COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST
RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1945
OF THE
DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1945.

INTRODUCTION.

In conformity with Ministry of Health Circular 28/46 dated the 11th February, 1946, this Report is again reduced in size and is stencilled owing to continued shortages of paper and printing facilities. Nevertheless, every effort has been made to retain the essential statistical data in the Report and particularly in Schedules I to V. Reference is also made to certain outstanding public health matters which occurred during the year, e.g. the establishment of the County Ambulance Scheme.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

During the year 1945 the live births numbered 25,846 (13,444 males, 12,402 females), the birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population being 17.9 for the whole of the Administrative County compared with 20.2 for the year 1944.
The rate for 1945 is almost identical with that of 17.8 for 1943 and is the highest rate since 1926 with the exception of that for 1944.

The birth rate for the year 1945 for the Urban Districts of the County was 17.5, and for the Rural Districts 19.4.

Deaths.

The nett deaths for the Administrative County during 1945 numbered 17,850, the nett death rate from all causes being for that year 12.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population compared with 12.1 for 1944 and 12.7 for 1943. The corresponding rate for the two ten-yearly periods 1934-43 and 1924-33 was 12.2.

The proportion of deaths from each cause per 1,000 deaths from all causes in 1945 for the Administrative County is shown below:-

Causes of Death.	No. of Deaths.	Proportion of deaths per 1000 all causes.
Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Measles	109	6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	684	38
Influenza	114	6
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	1973	111
Cancer	2603	146
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.	2057	115
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5484	307
Digestive Diseases	628	35
Premature birth, Congenital Malformations, etc.	674	38
Road traffic accidents	120	7
Other violent causes	492	28
All other causes	2912	163
	17850	1000

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 51 for the Administrative County for the year 1945 compared with 44 for 1944. The rate for 1944 for the Administrative County was by far the lowest on record and was largely due to the exceptionally low infant mortality rate from measles, whooping cough and influenza and the decrease in the rate from pneumonia which is frequently a sequela of measles and whooping cough. There was an increase in the mortality from these causes in 1945 as will be seen from the figures below:-

	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births.	
	1944.	1945.
Measles	0.07	0.89
Whooping Cough	0.48	0.73
Influenza	0.03	0.42
Pneumonia	7.64	11.03

There was also an increase in the infant mortality rate from diarrhoea from 2.76 in 1944 to 5.88 in 1945.

The following table shows the rate for 1945 for the Administrative County as compared with those for previous years:-

5 years 1919-23	-	90
do. 1924-28	-	76
do. 1929-33	-	73
do. 1934-38	-	58
do. 1939-43	-	53
Year 1944	-	44
do. 1945	-	51

Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births for 1945 was 1.73 for the Administrative County and shows a further decrease on the rates for previous years as will be seen from the table below:-

Year.	No. of deaths from			Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births.		
	Puerperal Sepsis	Other puerperal causes.	Total.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other puerperal causes.	Total.
1929	58	76	134	2.16	2.83	4.99
1930	63	99	162	2.32	3.64	5.96
1931	57	88	145	2.19	3.37	5.56
1932	50	77	127	1.96	3.01	4.97
1933	48	96	144	1.98	3.96	5.94
1934	54	82	136	2.20	3.33	5.53
1935	43	62	105	1.78	2.56	4.34
1936	39	61	100	1.62	2.54	4.16
1937	21	69	90	0.87	2.87	3.74
1938	25	62	87	1.03	2.55	3.58
1939	19	51	70	0.79	2.13	2.92
1940	22	53	75	0.92	2.21	3.13
1941	17	48	65	0.68	1.93	2.61
1942	25	59	84	0.96	2.27	3.23
1943	18	46	64	0.68	1.72	2.40
1944	18	40	58	0.60	1.32	1.92
1945	14	32	46	0.53	1.20	1.73

Schedules I to V on the following pages give details of the Vital Statistics relating to the Administrative County for the year 1945 and a comparison with the corresponding figures for previous years.

Schedule I.

Vital Statistics for the West Riding Administrative County for the Decennia 1924-33 and 1934-43, and for the years 1944 and 1945.

	1924-33.	1934-43.	1944.	1945.
Birth Rate (Per 1,000 estimated population)	17.6	15.7	20.2	17.9
Death Rates:- (All per 1,000 estimated population)				
All Causes	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.3
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	Nil	Nil
Enteric Fever	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.02
Measles	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.03
Whooping Cough	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.02
Zymotic Diseases (Seven Principal)	0.42	0.24	0.12	0.19
Phthisis (Tuberculosis of Respiratory System)	0.61	0.43	0.37	0.38
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0.21	0.11	0.09	0.09
Respiratory Diseases	1.78	1.30	1.32	1.36
Cancer	1.30	1.57	1.79	1.80
Heart Disease	2.05	3.08	3.12	3.44
Infantile Mortality (i.e. Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	75	55	44	51
Diarrhoea (Deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births)	6.44	3.60	2.97	6.07
Maternal Mortality:- (Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live births)				
Puerperal Sepsis	1.99	1.20	0.61	0.54
Other Causes	3.36	2.51	1.37	1.24
Total	5.35	3.71	1.98	1.78

West Riding Administrative County.

Birth and Death Rates for ten years 1936-1945.

Schedule II.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
Birth Rate	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.4	17.0	17.8	20.2	17.9
Death Rate	12.3	12.7	11.6	12.2	13.4	12.3	11.7	12.7	12.1	12.3
Infant Mortality*	63	60	51	54	56	57	49	50	44	51
Zymotic Death-rate	0.29	0.21	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.12	0.19
Death rates from:-										
Smallpox	Nil	Nil	0.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02
Enteric Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03
Whooping Cough	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02
Diarrhoea etc.†	4.00	3.05	3.48	3.83	3.35	4.14	4.23	3.22	2.97	6.07
Respiratory Diseases	1.25	1.23	0.99	1.01	1.94	1.43	1.26	1.63	1.32	1.36
Phthisis ϕ	0.44	0.46	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.37	0.38
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.09

*Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.
†Deaths under 2 years per 1,000 live births.
ϕTuberculosis of the Respiratory System.

West Riding Administrative County.

Average Birth and Death Rates from 1925-1944.

