 900 yards has been constructed by Bradford Corporation which has made considerable improvement, and another branch of 600 yards of 6" pipe is nearing completion.

As a result of private street works the undertakers have considered it expedient to scrape some of the mains, provide additional valves, and execute certain other works in the streets involved.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The whole of the built-up area is drained to sewers which gravitate to two sewage disposal works. One at Doe Park deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 41,250 gallons per day and the other at Whalley Lane, dealing with an estimated D.W.F. of 7,875 gallons per day. Both works incorporate screens, detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. Sludge treatment is by air drying.

The drainage of some 37 houses at Field Head discharges to an inadequate septic tank owned by the Council, and approval has been given for the erection of a further 10 houses. A scheme has been prepared for the installation of ejector plant and construction to a rising main to discharge the sewage into an existing sewer for treatment at Whalley Lane Sewage Disposal Works. Included in the scheme are items of improvement and extensive repairs to the Whalley Lane Works. It was intended that

works would have been well in hand during 1958 but an application for permission to extend the Field Head Estate by a further 100 houses has been received, and as an appeal under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts will be heard in May 1959, the Council have deferred consideration of this matter until the decision is made.

The southern area comprising Denholme Clough, approximately 80 properties, and Well Heads 30 properties, are sewered for waste water only, and septic tanks are encouraged where practicable.

One septic tank to serve 1 cottage and one to serve 4 cottages has been approved during the year. 50 properties now have drain connections to septic tanks.

Owing to quantities of grease being discharged to the sewer causing difficulties at the Whalley Lane Works, a grease trap has been constructed at a School Meals Centre.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

One small stream, Denholme Beck, in the main an overflow from the reservoir, remains comparatively free from pollution. A degree of pollution is evident in Milking Hole Beck caused by the effluent from the Septic Tank at Field Head.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Total number of closets	1157
Total number of water closets	923
Number of waste water closets	13
Percentage of houses provided with water closets	88.9
Number of chemical closets	9
Number of earth or pail closets	93
Number of earth closets etc. converted to W.Cs.	-
Number of closets other than earth closets converted to W.Cs.	1
Number of septic tanks provided	-

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging of the district is carried out by the Council's workmen with a seven cubic yard Karrier Bantam which was purchased in November, 1957. Every effort is made to maintain a weekly collection from bins and pails, and ashpits and privies - in the main at outlying properties - are cleansed every 14-21 days. The refuse is disposed of by

tipping at a tip adjacent to the old stone saw mills in Whalley Lane.

Number of loads	497
Total weight (estimated)	755 tons
Weight per 1,000 population	285 tons per annum

The collection of salvage was concentrated on waste paper which represents the most valuable commodity for a small district. In all 47½ tons, value £309, were collected and sold. 8½ tons of other salvage was sold, value £58. 8. 6.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabular statement of inspections made:-

Inspections for nuisances in 1958	.. .. .	297
Nuisances found	.. .. .	27
Nuisances in hand at end of year 1957	.. .. .	3
Total needing abatement	.. .. .	30
Nuisances abated in 1958	.. .. .	26
Nuisances outstanding at end of 1958	.. .. .	4
Informal notices served	.. .. .	27
Informal notices complied with	.. .. .	26
Statutory notices served	.. .. .	-
Statutory notices complied with	.. .. .	-
Inspections of:-		
Middens	.. .. .	5
Refuse receptacles	.. .. .	27
Offensive trades	.. .. .	16
Knackers Yard	.. .. .	16
Piggeries	.. .. .	5
Slaughterhouses	.. .. .	393
Verminous and dirty premises	.. .. .	4
Drainage works	.. .. .	140
Places of entertainment	.. .. .	2

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED.

New drains laid and tested (Smoke Test)	.. .. .	19
Public sewers cleansed and flushed	.. .. .	4
New length of sewer constructed	.. .. .	-
Drains cleansed	.. .. .	21
Drains tested by means of colour	.. .. .	10
Inspection chambers provided	.. .. .	13
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	.. .. .	7

Fallpipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	6
Sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	9
Accumulation of offensive matter removed					..	3
Closet Pails renewed	..	..	..	..	..	3
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	24
Ashpits abolished	..	..	..	..	..	1

KNACKER'S YARD.

There is one Knacker's Yard in the district and 16 inspections have been made. As mentioned in my previous report, major improvements and re-organisation have been requested to satisfy the relevant byelaws, and in anticipation of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations which came into force on 1st January, 1959.

Members of the Council again visited the premises and also representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and it is intended that a Joint Meeting of the owners, Ministry representatives, the Medical Officer of Health and myself, will be convened to discuss conditions and their effect on subsequent licences.

OFFENSIVE TRADES ETC.

There is one Offensive Trade carried on in the district, namely that of bone boiler, the premises being in the same curtilage as the knacker's yard, and improvements to the buildings and boiler plant have been executed. Two buildings are now used for maggot breeding, and other buildings house a pet food cannery and dispatch bay. 16 inspections have been made.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

There are no such premises in the district.

RODENT CONTROL.

Rodent control is carried out by a part-time operative under my control. Details of inspections are as follows:-

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	12
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	..	199
Number of premises found to be infected with rats						15
Number of premises found to be infected with mice						1

Number of treatments carried out:-

Business premises	6
Council properties	3
Council sewers	3
Council tips	3
Private houses	31
Agricultural premises	8

Sewer treatment is carried out as a matter of routine and only minor infestation is apparent.

Following a recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Yorkshire (West Riding) Workable Area Committee on which the Council are represented, it was agreed to hold a Publicity Campaign. We were fortunate in securing the co-operation of a local trader centrally situated who gave permission for the Ministry Unit to be placed in his shop window, and posters etc. were displayed throughout the district.

DISINFESTATION.

2 houses infested with fleas were treated.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There are 12 factories with power, 6 factories without power, and 2 other premises.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Factories with power	12	31
Factories without power	6	395
Other premises	2	17

It will be observed that the total number of visits to non-mechanical factories has increased considerably, which is by reason of the inclusion of slaughterhouses now designated as factories.

Sanitary accommodation was found to be insufficient at one factory and this defect was remedied on request.

A certificate as to means of escape in case of fire was issued in respect of one factory, and following alterations at 2 further factories the necessary amendments to certificates were made. The co-operation and recommendations of the Fire Prevention Officer in these instances were much appreciated.

CLEAN AIR.

The Council are of the opinion that the problems associated with atmospheric pollution to be less acute than in the neighbouring areas, as there are only three industrial chimneys in the area which allow of an adequate measure of control. However, the district being situated in the "black area", the Council have resolved to approve the amendment to the building byelaws. Consideration is now being given to the requirements of Circular No. 5/59, and proposals will be formulated in the light of this Circular as to the control of smoke from domestic chimneys.

In conjunction with the Bradford Corporation and neighbouring districts, the Council participated in an exhibition sponsored by the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council, mobile Units visiting Denholme in January 1959. Invitations were extended to various local organisations to attend the central exhibition at Bradford and attendances in Denholme were encouraging.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses in the district is 1038, of which 159 are Council houses.

Number of Council houses completed and occupied in 1958 ..	0
Number of Private houses completed and occupied in 1958 ..	1
Number of Houses under construction	4

One house was purchased and improved by the Council.

Five houses were the subject of Demolition Orders dated 4th June, 1957, and were acquired by the Council by agreement, being on a site adjoining a Clearance Area comprising four houses compulsorily acquired in 1934 and demolished in 1935. The 5 houses were demolished in July 1958.

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts. 39

Reinspections 23

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by Local Authority	14	0

2. After Formal Notice under:-

(a) Public Health Acts	0	0
(b) Section 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957	0	0
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	0	0

HOUSING ACT, 1949.

Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants	33
Number of Improvement Grants approved	3
Total Grants made	£200
Number of Improvement Grant applications refused	1

On May 16th, 1958, the Council were fortunate in meeting Mr. Max Tetlow of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, who had an opportunity to see a number of back-to-back houses in Denholme and discuss improvement grants as they affect this type of property.

OVERCROWDING.

Although no accurate figure has been produced regarding overcrowded houses, no known cases exist. The accommodation of all applicants within the district for Council Houses is inspected, and during the year no cases have been found from a list of 62 applicants for eight houses which have been let.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

PLANS - BUILDING BYELAWS.

54 plans were approved under the Council's building byelaws.

COUNCIL HOUSES.

253 visits have been made for the purposes of investigations and the remedying of housing defects.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK DISTRIBUTION.

Denholme is included in the schedule of areas to which the Milk (Special Designations)(Specified Areas)(No.2) Order, 1954, applies. The following licences were issued:-

Tuberculin Tested:

Dealers	3
Supplementary	3

Pasteurised:

Dealers	6
Supplementary .. .	4

Sterilised:

Dealers	6
Supplementary .. .	3

21 Milk samples from one farm were taken for subjection to the Ring and Culture Test. The Medical Officer of Health issued a Notice for the heat treatment of milk infected with B. Abortus from one cow which was subsequently slaughtered.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Ice Cream

There are two premises registered manufacturers producing complete cold mix ice cream, and six registered purveyors, and five inspections have been made.

Manufacture of Meat Products etc.

Three premises are registered for the manufacture of sausage and/or pressed, pickled, potted or preserved meat products.

Food Premises.