Schedule III

Rate	Urban Districts. Quinquennial Periods. 1925-1929	1930-1934	1935-1939	1940-1944	Year 1945 for comparison	Rural Districts. Quinquennial Periods. 1925-1929	1930-1934	1935-1939	1940-1944	Year 1945 for comparison	Administrative County. Quinquennial Periods. 1925-1929	1930-1934	1935-1939	1940-1944	Year 1945 for comparison
Birth Rate	17.3	15.0	14.7	16.6	17.3	21.0	17.9	16.5	18.6	19.4	18.3	15.8	15.2	17.1	17.9
*Infant Mortality Rate	77	66	57	51	52	76	70	57	51	48	77	67	57	51	51
Death Rates:-															
All Causes	12.7	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.0	11.4	10.8	10.7	11.0	10.6	12.3	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3
Zymotic Diseases	0.45	0.33	0.24	0.17	0.19	0.51	0.44	0.24	0.21	0.17	0.47	0.36	0.24	0.18	0.19
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00	Nil	0.00	Nil	Nil	0.00	0.00	0.00	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	Nil	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.02
Enteric Fever	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.10	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.03
Whooping Cough	0.12	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02
Respiratory Diseases	1.99	1.40	1.16	1.57	1.41	1.84	1.28	1.03	1.36	1.23	1.95	1.37	1.12	1.52	1.36
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.67	0.55	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.58	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.31	0.65	0.52	0.43	0.41	0.38
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0.23	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.22	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.23	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.09
Cancer	1.31	1.48	1.62	1.76	1.90	1.12	1.19	1.29	1.47	1.52	1.26	1.39	1.53	1.68	1.80
Heart Disease	1.93	2.66	3.40	3.29	3.66	1.56	2.06	2.55	2.49	2.80	1.83	2.48	3.16	3.08	3.44
†Diarrhoea (Deaths in children under 2 years of age)	6.91	4.35	3.30	3.35	6.95	6.57	6.31	4.15	4.08	3.84	6.81	4.99	3.56	3.56	6.07
†Maternal Mortality:-															
Puerperal Sepsis	1.96	2.40	1.17	0.75	0.59	1.82	1.91	1.53	0.89	0.41	1.92	2.24	1.27	0.79	0.54
Other Causes	3.65	3.87	2.79	1.98	1.24	2.33	3.14	2.30	1.82	1.23	3.23	3.63	2.65	1.93	1.24
Total	5.61	6.27	3.96	2.73	1.83	4.15	5.05	3.83	2.71	1.64	5.15	5.87	3.92	2.72	1.78

*Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.
†Deaths per 1,000 live births.

West Riding Administrative County.

Causes of Infant Mortality in the years 1912-1945.

Schedule IV.

Year.	Number of Deaths under one year per 1,000 Live Births.															
	Enteric Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Diarrhoea	Congenital Debility etc. Prem. Birth	Other Causes	Total (All Causes)
Average for 10 years 1912-1921	0.00	Nil	2.48	0.00	3.65	0.14	1.05	0.25	2.46	9.80	11.92	0.53	12.54	38.48	20.21	103.57
Average for 10 years 1922-1931	0.01	0.02	1.36	0.03	2.71	0.12	0.79	0.18	1.42	5.38	12.63	0.39	5.86	32.95	13.20	77.05
Average for 10 years 1932-1941	0.00	Nil	0.68	0.01	1.35	0.13	0.66	0.06	0.63	2.73	9.69	0.17	3.59	32.89	6.99	59.58
1942	Nil	Nil	0.32	Nil	0.64	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.40	1.88	7.47	0.12	3.91	28.32	5.63	48.97
1943	Nil	Nil	0.50	Nil	1.63	0.23	0.47	0.04	0.54	2.71	10.11	0.16	2.98	25.40	4.84	49.67
1944	Nil	Nil	0.07	Nil	0.48	Nil	0.03	0.10	0.31	2.12	7.64	0.21	2.76	25.93	4.71	44.36
1945	Nil	Nil	0.89	Nil	0.73	Nil	0.42	Nil	0.39	1.78	11.03	0.12	5.88	24.42	5.14	50.80

Schedule V.

Mortality at Different Ages from the Various Causes.

The following table shows the mortality, in age groups, from the various causes in the West Riding Administrative County during 1945.

Causes of Death.	Age at Death. Under 1 Year	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Cerebro-spinal fever	5	4	5	5	1	1	21
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	19	12	-	-	-	-	31
Diphtheria	-	10	17	1	2	-	30
Tuberculosis - respiratory system	-	8	4	301	192	44	549
do. - other forms	10	33	17	50	18	7	135
Syphilitic disease	7	-	-	11	40	24	82
Influenza	11	3	-	9	38	53	114
Measles	23	22	2	-	-	-	47
Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
Acute infectious encephalitis	-	-	-	5	6	3	14
Cancer	-	3	4	161	1050	1385	2603
Diabetes	-	-	-	18	57	116	191
Intracranial vascular lesions	1	-	-	23	474	1559	2057
Heart disease	-	2	15	199	1098	3653	4967
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	13	75	429	517
Bronchitis	46	11	3	57	289	675	1081
Pneumonia	285	56	12	48	124	180	705
Other respiratory diseases	3	4	3	14	74	89	187
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	-	-	28	73	48	149
Diarrhoea under 2 years	152	5	-	-	-	-	157
Appendicitis	-	1	11	18	14	11	55
Other digestive diseases	15	15	8	51	135	192	416
Nephritis	1	4	7	62	164	274	512
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
Other maternal causes	-	-	-	31	1	-	32
Premature birth	292	-	-	-	-	-	292
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	339	8	5	18	8	4	382
Suicide	-	-	-	44	50	37	131
Road traffic accidents	-	16	29	33	22	20	120
Other violent causes	37	36	35	110	124	150	492
All other causes	67	39	31	188	297	1137	1759
All Causes	1313	292	209	1518	4427	10091	17850

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows the number of cases of the principal infectious diseases for the years 1944 and 1945 in the Administrative County:-

	1944.	1945.
Scarlet Fever	4,730	3,077
Diphtheria	1,130	824
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	16	14
Acute Pneumonia	1,365	1,332
Dysentery	345	355
Cerebro-spinal Fever	54	64
Measles	5,153	24,882
Whooping Cough	2,471	2,844
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	15	8
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	-	3
Erysipelas	459	379

The following table shows the cases for 1945 according to age and sex distribution:-

Age Group.	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 -	6	4	120	141	3	6	651	576	-	-
1 -	93	104	385	390	31	19	3121	2963	-	1
5 -	274	280	415	497	37	44	3819	3740	-	-
5 -	508	651	387	387	119	130	4364	4302	1	3
10 -	283	359	26	37	76	82	436	457	1	-
15 -	106	154	3	7	50	104	82	128	1	1
25 and over	50	115	2	19	25	72	34	86	-	-
Age unknown	4	1	4	4	3	3	24	19	-	-
All ages	1409	1668	1363	1482	364	460	12531	12351	3	5

Age Group.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid		Dysentery.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever		Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 -	1	-	50	44	15	9	198	161	2	1
5 -	3	5	39	34	11	9	135	86	4	2
15 -	1	1	27	81	10	8	187	134	49	86
45 -	2	3	21	33	2	1	302	74	78	113
65 and over	-	-	4	18	-	1	80	68	28	34
Age unknown	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	3	1	1
All ages	7	7	143	212	38	28	806	526	162	217

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation clinics have been continued throughout the year in all parts of the Administrative County area and facilities for the protective treatment are offered in the following ways:-

(1) At clinics held in schools.
(2) By private medical practitioners.
(3) At Child Welfare Centres.

In addition to these three methods, special clinics have occasionally been held.

The treatment is provided free of cost to the parents, the County Health Department supplying the immunising material direct to the medical practitioner or medical officer in charge of the clinic.

The number of children immunised during the year 1945 is shown below:-

Children aged 0 - 5 years	-	14,360
" " 5 - 15 "	-	4,287
Total	-	18,647

DISINFECTION OF LIBRARY BOOKS.

During the year 1945, 800 books, belonging to the County Public Library, which had been in contact with infectious disease, were either disinfected or destroyed.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The following table shows a summary of the annual returns submitted by the Vaccination Officers for the six years 1939-1944:-

Year.	No. of births returned in "Birth List Sheets".	No. of certificates of successful vaccination.	No. of certificates of insusceptibility.	No. of statutory Declarations of conscientious objection.	Others.
1939	19,235	3,887 (20.21%)	34	13,096 (68.08%)	2,218
1940	18,969	3,657 (19.28%)	56	12,533 (66.07%)	2,538
1941	15,543	3,739 (24.06%)	29	9,083 (58.44%)	2,692
1942	18,624	4,963 (26.64%)	54	10,578 (56.79%)	3,029
1943	22,060	5,710 (25.88%)	33	12,599 (57.11%)	3,718
1944	25,985	6,915 (26.61%)	41	14,421 (55.88%)	4,608

There are 157 Public Vaccinators under contract to perform vaccinations and re-vaccinations in the 170 vaccination districts, and at the 16 County Welfare Institutions.

There are also 50 Vaccination Officers, 13 of whom are paid by salary and 37 by fees.

Remuneration of Public Vaccinators.

The County Council gave consideration to the remuneration of Public Vaccinators and decided that the fees to be paid to these officers as from the 1st October, 1944, should be as follows:-

		s.	d.
In respect of Births	Child entered on list of Vaccination Officer	2.	0.
	Not entered on list but vaccinated	2.	0.
In respect of Vaccination	Successful Primary Vaccination at surgery or elsewhere	5.	0.
	Successful re-vaccination at surgery or elsewhere	5.	0.
	Successful Primary Vaccination at home of person	10.	0.
	Successful Vaccination of each additional person at same time	7.	6.
	Successful re-vaccination at home of person	10.	0.
	Successful re-vaccination of each additional person at same time	7.	6.
	Medical Officers of Institutions who are Public Vaccinators to those Institutions. Vaccinations and re-vaccinations	5.	6.

The above fees include mileage costs of travelling up to two miles, and, subject to this, when a fee is payable under the above scale, a mileage charge of 1/- per mile will be paid in addition in respect of miles beyond two miles of the distance between the surgery of the Public Vaccinator and the residence of the vaccinated person when vaccination is carried out at the home of the person vaccinated.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES.

In a number of County Districts, the County Council have a scheme, which came into operation during the year 1942, whereby they collaborate with the County District Councils concerned for the out-patient treatment of cases of scabies. Under this arrangement the number of cases of scabies treated in 1945 and previous years is shown below:-

1942	-	5,685
1943	-	9,438
1944	-	8,174
1945	-	3,549

Where cases will not respond to out-patient treatment, the County Council have provided facilities for in-patient treatment at a number of hospitals and in certain County Welfare Institutions. The number of cases which received in-patient treatment is as under:-

1942	-	10
1943	-	22
1944	-	35
1945	-	31

The County Council bear the whole of the cost of in-patient treatment.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of new patients, number of in-patient days and number of out-patient attendances during the year 1945*

	No. of new patients.				No. of in-patient days.	No. of out-patient attendances.
	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea.	Non-Venereal.		
Barnsley Clinic, Queen's Road	33	-	71	72	54	7859
Bradford, St. Luke's Hospital	60	-	79	107	22	2406
Burnley Victoria Hospital	3	-	7	9	7	189
Dewsbury Infirmary	22	-	60	62	7	3308
Doncaster Royal Infirmary	54	-	68	101	-	6168
Goole Bartholomew Hospital	6	1	8	56	-	571
Halifax Royal Infirmary	32	-	38	56	205	2877
Harrogate General Hospital	22	-	36	144	2	2271
Huddersfield V.D. Centre	33	1	44	53	74	2152
Keighley Victoria Hospital	22	-	48	100	28	4146
Leeds General Infirmary	74	-	121	250	49	8926
Oldham Royal Infirmary	4	-	13	10	-	468
Rotherham W.R. Medical Centre	21	-	45	135	102	3515
Sheffield Jessop Hospital	6	-	18	23	222	1257
Sheffield Royal Hospital	8	-	10	14	-	388
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	4	-	7	16	-	444
Wakefield Clayton Hospital	45	-	84	198	119	5865
York County Hospital	4	-	10	7	8	348
Doncaster M. & C.W. Centre	-	-	-	6	-	50
	473	2	767	1417	899	53208

Table giving an analysis of the combined returns of Treatment Centres for the year 1945, compared with previous years*

Year.	New Patients.	No. of in-patient days.	Out-patient attendances.
1941	1440	976	59865
1942	1637	931	45241
1943	2485	729	52569
1944	2356	726	53400
1945	2659	899	53208

Table giving the total number of new patients who attended Treatment Centres during the years 1941-1945*

Year.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Total V.D.	Non-Venereal.	Total new patients.
1941	331	2	522	855	585	1440
1942	423	1	479	903	734	1637
1943	487	2	654	1143	1342	2485
1944	413	1	560	974	1382	2356
1945	473	2	767	1242	1417	2659

*The figures given relate only to persons residing in the Administrative County.

It will be noted that compared with the previous year there has been an increase in the number of new cases of syphilis, although the total is not so high as in 1943.

Examination of the individual returns for 1945 from the Venereal Diseases Clinic Medical Officers shows that this increase is limited to cases of less than one year's duration. The figures for new cases of late and congenital syphilis are substantially the same as in 1944.

New gonorrhoea infections show a considerable increase, and the number of non-venereal cases has continued to mount. The latter figure is 142 per cent. over the 1941 figure, and would appear to be, at least in part, the result of the extensive anti-venereal diseases campaign of the past few years.

General Practitioner V.D. Service.

The following table shows the number of new cases treated under this scheme during the years 1944 and 1945:-

	1944.				1945.			
	Cases under treatment at 1st Jan.44.	New Cases.	Cases transferred to the General Practitioner.	Total Attendances.	Cases under treatment at 1st Jan.45.	New Cases.	Cases transferred to the General Practitioner.	Total Attendances.
Syphilis	22	35	15	1111	41	56	9	1465
Gonorrhoea	4	32	4	332	6	31	3	276
Non-Venereal and undiagnosed conditions	6	139	4	379	14	97	4	465

There were during the year 14 general practitioners approved for undertaking the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases under the supervision of the County Venereal Diseases Officer, in districts situated more than 10 miles from a Special Treatment Centre.

The service provides facilities for patients who would otherwise find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain examination and treatment.

The following table gives particulars of cases dealt with under Regulation 33B during the years 1944 and 1945:-

	1944.			1945.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Total number of contacts in respect of whom Form 1 was received	5	136	141	19	156	175
2. No. of cases in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1						
Contacts found	5	135	140	19	152	171
Contacts examined or already under treatment	4	122	126	15	132	147
3. No. of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received	-	15	15	2	24	26
4. No. of those in (3) who were:-						
(a) Found	-	13	13	2	24	26
(b) Examined after persuasion or already under treatment	-	10	10	1	17	18
(c) Served with Form 2	-	3	3	1	10	11
(d) Examined after service of Form 2	-	-	-	1	3	4
(e) Prosecuted for failure:-						
(i) To attend for, and submit to, medical examination	-	2	2	-	2	2
(ii) To submit to, and continue treatment	-	1	1	-	5	5

The number of notifications on Forms 1 of the Regulation from the different Venereal Diseases Clinics varies enormously. From one clinic the percentage of notifications was 26 per cent. of the number of new venereal infections while from eight clinics no notifications whatsoever were received. It would appear that some Venereal Diseases Medical Officers are making much greater use of the Regulation as a means of bringing contacts under examination than others.