The number and type of shops at which food is sold is as follows:-

Provisions	12
Bakers and Confectioners ..	5
Butchers	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Greengrocers	3
Sweets	3
Cafes	3
Licensed Premises	11
Canteens etc.	6

21 inspections of these have been made. Generally conditions are satisfactory, but as mentioned in my predecessor's report, the size and construction (combined dwelling and shop) and inadequate storage accommodation of a number of the premises, makes the relevant regulations difficult of

application. In addition, by reason of the ever increasing demand for different brands of similar commodities which the shop-keeper is obliged to stock, a degree of congestion is hardly avoidable.

MEAT INSPECTION ETC.

There are four licensed slaughterhouses. Minor improvements to 2 have been carried out and major alteration, consisting of the provision of hanging room, sink and installation of hot water supply to another, and electric lighting has been completed. Lairage of another was demolished and the slaughterhouse converted to a Garage.

As with the knacker's yard, members of the Council have visited these premises during the year and discussions have taken place with Ministry Officials because of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations. It is now known that each authority is required to submit a report on slaughterhouse facilities within their district after the 2nd November, 1959, and it is anticipated, therefore, that consultation with interested parties will take place during the coming year.

393 inspections have been made. One slaughterhouse is primarily used for the slaughter of horses, of which 170 were exported to the Continent.

The Ministry grant for Meat Inspection amounted to £35.

14 Slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned
in Whole or Part

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	299	135	3	1841	244	293
Number inspected	299	135	3	1841	244	293
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	9	-	-	-	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	31	-	33	-	34
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5	25.9	-	1.7	-	13.3
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	4	-	-	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5	2.9	-	-	6.1	0.3
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOODS.

The quantity of other foods voluntarily surrendered and condemned on account of unfitness amounted to approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ stones which was destroyed.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

1 Gentlemen's and 3 Ladies registered hairdressers are in business, only one of which now uses domestic premises. Approval to use two Council houses for this purpose has been withdrawn.

PRIVATE STREET WORKS.

In view of the Council's resolution to continue their street works programme, the Medical Officer of Health and myself were required to prepare reports for submission to the Ministry as to the condition of private streets and their effect on public health in respect of the second stage. As a result Ministry approval has been given in principle and the necessary procedure has been initiated. Unfortunately by reason of the extensive administrative detail involved, public health field work (and here I refer especially to housing) has been restricted.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, ETC. IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

IN FORCE IN DENHOLME

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Parts 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1908. Part 6.
Public Health Act, 1925. Part 6 (Recreation Grounds).
Private Street Works Act, 1892.
West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951. Sections 36, 75, 76,
88, and 120.

Regulations. Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Byelaws. Smoke Abatement.

Slaughterhouses.

New Streets.

Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

Buildings.

Sanitary Conditions and Management of Private
Slaughterhouses.

Sanitary Conditions, Management and Keeping of
Records for Knackers Yards.

MADE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Byelaws. Good Rule and Government Local Gov. Act, 1888.

Advertisements.

Protection of Wild Plants.

Litter.

Children and Young Persons.

Petroleum Filling Stations.

Cycling on Footpaths.

Wireless Loudspeakers.

Dogs Fouling Footways.

Personal Weighing Machines.

Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Unauthorised Persons on School Premises.

Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones.

Suppression of Litter.

Removal of Mud from Wheels of Vehicles.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live	Still	Total	%
Domiciliary	271	4	275	27
Private Nursing Homes	25	-	25	2
Maternity Hospitals	693	19	712	70
	<u>989</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1012</u>	<u>100</u>

MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	272
Private Midwives	-
Private Nursing Homes	38
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	<u>388</u>
Total Cases in Divisional area	<u>698</u>

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary	5
Private Nursing Homes	34
Maternity Homes	30
Hospitals:	
Keighley St. John's	59
Halifax General	8
Bradford St. Lukes	192
Victoria Hospital, Keighley	12
Other Hospitals	4
	<u>344</u>

MATERNITY HOME

The Maternity Home, Shipley is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Bradford 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee. Meetings are held monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

ADMISSIONS

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided

me with the following statistics:-

388 women were delivered. 11 cases were emergency admissions. 10.3 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 12.59

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 9 forceps deliveries out of 388 cases. There were 4 stillbirths and 2 neo-natal deaths. 3 women received blood transfusion.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

159 patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Total attendances numbered 244. Mr. Craig also paid special visits to 58 women. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 8 babies and the Orthopaedic Surgeon examined 1 infant.

TRANSFERS

27 patients and 9 babies were transferred to other hospitals; 85 women received Gas and Air Analgesia, 303 with Pethidine in addition.

PREMATURE BABIES

27 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, 1 being stillborn and 3 died later.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

The local authority employs six certificated Midwives in Shipley Division for the domiciliary care of women during childbirth. The Midwife acts as such, or when a Doctor is present, as Maternity Nurse; but in practice the vast majority of domiciliary cases are delivered by her.

She either provides or is provided with a car through the local authority, and is trained and certificated to administer analgesics (gas and air and pethidine). She is also authorised, when necessary, to call out flying squads should a Doctor not be immediately available.

For a great number of years in this Division Midwives have conducted clinics which supplement Doctors' work and lay increasing emphasis on frequent pre-natal examination and the detailed care of the

expectant woman. The Midwife concentrates on health education during pregnancy, and after care of the infant. Such subjects as breast feeding and parent craft are duly stressed. The result over the years has been a striking reduction in the incidence of infant death, of stillbirths, and of neo-natal death. There is now need however further to promote breast feeding, and in co-operation with the family doctor, full and adequate post natal care.

Arrangements are made whereby midwives accompany women to a hospital or maternity home when for one reason or another the case has to be delivered outwith the Division. The sole exception to this is St. John's Hospital, Keighley, in which case women are expected to make their own arrangements for conveyance to hospital.

MIDWIVES' ACTS

Statutory Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	-
(b) Child	2
(2) Stillbirths	9
(3) Laying out dead body	-
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	103
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	1
(6) Medical Aid Notices:-	

	No. issued because of complications arising during/in				Total
	Preg-nancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child	
Domiciliary Cases					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act.	12	36	2	4	54
(ii) Others	-	-	2	1	3
Cases in Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	36	4	5	57

ANALGESIA in CHILDBIRTH

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (i) Domiciliary | 6 |
| (ii) Private Nursing Homes | - |
| (iii) Institutions | 7 |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year. Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements. | Nil |
| (ii) In use at the end of the year | 7 |
- (d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Gas and Air | 34 |
| (ii) Pethidine | 12 |
| (iii) Gas and Air with Pethidine | 211 |

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified.

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average Rate for 10 years
Districts											
Shipley	1.8	nil	1.9	nil	nil	2.0	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.57
Bingley	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Baildon	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Denholme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS

(Reference should be made to pages 19 and 20)

DENTAL TREATMENT

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn, Mr. Thompson and assistants.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined	44	74
Needing treatment	35	71
Treated	22	71

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

Extractions	90	61
Anaesthetics: Local	2	2
General	16	24
Fillings	33	33
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	11	-
Dentures provided	15	-
Silver nitrate	-	75

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES.

	Sessions held	No. of patients	Total Attendances
Somerset House	46	106	610
Bingley	37	33	246

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Session
Somerset House	96	253	1102	11
Maternity Home	48	500	594	12
Total - Shipley		<u>753</u>	1696	
Bingley	49	152	749	15
Baildon	27	65	248	9
* Denholme	24	<u>35</u>	<u>137</u>	6
		<u>1005</u>	<u>2830</u>	

* Ante-natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

The Hon: Secretary reports a continued increase in the number of patients in attendance and in persons availing themselves of the postal service. There is a greater tendency for cases to be referred by private doctors. Nearly 60% of patients come from Bradford, which Health Authority has no independent Family Planning Clinic. The Clinic session has been changed from Wednesday to Tuesday.

Much excellent work has been done by voluntary helpers and there is still a close link between the Doctors at the Clinic and the Public Health Department.

I am indebted to Mrs. Kay, the Honorary Secretary, for her detailed report which covers the period 1st March 1958 to 28th February, 1959.

Clinic attendances	1958 - 1959	1957 - 1958
Number of Clinic sessions	45	44
Total number of new patients	636	520
Average number of new patients per session	14.6	11.8
Total number of patients seen by the Doctor	1976	1770
Total attendances (including those coming for supplies)	2250	2060

Distribution of new patients	1958 - 1959	1957 - 1958
Bradford and district	377	295
Shipley and district	70	77
Keighley and district	83	72
Bingley and district	26	24
Leeds, Pudsey and Aireborough	26	12
Wharfedale	31	22
Skipton, Colne and Barnoldswick	12	14
Others	11	4
	<u>636</u>	<u>520</u>

Sources of new patients

Source	No. of Patients	
	1958 - 1959	1957 - 1958
General Practitioners	201	153
Friends	246	226
Health Visitors, Nurses, Midwives, Clinics and Hospitals	75	76
Transfers from F.P.A. Clinics	17 (known)	18
Marriage Guidance	12	18
Press	10	
F.P.A.	6	
Other	4	29
Number of parcels sent	737	625

I N F A N T S

INFANT MORTALITY

(Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 mth.	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital Deformity	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Disease	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	5
Prematurity	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Birth Trauma	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Others	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
All causes	7	2	-	2	11	4	2	2	-	19

PREMATURE BABIES born to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

Birth Weight lbs.	Male	Female	Total	Died	Stillborn
5 to 5½	16	22	38	2	2
4½ and under 5	6	7	13	1	3
4 " " 4½	12	6	18	3	1
3½ " " 4	4	1	5	1	-
3 " " 3½	-	4	4	-	4
2½ " " 3	-	1	1	-	1
Under 2½	1	3	4	-	3
Total -	39	44	83	7	14