Of the 175 contacts notified during 1945 it is satisfactory to report that 84 per cent. attended (or were already attending) at a Venereal Diseases Clinic, after being advised to do so by a Social Worker.

Propaganda.

Arrangements were made with the Central Council for Health Education for propaganda programmes to be carried out in the West Riding Administrative Area by means of Cinema Shows, factory and colliery meetings, meetings of parents and adults and A.R.P. personnel.

The types of meetings held were:-

Cinema Shows - V.D. films and talks - General Health films.

Parents - V.D. films and talks on Sex in Life and Human Reproduction and talks on problems of adolescence.

Factories and Collieries - V.D. films.

Adults - V.D. films and talks.

During the year under review 97 Cinema Shows were arranged for parents, adults, factory and colliery workers and A.R.P. personnel, at which meetings approximately 9,100 persons attended.

WORK OF THE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

During the year under review, the staff consisted of the Acting Chief County Sanitary Inspector and three County Sanitary Inspectors, the normal staff comprising a Chief Inspector and four Inspectors, together with two Milk Sampling Officers.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

The work devolving upon the Inspectors in connection with the above Regulations occupied a considerable amount of their time during the year, in the inspection of farms where applications had been made for "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" licences.

Special attention has been given to the licensed farms which, owing to the war and to depleted staff, had not received the usual routine inspections for ascertaining whether the conditions attached to the licences were being carried out.

The number of "Tuberculin Tested" licences showed an increase of 55 during the year.

Inspections and re-inspections etc. carried out show that there is an undoubted desire on the part of the majority of the licensees in the West Riding to provide the public with a good, clean milk supply.

Supply of Milk to School Children.

Under the existing scheme commenced in 1929, milk is supplied to school children in 1/3rd pint bottles. The only exceptions to this arrangement are the more isolated schools, which of necessity, have to be supplied with liquid milk in bulk, or dried milk.

The popularity of the scheme is evidenced by the continued increase in the amount of milk supplied over the last ten years. The amount supplied has risen from 25,000,000 bottles in 1935 to approximately 33,500,000 bottles in 1945, as detailed below:-

Total bottles supplied		-	33,545,116
Average number of bottles per day		-	163,905
Total number of schools supplied -			
(a) in bottles	1,003		
(b) in bulk	16		1,019

Systematic inspection of the farms and dairies where milk for schools is produced and bottled is carried out by the County Sanitary Inspectors. In addition, regular samples of the milk are taken following delivery to the schools. The statement overleaf shows the results of the samples during the year.

Class of Milk.	Numbers and Percentages.				Totals.
	Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.		
Pasteurised	144	81.8%	32	18.2%	176
Ordinary	86	62.7%	51	37.3%	137
Totals	230	73.1%	83	26.9%	313

Milk Samples under Regulation 55G.

The collection of samples from "heat-treated" milk under the above Regulation is carried out by the Inspectors on behalf of the Ministry of Food. Reports to this Ministry are forwarded each month.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

219 inspections were made in connection with the above Acts, to ascertain whether the conditions under which the grants were given were being complied with and to inspect the conditions of the dwellings.

Suspected Outbreaks of Food Poisoning.

31 investigations were made at schools following alleged cases of food poisoning. Samples of food and other specimens were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Water Supplies.

Investigations were carried out in 54 instances regarding suspected water supplies.

Sanitary Accommodation at Schools.

In response to submissions from the Education Department, the sanitary accommodation was inspected at twenty schools and recommendations for improvements were made.

Co-operation with the Officials of County Districts.

143 conferences were held between the County Inspectors and the Sanitary Inspectors of the County Districts, when matters relating to sanitary administration were discussed.

The following is a summary of the work carried out:-

No. of farms surveyed in connection with applications for Designated Milk licences	230
No. of revisits to farms upon completion of the schedules of requirements	164
No. of routine visits to Designated Milk farms	1,537

Samples of milk obtained:-	
"Tuberculin Tested"	267
"Accredited"	1,350
"Ordinary"	198
School Milk	313
Heat-treated milk (taken on behalf of the Ministry of Food)	136
Investigations regarding outbreaks of alleged food poisoning	31
Investigations regarding water supplies -	
(a) County Council supplies	9
(b) Other supplies	45
Investigations regarding sewerage matters	3
Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, visits	219
Housing investigations	13
Attendance at Ministry of Health Enquiries -	
In respect of Water Supplies	2
In respect of Sewerage Schemes	2
Attendances at the West Riding War Agricultural Executive Committee Meetings regarding milk production	22
Conferences with Ministry of Food Officials	2
Attendances at meetings of the Sanitary Inspectors (North Eastern Centre) Rural Housing Committee	9
Attendances at the West Riding Rural Housing Joint Advisory Committee, Technical Sub-Committee Meetings	2
Conferences with local authorities' officers regarding sanitary administration	143
Complaints investigated	30
Investigations regarding refuse disposal	6
Investigations regarding school sanitary accommodation	20
Investigations regarding Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	1
Inspections of school milk farms and dairies	24
Inspections regarding milk supplies to War-time Nurseries	6
Scalebor Park Mental Hospital, milk samples	5
Investigations regarding proposed cemetery sites	2

PERIODIC EXAMINATION OF PLUMBO-SOLVENT WATER SUPPLIES.

A considerable number of the water supplies in the West Riding are known, or suspected, to possess plumbo-solvent properties, and routine examinations of samples of water from these supplies have been carried out during 1945.

260 routine samples from 65 supplies were examined for the presence of lead.

A further 28 repeat or follow-up samples were examined in cases where the routine samples showed the presence of excessive amounts of lead.

Three supplies appeared to be dangerously plumbo-solvent, and further samples were taken and investigations made.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has, for some years, been making an investigation into the nature of atmospheric pollution, in which certain Local Authorities and other Bodies are co-operating, chiefly by the setting up and maintenance of deposit gauges of a standard pattern, and arranging for the contents thereof to be analysed at monthly intervals. As a result of the examination of the data so obtained for a number of years it is hoped eventually, among other objects, to provide some solution to the problem of the deterioration of stonework, paintwork and other property due to the corrosive nature of some elements of atmospheric pollution. The data also yields vital information in connection with Town Planning.

Since the year 1936, the County Council have co-operated in the investigation by agreeing to bear the cost of the analyses of the contents of a number of deposit gauges in County Districts, provided that each District Council concerned would pay for the cost of the gauge, and permit their Sanitary Inspector to give it the necessary attention. Under these arrangements eight gauges have been set up, which are situate as shown below:-

Keighley B.	Morton Cemetery. Situated in an open space in the Cemetery at Morton, 1½ miles from the centre of the town in an easterly direction. The surrounding district is residential. In the path of prevailing wind from industrial area.
	Black Hill. On embankment of reservoir in exposed position. Approximately twenty dwelling houses in the neighbourhood, the remainder of the land nearby being farmland.
	Low Bridge. On flat roof of a textile mill in built-up area. On north-east side of dense industrial area.
	Public Library. Site represents centre of the town. Built-up area with no trees, etc. near.
Colne Valley U.D. (Marsden).	In Marsden Park in a residential and manufacturing area, seven miles south of Huddersfield. There are eight major factory chimneys within one mile of the gauge.
Otley U.D.	In nursery gardens, 600 yards south-west of the centre of the town. The district is a manufacturing one.
Skipton U.D.	At the rear of the Town Hall in a residential and manufacturing district.
Horsforth U.D.	This gauge was not installed until 1st January, 1946. It is situate at the rear of 78 Broadgate Walk, Horsforth, which is in the centre of the built-up area. The surrounding district is residential.

The results of the examination of the contents of the gauges for the year 1945 are shown below:-

Situation of Deposit Gauge.	Average monthly rainfall. (Inches)	Mean monthly deposits recorded (in tons per sq. mile).		
		Insoluble.	Soluble.	Total Solids.
Keighley M.B.:-				
Cemetery	2.56	3.78	6.00	9.78
Black Hill	2.56	3.14	7.02	10.16
Low Bridge	2.91	10.00	7.25	17.25
Library	2.48	5.68	6.66	12.34
Colne Valley U.D.	3.62	7.59	7.72	15.31
Otley U.D.	3.40	7.20	8.52	15.72
Skipton U.D.	3.07	4.51	11.69	16.20

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following table shows the numbers of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the years 1938-1945, and the percentages found adulterated.

Year.	Milks.			Drugs.			Other Foods.		
	No. of samples analysed	No. adulterated.	Percentage adulterated	No. of samples analysed	No. adulterated.	Percentage adulterated	No. of samples analysed	No. adulterated.	Percentage adulterated
1938	3109	249	8.0	102	9	8.8	987	17	1.7
1939	3327	245	7.4	165	10	6.0	1123	33	2.9
1940	3082	231	7.4	153	6	3.9	1036	33	3.1
1941	2967	356	11.9	115	11	9.5	780	59	7.5
1942	3168	337	10.6	92	7	7.6	679	44	6.4
1943	3260	286	8.8	106	6	5.7	629	45	7.2
1944	3319	282	8.5	105	2	1.9	584	31	5.3
1945	2938	254	8.6	125	4	3.2	613	38	6.2

The total number of samples taken under the provisions of the Act during the year was 3,676, of which 2,938 were milks. The latter figure includes 430 samples of milk taken by Sanitary Inspectors of Local Authorities to whom powers have been delegated for the sampling of milks only. Under these arrangements the costs of apparatus, analysis and any subsequent legal proceedings are borne by the County Council. In addition to the figures given above 80 Appeal to Cow samples were taken, 71 by the County Council's Inspectors and 9 by Local Authorities.

Appeal to Cow samples are taken at the time and place of production and therefore necessitate in many instances early morning visits to farms.

COUNTY HOSPITALS.

The following tables summarise the type and extent of the hospital beds provided in the Administrative County Area together with the classification of such beds, number of in-patients and out-patients treated, number of operations performed as well as giving particulars of the work of the maternity departments of the hospitals.

County Hospitals.

Allocation of Beds (at 31.12.45).

Hospital.	Emergency Medical Services.	Acute Surgical.	Acute Medical.	Chronic Sick.	Maternity.	Sick Staff.	Children.	Total.
Staincliffe County Hospital	46	52	44	91	48	2	37	320
County General Hospital, Otley	216	20(General)	-	-	9	-	-	245
County General Hospital, Wakefield	-	40	40	19	20	2	26	147

In-Patients.

Number of	Staincliffe.	Otley.	Wakefield.
Patients admitted	2,364	1,390	1,435
Births	660	167	176
Stillbirths	28	4	9
Deaths	247	54	172
Transfers	254	744	44
Discharges	2,512	761	1,368
Post-mortem Examinations	120	10	11
Patients resident 31.12.44	184	167	97
Patients resident 31.12.45	195	165	122

Out-patients.

Number of Out-patients	1,794	1,477	784
Number of Attendances	9,231	5,624	2,424

Classification of Patients.

The following Table shows a summary of the diseases from which In-patients suffered who were discharged or died during 1945.

Class of Disease.	Staincliffe.			Otley.			Wakefield.		
	Discharged	Died	Total	Discharged	Died	Total	Discharged	Died	Total
Infectious Disease	86	2	88	6	-	6	1	-	1
Tuberculosis	17	11	28	6	3	9	31	4	35
Malignant Disease	46	31	77	21	6	27	17	16	33
Rheumatism	35	2	37	14	1	15	29	3	32
Venereal Disease	7	-	7	4	-	4	27	2	29
Connected with Child Birth and Pregnancy	81	29	110	36	-	36	169	3	172
Mental Disease	22	-	22	9	-	9	14	-	14
Injuries from Accidents and other forms of Violence	159	11	170	56	-	56	67	11	78
Disease of the Nervous System	35	26	61	10	8	18	21	15	36
" " Eye	16	-	16	-	-	-	2	-	2
" " Nose and Ear	15	-	15	5	-	5	24	2	26
" " Throat	56	-	56	2	-	2	40	1	41
" " Respiratory System	58	19	77	24	3	27	117	20	137
" " Circulatory System	116	60	176	27	17	44	69	36	105
" " Digestive System	178	8	186	39	1	40	188	12	200
" " Genito-Urinary System	119	24	143	28	7	35	112	12	124
" " Skin	59	-	59	5	-	5	39	2	41
" " Bones and Joints	38	2	40	14	-	14	44	3	47
Septic Infections	132	9	141	39	1	40	9	-	9
Diseases of the Blood	20	4	24	8	1	9	9	1	10
Miscellaneous	35	9	44	83	3	86	39	29	68
Normal Maternity - Mothers	788	-	788	152	-	152	179	-	179
" " - Babies	648	-	648	170	-	170	165	-	165
German Prisoners of War	-	-	-	747	3	750	-	-	-
Totals	2,766	247	3,013	1,505	54	1,559	1,412	172	1,584

Deaths in Age Groups.

Age Group.	Staincliffe.	Otley.	Wakefield.
Under 1 year	44	3	30
1 year to 5 years	Nil	Nil	5
5 years to 10 years	Nil	1	1
10 years to 15 years	1	1	Nil
15 years to 20 years	3	1	2
20 years to 30 years	9	3	5
30 years to 40 years	18	3	6
40 years to 50 years	17	8	5
50 years to 60 years	27	9	33
60 years to 70 years	48	12	35
70 years to 80 years	58	12	38
Over 80 years	22	1	13
Total Number of Deaths	247	54	172

Details of Deaths under One Year.

Cause of Death.	Staincliffe.	Otley.	Wakefield.
Prematurity	16	1	10
Spina Bifida	3	-	1
Congenital Heart Lesion	-	-	2
Bronchitis	-	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia	8	-	5
Meningitis	1	-	2
Congenital Syphilis	-	-	2
Pinks Disease	-	-	1
Recurrent Intussusception	-	-	1
Lung abscess	-	-	1
Acute Cortical Necrosis of Kidneys	-	-	1
Pyloric Stenosis	1	-	1
Septicaemia	-	-	1
Atelectasis	-	1	-
Enteritis	1	1	-
Intestinal Obstruction, Strangulated Hernia	1	-	-
Precipitated Labour and Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-
Marasmus, non-specific. Acute Gastro-Enteritis	1	-	-
Dysplasia and Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-
Gastro-Enteritis and Prematurity	1	-	-
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	-	-
Heart Failure and Gastro-Enteritis	2	-	-
Erythroblastosis Foetalis	1	-	-
Heart Failure and Broncho-pneumonia	1	-	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	-	-
Congenital Heart Disease and Mongolism	1	-	-
Haemorrhagic disease of the new born	1	-	-
Totals	44	3	30

Maternity Department.