PREMATURITY

Two cots are available; one established at Shipley Ambulance Depot for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who attended	Total No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Somerset House	158	822	6180	39
Wrose	50	243	1704	34
TOTAL SHIPLEY	208	1065	7884	
Bingley	50	495	3580	72
Harden	26	75	401	15
Wilsden	24	96	681	28
Cullingworth	23	56	489	21
Cottingley	26	163	892	34
TOTAL BINGLEY	149	885	6043	
Baildon	49	233	1443	29
Denholme	24	69	487	20
TOTALS - DIVISION		2252	15857	

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

	Somerset House Shipley	Mornington Road Bingley
NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1	5	1
Children aged 1 but under 2	23	4
Children aged 2 but under 5	28	27
Children aged 5 and over	63	53
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1	73	8
Children aged 1 but under 2	354	37
Children aged 2 but under 5	690	189
Children aged 5 and over	1094	618

	Somerset House Shipley	Mornington Road Bingley
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Ante-natal	1	-
Chest	36	35
Skin	8	1
Post-infectious diseases	15	19
Post-operative conditions	2	2
Rickets	9	-
Pinks Disease	2	-
Others	47	29
Number of sessions held	100	54
Average attendance per session	22	16

HEALTH VISITING

There was one Acting Senior Health Visitor, one Health Visitor for Tuberculosis, two Assistants who concentrated on clinic work, and others undertook general district duty. This included home visits, ante-natal and child welfare clinics, immunisation and vaccination clinics, consultant clinics, hygiene inspections, and school medical work, in addition to health education to benefit mothers in the home and groups at clinics.

The Family Doctor has utilised the service of the Health Visitor to an increasing extent related to social problems in general practice. The Health Visitor is an important link between the Health Department and housing problems; problem families, and the care of the deprived and the handicapped child. She also effects liaison with the Children's Officer, Hospital Almoner, Voluntary Societies etc. She is also responsible for the professional supervision of Home Helps. Throughout her work she stresses health education and parent craft. It has been necessary to reduce routine work in clinics to a minimum, substituting where appropriate Assistant Health Visitors and clerical staff.

No. of Home Visits during the year:-

Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Tuberculosis	Other classes
<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>2-5</u>		<u>Total visits</u>
159	319	996	3283	1762	3476	1469	5976

DAY NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire.

Number of days open	247
Total attendances	7569
Average daily attendance	31

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire provides accommodation for 50 children. The building is ad hoc, with all modern facilities available. The following categories of child are admitted:-

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
- (c) The young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

Children in the above categories are only admitted:-

- (i) if the mother is not working, except where she is the principal support of the family.
- (ii) where the father is deprived of the services of his wife by reasons of death, divorce or separation and has no housekeeper.

WELFARE FOODS

Apart from proprietary foods sold at clinics, the Department is responsible for distribution of National Welfare Foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health. There are in the Division 10 Distribution Centres at which the following were issued in 1958:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Charged</u>
National Dried Milk	354	12,133
Cod Liver Oil	3,516	-
Vitamin Tablets	2,744	-
Orange Juice	31	25,581

Issues of Dried Milk were roughly halved following a price increase in 1957 and the lowering of the qualifying age reduced issues of Orange Juice to children.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The major part of the work follows routine medical inspection carried out on entrants, leavers, and certain intermediate grades of pupil. Special examinations are also carried out on pupils in other age groups.

The physical health of pupils improves steadily, and current standards of physical health bear little relationship to those applying between the World Wars. Defects receive attention earlier, and consequently major abnormalities are rare. The so-called delicate child is a comparative rarity and this is shown on the nutritional standards reported annually. On the other hand, speech defects, behaviour and emotional problems receive more specialist attention and advice. Indeed child, and for that matter, parental guidance is a much needed and insufficiently supported public service.

Physiotherapy, light therapy, foot health, supplement the practice of physical health education in school, and the work of the School Doctor and Nurse supplement the primary responsibility of parent and teacher to the child. Health educational talks, mother-craft, teaching, are enjoyed by School Nurses as well as pupils.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(a) Periodic Inspections:-

Total pupils inspected	3055	
Physical condition of pupils inspected:-		
Satisfactory	2960	96.9%
Unsatisfactory	95	3.1%
Pupils found at Periodic Inspection to require treatment		
	525	
Defects of vision, excluding squint	111	
Any other condition	455	

(b) Other Inspections:-

Number of Special Inspections	1043
Number of Re-inspections	223
Total	1266

Notes:- A Special Inspection is one carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A Re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the Periodic Medical Inspections or out of a Special Inspection.