Mothers.	Staincliffe.	Otley.	Wakefield.
Number of Admissions	873	178	222
" " Deliveries	688	171	181
" " Discharges	869	178	207
" " Deaths	4	-	2
Babies.			
Single Deliveries	646	167	168
Multiple (twins)	7	-	4
Still-births	28	4	9
Ante-Natal Visits.			
Number of new patients	519	-	100
" " Ante-Natal Clinic Attendances	2707	†-	242

†Ante-Natal supervision not carried out at County General Hospital, Otley.

Abnormal Maternity Cases.

(a) Mothers.	Staincliffe.	Otley.	Wakefield.
Forceps delivery	18	6	8
Caesarean Sections	23	-	17
Premature Labours	45	6	6
Antepartum Haemorrhage	15	-	8
Postpartum Haemorrhage	8	1	1
Placenta Praevia	8	2	-
Manual removal of Placenta	4	2	7
Medical Induction	90	1	28
Surgical Induction	46	-	6
Episiotomy	110	5	10
Albuminuria	30	-	13
Pyelitis	6	-	1
Asthma	1	-	1
Bronchitis	1	-	1
Anaemia	33	-	1
Mitral Stenosis	-	-	1
Version	10	1	3
Primary Uterine Inertia	-	1	-
Eclampsia	5	-	-
Parametritis	1	-	-
Syphilis	1	-	-
Tuberculosis	4	-	-
Phlebitis	5	-	-
Mastitis	1	-	-
Breast Abscess	1	-	-
Sub-involution	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
Born before arrival	15	-	-
Obstructed labour	1	-	-
	484	25	112
(b) Babies.			
Spina Bifida	4	-	1
Atelectasis	-	1	-
Prematurity	14	1	-
Anencephalus	1	-	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage	3	-	-
Melaena Neonatorum	1	-	-
Blue and White Asphyxia	25	-	-
Diarrhoea	2	-	-
Bronchopneumonia	1	-	-
Diarrhoea and Pneumonia	2	-	-
	53	2	1

Operations on In-Patients and Out-Patients.

Section.	Staincliffe.	Otley.	Wakefield.
Abdominal	94	38	58
Gynaecological	114	9	173
Genito-Urinary	90	64	21
Bones and Joints	43	109	90
Ear, Nose and Throat	68	10	45
Hernia	39	93	42
Breast	18	5	2
Amputations	12	9	5
Eye	8	-	-
Rectum and Anus	51	99	7
Abscesses etc.	44	66	20
Miscellaneous	70	170	24
	651	671	487

Departmental Services.

	Staincliffe.	Otley.	Wakefield.
(a) X-ray Department.			
Total number of cases examined	1,641	2,718	441
Number of Intravenous Pyelographies	10	36	6
Number of Retrograde Pyelographies	4	13	1
" " Cholecystographies	7	57	4
" " Opaque Gastro-Intestinal Examinations	103	165	-
" " Cases with Iodised Oil	1	3	-
" " Aerographies	-	8	-
" " Encephalographies	1	-	-
(b) Physiotherapy Department.			
Total number of cases treated during year	341	394	46
Number of treatments by:-			
Massage	4,880	2,744	885
Remedial Exercises	-	1,696	21
Ultra-violet rays	1,324	707	135
Infra-red rays	2,884	602	26
Radiant heat	1,570	2,931	-
Galvanism	23	310	-
Faradism	345	924	64
Diathermy and Ionisation	586	122	-
Miscellaneous	543	447	-
(c) Pathological Laboratory.			
Total number of specimens examined at hospital	4,534	2,430	1,950
Number of specimens of:-			
Blood	921	352	484
Urine	1,390	1,342	711
Fractional Test Meals	113	60	12
Blood Urea	80	-	77
Blood Sugar	266	-	16
Sputum	278	-	133
B.S.R.	350	776	-
Blood Groupings	91	-	70
G.T.T.	15	-	-
Faeces	352	-	-
Histology	115	-	-
Miscellaneous	583	-	447

The following extracts from the Annual Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the hospitals are of general interest as they indicate the extent of the consultant staff available, the difficulties experienced in maintaining adequate nursing staffs, as well as the structural alterations and improvements effected during the year.

Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury.

Medical Superintendent: Mr.D.Engel.
Matron: Miss J.Cockburn.
Clerk Steward: Mr.T.Stark.

The type of case admitted during 1945 closely approximates to that of former years; but the method of admission of cases from the County Borough of Dewsbury has been changed and such patients are now admitted upon the recommendation of the General Practitioners without prior reference to the Relieving Officer.

The Maternity Department has been the most active section of the hospital in spite of the fact that the special unit provided by the Ministry of Health for evacuee expectant mothers has been closed. Chronic sick accommodation has proved a serious problem and a re-allocation of beds for this purpose has been made. There are now 91 beds available for this type of case, 50 of which are reserved for the use of Dewsbury Corporation.

Consultant Services.

The following Visiting Specialists are on the staff of the hospital, including several new appointments made during the year to cope with increased work regarding out-patients and in the hospital generally:-

Dr. J.A.Burgess	Venereologist.
Dr.L.Glick	Physician.
Dr.R.Herley	Ophthalmologist.
Mr.B.L.Jeaffreson	Obstetrician and Gynaecologist.
Dr.L.E.Johnson	Anaesthetist.
Dr.W.Niven	Radiologist.
Dr.R.L.Osmaston	Tuberculosis Officer.
Mr. L.N.Pyrah	Surgeon.
Mr.G.S.Seed	Oto-Rhino-Laryngologist.
Mr.F.C.Shenton	Dental Surgeon.
Dr.C.Stuart	Dermatologist.
Dr.C.M.Vining	Paediatrician.

Resident Medical Staff.

During the year the Medical Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent and one Resident Medical Officer have carried a very heavy burden. In order to maintain efficiency consideration has been given to an increase in the medical establishment and it is anticipated that the Central Medical War Committee will approve the proposals put forward.

Nursing and Other Staff.

Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining both skilled and student nurses and much credit is due to the Matron and Nurses for the way they have carried out their duties with a very depleted staff. The appointment of Ward Orderlies has to some extent relieved the pressure on the professional staff.

In the examinations of the General Nursing Council approximately 85% of the candidates were successful including the first male student nurse to take the final examination.

Technical appointments made during the year include a Pharmacist and full-time Radiographer.

The Physiotherapy Department and Laboratory have continued to work under pressure and although one vacancy in the former department exists, sustained efforts to find a suitable applicant have been unsuccessful.

Structural Improvements, Alterations, etc.

Internal and external painting of the whole of the hospital has been carried out.

Adaptations etc., as follows, have been considered and are awaiting execution -

(a) Extension of the Pharmacy.
(b) Provision of 32 surgeons' washbasins in the wards.
(c) Provision of ward refrigerators.
(d) Adaptation of former massage department as a Dental Centre.
(e) Re-organisation of office accommodation.
(f) Planning of a modern Radiological Department by Mr. C. W. Morgan Davies, Consultant Radiological Engineer.

Outbreaks of Infectious Disease.

Two small outbreaks of infectious disease, one of pemphigus and one of diarrhoea have occurred. Both were easily controlled and there were no deaths.

County General Hospital, Otley.

Medical Superintendent:	Dr. J. Norman Hill.
Matron:	Miss W. M. Durigan.
Clerk Steward:	Mr. W. Padley Vann.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of patients admitted during the year, but the type of case admitted approximates more closely to that desired, i.e. acute cases.

The number of West Riding cases admitted has shown a decrease, this being mainly due to the continued use of the emergency hutments for Prisoners of War. The convoys of British service personnel ceased entirely owing to expansion of the Prisoner of War accommodation at the request of the Ministry of Health. Valuable experience has, however, been gained from the German patients and staff.

In mid-March a 28-bedded ward was made available for male civilians and this has since been put to good use.

Consultant Services.

The following Visiting Specialists have carried out sessions at the hospital during the year:-

Dr. R. M. A. Adamson	Obstetrician and Gynaecologist.
Mr. E. W. Bain	Oto-Rhino-Laryngologist.
Dr. G. Black	Ophthalmologist.
Mr. A. M. Claye	Obstetrician.
Dr. S. J. Hartfall	Physician.
Dr. J. T. Ingram	Dermatologist.
Dr. A. L. Light	General Surgeon.
Mr. A. B. Pain	Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Dr.R.S.T.Rowling	Anaesthetist.
Dr.M.S.Scott	Anaesthetist.
Dr.W.L.Sutcliffe Hey	Dental Surgeon.
Dr.R.A.Veale.	Physician.
Dr.C.W.Vining	Paediatrician.
Dr.G.W.Watson	Physician.

Resident Medical Staff.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining medical staff, and there has not been the full complement available at any single period of the year. The appointment of a Resident Surgical Officer capable of dealing with perforated appendices, perforated gastric or duodenal ulcers, acute intestinal obstruction etc., is recommended, due to the difficulties in obtaining the services of a Visiting Surgeon in emergency cases, as owing to the nature of other appointments he is not always immediately available.

Nursing and Other Staff.

There has also been a serious shortage of nursing staff and the Administrative Officers have worked extremely hard in their effort to keep the hospital functioning satisfactorily, but this cannot be continued indefinitely and on this account good officers have resigned.

The Physiotherapy Department is still dependent upon the services of one full-time Physiotherapist and owing to increasing commitments the establishment was increased but it has been impossible,in spite of repeated efforts, to obtain additional staff.

Shortage of staff and pressure of work has also limited the work of the laboratory but it is gratifying that in spite of general difficulties regarding staff it has not been necessary to send many specimens to the County Laboratory, Wakefield.

The work of the Out-patients Department has also increased considerably and an increase of establishment in this section is under consideration.

Structural Improvements, Alterations, etc.

In October the Medical Superintendent removed from his quarters in the hospital to reside at "Redcot", Billams Hill,Otley, the residence being purchased by the County Council. The quarters vacated were occupied by the Matron and Assistant Matron, the Resident Medical Officers being accommodated in the hospital.

Consideration has been given to a major scheme for the re-organisation of the Administrative Block and Nurses' Home.

Outbreaks of Infectious Disease.

There have been no outbreaks of infectious disease during the year.

County General Hospital,Wakefield.

Medical Superintendent:	Dr.N.J.S.Nathan.
Matron:	Miss E.G.Burton.
Clerk Steward:	Mr.H.A.Heyes.

The main feature in the general administration of the hospital has been the placing of clinical responsibility upon the appropriate Visiting Specialists, the Medical Superintendent being responsible for such allocation and for the general administration, discipline and co-ordination of available services.

An up to date system of clinical records has been instituted for both in-patients and out-patients.

Consultant Services.

The following Visiting Specialists carry out regular sessions and the Medical Superintendent has the power to call upon any other specialist as is considered necessary.

Dr.R.H.A.Adamson	Gynaecologist and Obstetrician.
Mr.E.W.Bain	Oto-Rhino-Laryngologist.
Mr.E.R.Flint	Senior Surgeon.
Dr.F.F.Hellier	Dermatologist.
Dr.D.M.Hicks	Anaesthetist.
Dr.E.E.Johnson	Anaesthetist.
Mr.A.L.Light	General Surgeon.
Dr.J.B.Lyle	Physician.
Dr.N.J.S.Nathan	Venereologist.
Dr.R.L.Osmaston	Tuberculosis Officer.
Mr.D.H.Russell	Orthopaedic Surgeon.
Dr.J.E.Rose	Radiologist.
Mr.F.C.Shenton	Dental Surgeon.
Dr.C.W.Vining	Paediatrician.
Dr.L.Watson	Physician.

Resident Medical Staff.

The present establishment of one Resident Medical Officer B.2 and Resident Medical Officer A. is at present receiving consideration and it is intended to apply to the Central Medical War Committee for up-grading of these appointments to Resident Medical Officer B.1 and Resident Medical Officer B.2.

Nursing and Other Staff.

In common with other hospitals, an acute shortage of nursing staff has been experienced, but the appointment of temporary male and female Ward Orderlies has helped through a very difficult period.

In order to stimulate the recruitment of nurses generally, a film of the hospital, illustrating nursing as a profession, is nearing completion. The film, being made by Inspector Oakes of the Photographic Department of the West Riding Police, is now being edited and it is proposed that it should be shown at an early date and it is hoped that demonstrations will be made in the West Riding schools.

The results of the examinations of the General Nursing Council have been very creditable and have approached the 100% mark.

In the early part of the year a Nurses Representative Council was formed and matters concerning the welfare of the hospital and staff have been discussed. The desirability of such councils has since been suggested by the Minister of Health in his booklet "Staffing the Hospitals". The recommendations set out in this booklet have also been discussed and in every case, except where additional accommodation or additional staff are required, have been put into operation.

During the year, No.31,Peterson Road, Wakefield, one of the Nurses' Hostels, has been relinquished in favour of the spacious Vicarage in the same road. Three hostels in Peterson Road are now used for the accommodation of 35 nurses.

The provision of a Preliminary Training School has been approved and work has commenced on the adaptation of the Isolation Block for this purpose.

The recommendations made by the King Edward Hospital Fund regarding the supervision of nurses' health has been instituted and all student nurses, in addition to a comprehensive medical

examination at the commencement of duty, are followed up by further examination at six-monthly intervals.

To cope with the increase of work, consideration has been given to additions in the establishments of the Clerk Steward's office and of the artisan staff of the adjoining County Welfare Institution. Several appointments have been made.

Structural Improvements, Alterations etc.

The external painting of the hospital has been carried out and the internal painting of the wards, special departments, offices etc., is in progress. Internal decorations have also been carried out at two of the Nurses' Hostels.

Re-wiring of the whole hospital to the town supply has been carried out, and electric clocks and bells have been fitted in all the wards.

Adaptations have also been made to the X-ray Department, the Pathological Laboratory and Surgeons' washbasins have been fitted in each ward.

Items which have been considered and are awaiting execution include the conversion of the Children's Ward into small cubicles, alterations to the ward kitchens, extensions to telephone system, provision of an ambulance turning circle and improvements and adaptations to the present mortuary.

Outbreaks of Infectious Disease.

There have been no outbreaks of infectious disease during the year.

Additional Equipment.