(c) Infestation with Vermin

Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses	19527
Number of individual pupils found to be infested	488

DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections		
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		(T)	(O)	
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)			
Skin	34	28	46	22	43	38	123	88	114	38	
Eyes -	(a) Vision	5	6	44	47	62	91	111	144	45	22
	(b) Squint	11	29	2	14	5	32	18	75	11	8
	(c) Other	8	6	5	3	21	4	34	13	27	5
Ears	(a) Hearing	1	9	1	5	1	6	3	20	9	7
	(b) Otitis Media	1	6	3	8	7	12	11	26	9	12
	(c) Other	3	11	12	8	7	7	22	26	10	5
Nose and Throat	40	91	16	22	34	46	90	159	39	40	
Speech	5	18	2	4	2	9	9	31	18	11	
Lymphatic Glands	9	34	1	1	3	14	13	49	14	17	
Heart	1	19	1	5	3	20	5	44	6	15	
Lungs	14	33	3	7	13	28	30	68	36	31	
Developmental	(a) Hernia	1	9	-	-	1	3	2	12	2	3
	(b) Other	1	31	-	3	2	46	3	80	3	30
Orthopaedic	(a) Posture	4	18	6	16	14	33	24	67	11	3
	(b) Feet	36	17	25	33	65	38	126	88	56	37
	(c) Other	26	34	7	12	11	58	44	104	27	33
Nervous System	(a) Epilepsy	-	1	-	2	1	6	1	9	1	4
	(b) Other	4	5	2	4	1	7	7	16	10	-
Psychological	(a) Development	2	1	-	1	2	6	4	8	5	6
	(b) Stability	-	13	-	1	-	13	-	27	12	22
Abdomen	-	-	2	1	2	2	4	3	3	8	
Other	9	11	6	5	10	21	25	37	47	40	

(T) Denotes treatment prescribed.
(O) Denotes condition to be kept under observation.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED SCHOOLS

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

Number of Cases known to have been dealt with

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	42
Errors of refraction (including squint)	661
Total	703

Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed 326

Diseases of the Skin (Excluding uncleanliness)

Other skin diseases 349

Diseases & Defects of Ear, Nose & Throat

Consultant Clinic

1. Sessions held during the year	9	
	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
2. Individual children seen by consultant	4	76
3. Number of (2) above referred for operative treatment	3	41
4. Number of Children:-		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year		
(i) for diseases of the ear	-	-
(ii) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	1	40
(iii) for other nose and throat conditions	-	-
(b) treated at school clinics	-	4
(c) who received other forms of treatment	-	61

Child Guidance Treatment

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinic 31

Speech Therapy

1. Total number of sessions held during year 211
2. (a) Number of new cases treated during year 39
- (b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year. 45
- (c) Total number of cases treated 84
3. Number of visits made to schools 8

Analysis of Cases treated during year

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1. Stammering	11	6
2. Defects of articulation:-		
(a) Dyslalia	38	9
(b) Sigmatism	3	3
(c) Rhinolalia, due to - Cleft Palate	1	1
3. Defective speech due to - Educational sub-normality	6	5
4. Other defects	-	1

Analysis of cases discharged

Number of children discharged during year:-

1. Speech normal	4	5
2. Speech improved	6	2
3. Unsuitable for treatment	1	-
4. Non co-operation	1	1
5. Left school	1	1

Ultra Violet Light Treatment

	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
Sessions held during year	160	160
Number of children treated during year	78	103
Total number of attendances	1355	1535

<u>Other Treatment Given</u>	<u>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</u>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	783
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	10
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	332
(d) Children treated for Verminous Conditions	33
Total	1158

Tonsillectomy

<u>Groups inspected</u>	<u>Pupils inspected</u>	<u>Pupils found to have undergone Tonsillectomy during 1958 or previously</u>
Entrants	1042	66
Last year Primary	1306	300
Last year Secondary	707	193
Total	3055	559

School Dental Service

Children inspected	3319
Children found to require treatment	2177
Children offered treatment	1698
Children treated	1901
Total attendances	5257
Extractions:	
Temporary	2797
Permanent	654
General anaesthetics	1119
Fillings:	
Temporary	291
Permanent	4297
Other operations:	
Temporary	229
Permanent	752

Disposal of Handicapped Pupils

In Residential Special Schools	17
In Day Special Schools	12
In Heaton Royds Day Special School	37
Awaiting admission to Day Special Schools	2
Awaiting admission to Residential School	7
Awaiting admission to Heaton Royds School	4

Medical Examination of Entrants to Training Colleges

Number of examinations carried out during the year 29

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933

Number of children examined during the year in connection with applications -

(a) for employment (including entertainment) 9

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Acting Senior Health Visitor, Miss M. Tattersall, reports on the Problem Families in the Division as follows:-

There was no outstanding or dramatic change in the "Problem Families" during 1958.

This is what might be expected because any improvement must be slow and only becomes apparent over a long period of time.

There remains in this Division a persistent hard core numbering approximately 30. Extending outwards from this foci there is a number which fluctuate - some resolving by help and by their own endeavour - some migrating to nearby towns and cities.

The hard core remains and surprisingly few of these tend to move, probably due to lack of finance and initiative.

An increase in the standard of living and improvement in housing generally tends to show up the "Problem Family" more clearly. Nevertheless these families have intermittent changes of improvement and relapse:-

Improvement due to concentrated effort by Health Visitors and other workers, occasional employment of the bread winners, children entering school and no further additions to the family.

Relapse occurs due to further childbearing, unemployment, extended problems of human relationships, ill health or less supervision.

Example One family consisting of parents and eight children (Males 19, 17, 15, 12, 11, 6 and 4 years, Female 10 years). Father works but both parents are of low intelligence. Eldest boy developed tuberculosis requiring sanatorium treatment. Many efforts were made to secure employment for another boy who persistently lost one job after another. Bedding was provided and close supervision given. At one period this family made a slight improvement but then relapsed. This was probably due to the father being unco-operative and the mother became pregnant again.

These "Problem Families" are not primarily the result of any one factor, nor could one be described as a typical example. Yet there are influencing factors - low intelligence, mental instability and mental illness, problems of human relationship, monetary difficulties and criminal tendencies. Many have chronic illness of one partner and at

least five have an association with tuberculosis within the family tree. There is excessive spending on non essentials - alcohol, smoking, gambling and entertainments.

One feature is outstanding that they lack ability to improve themselves without help unless there are circumstantial changes which are unavoidable or incidental.

The children of these families are in varying degrees deprived of security and are neglected in care, yet affection is not always lacking. There was only one case of cruelty when the child was removed under care. Verminous conditions still persist but are more easily dealt with by modern applications. Severe impetigo is not so common and only one such case was found last year. Enuresis is still common amongst many of these children. Only one disinfection of household was found necessary. Two families were re-housed and two had threatened eviction but these were suspended.

In these unfortunate families most workers find a common meeting ground - General Practitioners, Health Visitors, Public Health Inspectors, School Attendance Officers, Mental Health Workers, N.S.P.C.C. Officials, Probationary, Welfare and Children's Officers. With increasing liaison interlacing and overlapping is not so apparent but there is still need for further co-ordination. Some of these families have four visitors. Surprisingly little resentment is felt at this intrusion, perhaps because each specialist fulfils a special need for requirements, though no doubt there are sometimes personality difficulties.

The more diffuse become the problems, the more help is needed. These problems do not remain centralized within the family circle but spread outwards into school, industry and society generally.

With the high cost of institutional care, perhaps money and service could be more well spent in trying to keep these families intact by concentrated supervision, help to re-fit and plan homes, the supplying of home helps who are adaptive and the use of Day Nurseries.

In trying to help these families we are grateful to acknowledge the help of Voluntary Organizations such as the W.V.S., Church Workers, Marriage Guidance Councils and Family Planning Associations. Nor do we forget the National Assistance Boards, School grants and Welfare Foods.

In the increasing field of work, particularly in health visiting, we find the definition "Problem Families" is perhaps ill defined. There are problem families in whatever type of society we would care to make an analysis.

With increasing communications of television, radio, magazines and travel, families tend to become more competitive and it is much easier to create wants than to find a means of satisfying them. Problems of human relationships tend to occur. We are no longer concerned with just health of the family but also the happiness of that family.

It is well to remember that the millionaire who wants a second million is just as frustrated as the family without television.

TO SHOW INFLUENCING FACTORS IN 10 PROBLEM FAMILIES

Family	Number of Children	Separation of Parents	Criminal Propensities	Unemployment	Illness	Illegitimacy	Low Intelligence or Mental Illness
1	5	1	1	1	1		
2	2		1	1	1		
3	10			1			1
4	4		1				1
5	3		1			1	
6	4		1	1			1
7	8		1		1		1
8	6	1				1	
9	5			1	1		
10	3			1	1		
Totals	50	2	6	6	5	2	4

A P P E N D I C E S

C A U S E S O F D E A T H

C A U S E S O F D E A T H I N 1958 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

S H I P L E Y

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	198	224	422	100	13.34
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1	0.24	0.03
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1	0.24	0.03
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	3	4	0.95	0.13
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	13	1	14	3.32	0.44
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	18	18	4.27	0.57
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	8	8	1.90	0.25
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	20	20	40	9.48	1.26
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1	0.24	0.03
Diabetes	-	1	1	0.24	0.03
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	25	34	59	13.98	1.87
Coronary disease, angina	51	41	92	21.80	2.91
Hypertension with heart disease	4	8	12	2.84	0.38
Other heart disease	18	41	59	13.98	1.87
Other circulatory disease	10	7	17	4.03	0.54
Influenza	1	-	1	0.24	0.03
Pneumonia	5	12	17	4.03	0.54
Bronchitis	18	6	24	5.69	0.76
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	6	1.42	0.19
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	0.24	0.03
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	3	2	5	1.18	0.16
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	3	0.71	0.09
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	0.47	0.06
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	14	24	5.69	0.76
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5	1.18	0.16
All other accidents	6	-	6	1.42	0.19
Suicide	-	1	1	0.24	0.03
Homicide and operation of war	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1958 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B I N G L E Y

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	142	143	285	100	13.13
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3	1.05	0.14
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1	0.35	0.05
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	1	9	3.16	0.41
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	-	11	3.86	0.51
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2	0.70	0.09
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3	1.05	0.14
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	8	14	22	7.72	1.01
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1	0.35	0.05
Diabetes	1	2	3	1.05	0.14
Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	30	52	18.25	2.39
Coronary disease, angina	23	14	37	12.98	1.70
Hypertension with heart disease	3	5	8	2.81	0.37
Other heart disease	25	41	66	23.16	3.04
Other circulatory disease	4	6	10	3.51	0.46
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	6	9	3.16	0.41
Bronchitis	12	5	17	5.96	0.78
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2	0.70	0.09
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3	1.05	0.14
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	2	1	3	1.05	0.14
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	0.35	0.05
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1	0.35	0.05
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	6	13	4.56	0.60
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2	0.70	0.09
All other accidents	2	3	5	1.75	0.23
Suicide	1	-	1	0.35	0.05
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1958 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B A I L D O N

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	67	71	138	100	12.40
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2	1.45	0.18
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	2	2	1.45	0.18
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	4	1	5	3.62	0.45
Malignant neoplasm breast	-	2	2	1.45	0.18
Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	2	2	1.45	0.18
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	3	8	11	7.97	0.99
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1	0.72	0.09
Diabetes	-	1	1	0.72	0.09
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	7	9	16	11.59	1.44
Coronary disease, angina	25	11	36	26.09	3.23
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4	2.90	0.36
Other heart disease	6	8	14	10.14	1.26
Other circulatory disease	7	6	13	9.42	1.17
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	4	7	5.07	0.63
Bronchitis	3	1	4	2.90	0.36
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2	1.45	0.18
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	1	2	1.45	0.18
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	7	11	7.97	0.99
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	3	3	2.17	0.27
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1958 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

DENHOLME

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	18	21	39	100	14.94
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1	2.56	0.38
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	-	1	2.56	0.38
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1	2.56	0.38
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	1	2	3	7.69	1.15
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1	2.56	0.38
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	4	5	9	23.08	3.45
Coronary disease, angina	4	7	11	28.21	4.21
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-
Other heart disease	2	1	3	7.69	1.15
Other circulatory disease	-	2	2	5.13	0.77
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	1	-	1	2.56	0.38
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	1	2	5.13	0.77
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	2	1	3	7.69	1.15
Suicide	1	-	1	2.56	0.38
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

S H I P L E Y

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years											Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths	
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+				65+
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-
Whooping Cough	6	11	13	10	11	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	71	4	-
Measles	2	9	17	13	16	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	11	1	-
Dysentery	1	2	2	1	1	7	2	-	3	-	1	-	20	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	-
Infective Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-

B I N G L E Y

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years											Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths	
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+				65+
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
Whooping Cough	-	2	2	2	5	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-
Measles	1	2	5	1	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	-
Pneumonia	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	1	13	9	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	2	-	1	9	14	-

B A I L D O N

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Age Groups in Years

Disease	Age Groups in Years											Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths	
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+				65+
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	1	2	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Measles	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

D E N H O L M E

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Age Groups in Years

Disease	Age Groups in Years											Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths	
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+				65+
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Measles	1	5	4	3	2	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	7	6	20	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and under 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 and under 15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 and under 25	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and under 35	6	7	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 and under 45	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 and under 55	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 and under 65	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
Totals	22	19	-	1	4	1	-	-

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SHIPLEY TOWN HALL

1958	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Maximum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total Rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying at 9 a.m.
January	54	27	36.2	36.7	3.62	7	11
February	54	32	38.3	67.8	5.60	1	10
March	55	33	36.9	97.2	1.93	3	5
April	66	38	44.0	137.5	0.77	-	1
May	72	45	50.2	139.8	4.04	-	-
June	72	51	54.5	98.1	4.82	-	-
July	73	55	59.0	159.6	3.97	1	-
August	74	60	59.7	122.0	2.90	2	-
September	73	57	57.9	95.6	3.33	2	-
October	61	49	50.2	103.3	2.95	2	-
November	54	35	41.9	36.8	0.75	11	-
December	53	35	38.8	17.2	4.38	7	6

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