Additional equipment purchased during the year include a mobile X-ray set and couch, a Minnitts Gas and Air Apparatus, a Mushin Anaesthetic Absorber, an instrument cupboard, Cambridge Electrocardiograph, refrigerator, steam oven, calorimeter and microtome for the laboratory, new bowl sterilisers and an operating cystoscope and urethroscope.

GENERAL HOSPITAL TREATMENT PROVIDED IN NON-COUNTY HOSPITALS.

It is recognised that the three County Hospitals cannot serve in entirety the whole of the County Administrative Area and patients are admitted to Voluntary Hospitals and the Hospitals of other Local Authorities. During the financial year 1945-6 the County Council made grants amounting to £29,394 to Voluntary Hospitals under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. In addition, cases have been admitted to Local Authority Hospitals either for specialist services not provided at the County Hospitals or by the location of their residence in the areas of the County inconveniently situated for County Hospital treatment and in close proximity to the hospitals of other authorities.

The following table gives details of such admissions during the year:-

Name of Hospital.	Type of cases treated.	No. of cases admitted.
Halifax General Hospital	General	100
St. James's Hospital, Leeds	Jaw Injuries	10
Boundary Park, Oldham	General	29
Newcastle General Hospital	Neurological	2
City of York General "	General	25
Miscellaneous	General	5

Arrangements are in progress for the specialised treatment of cases requiring plastic surgery at the Facial Maxillary Unit of the St. James's Hospital, Leeds, and also for suitable cases requiring per-urethral prostatectomy.

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

The scheme of planning under the Cancer Act, 1939, which envisaged the division of the County into three, each division having Consultation and Observation Centres, Hospitals for Surgical Treatment and one Radio-Therapeutic Centre, has received further consideration during the year. The details of the scheme of the Yorkshire Cancer Committee at Leeds and that of the East Midlands Cancer Committee at Sheffield have not yet been completed, but the treatment of cases from the appropriate County areas has continued to be carried out under existing arrangements. With reference to the Bradford Radium Centre, the County Council in January approved a scheme, to which the Ministry of Health had given sanction for a period of seven years, or until a wider scheme was brought into operation, for an agreement to be made between the Bradford Royal Infirmary, the Bradford City Corporation and the County Council for the admission and treatment of patients and for consultations to be carried out by Dr. Chester Williams. The agreement took effect from the 1st February, 1945, and the first meeting of the Bradford and Joint Cancer Committee was held on the 20th February, 1945.

The following table gives details of the patients from the County area treated at the various Radium Institutes during the year:-

Radium Institute.	No. of patients admitted.	No. of out-patients treated.
Bradford	424	105
Leeds	190	223
Sheffield	153	186

Patients suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature where treatment by Deep X-ray Therapy is indicated are also treated at the Halifax Royal Infirmary and 20 cases have been admitted to this Hospital whilst 283 patients have been given Out-patient treatment or have visited for consultation by Dr. Chester Williams.

DENTAL WORK.

The following table sets out the work carried out by the Dental Officers for patients other than school children. The scope of this kind of treatment is somewhat limited at the moment as it can only be undertaken in permanently established Dental Clinics, of which four exist in the West Riding, at Wakefield, Wath-upon-Dearne, Denaby and Rawmarsh. The scheme for the development of similar clinics throughout the Riding will in course of time materially increase the amount of such treatment. The manufacture of dentures is carried out at the Central Dental Laboratory at Wakefield.

	Class of case.			
	Maternity and Child Welfare.	County Welfare.	Blind Persons Act.	Mental Deficiency Act.
No. Treated	62	69	5	29
No. of attendances	350	402	29	42
Anaesthetics - Local	15	13	2	16
General	71	50	3	10
No. of extractions	481	545	39	109
No. of fillings	8	-	-	-
Scaling and gum treatment	16	5	-	7
No. of cases fitted with Dentures	60	61	5	6

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

During 1945 the County Oculists carried out the work of examining cases under the Prevention of Blindness Scheme.

This scheme covers adults who are found to be suffering from severe defective vision and cases referred by the County Welfare Department.

The number of cases examined was 341 and 243 pairs of spectacles were prescribed. All cases which are proved necessitous are supplied with the spectacles free of cost.

COUNTY LABORATORY.

The total number of specimens examined during 1945 was 131,305, an increase of 23,344 compared with 1944, and 45,023 more than specimens examined in 1943.

In early September 1945 an investigation into the disorders of the blood of pregnant women was made available to all patients attending West Riding Ante-Natal Centres. Up to the end of the year 1,167 specimens each of plain and oxalate blood were received in the Laboratory. Wassermann and Kahn reactions and cytological examinations were carried out in the Laboratory and the balance of the plain blood was sent in each case to the Regional Blood Transfusion Officer, Leeds, for determination of the Rhesus factor and abnormal agglutinins. Reports on these examinations were sent to the Medical Officers in charge of the Ante-Natal Centres concerned.

The following table shows the number of specimens of different kinds examined during each month of the year:-

Month.	Serum Reaction for Enteric Fever.	Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli.	Suspected Diphtheria.	Venereal Disease.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January	15	614	1279	3135	3743	8786
February	50	520	1162	3253	4580	9565
March	55	553	1061	3278	8480	13427
April	42	523	1206	3051	8824	13646
May	108	555	1113	3022	7794	12592
June	66	643	1872	4139	4174	10894
July	48	642	1070	3707	4222	9689
August	102	498	803	3540	3737	8680
September	126	516	918	3995	4279	9834
October	66	653	1245	4980	4775	11717
November	30	692	1637	5168	5403	12930
December	42	468	1217	3914	3904	9545
Totals	750	6877	14583	45182	63913	131305

The following table gives the figures for 1945 in comparison with those for the previous five years:-

Year.	Serum Reaction for Enteric Fever.	Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli.	Suspected Diphtheria.	Venereal Disease.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1940	1361	4219	21982	15070	27070	69702
1941	1260	4308	22724	18660	30969	77921
1942	1170	4962	21008	20779	27374	75293
1943	958	5907	20594	28420	30603	86282
1944	662	5730	19060	38913	43596	107961
1945	750	6877	14583	45182	63913	131305

Bovine Tuberculosis.

The following table gives the result of the examination of Mixed Milks for B.Tuberculosis:-

Class of Milk	West Riding Administrative Area.									From County Boroughs.			Total.		
	Milk Supplied to Schools.			Milks collected by W.R.Central Staff.			Other W.R. Authorities.								
	Number Examined	Positive	% Positive	Number Examined	Positive	% Positive	Number Examined	Positive	% Positive	Number Examined	Positive	% Positive	Number Examined	Positive	% Positive
Tuberculin Tested	-	-	-	4	-	-	18	-	-	13	-	-	29	-	-
Accredited	-	-	-	57	2	3.5	32	1	3.1	8	-	-	97	3	3.1
Pasteurised	135	2	1.5	76	-	-	506	1	0.3	64	-	-	581	3	0.5
Heat Treated	1	-	-	32	1	3.1	90	3	3.3	53	2	3.8	176	6	3.4
Ordinary	42	1	2.4	6	-	-	544	32	5.9	104	5	4.8	696	38	5.5
	178	3	1.7	175	3	1.7	984	37	3.8	242	7	2.9	1579	50	3.2

Examination of Milk for Bacterial Content.

5404 samples of milk were examined for Bacterial content, of which 1266, 23.4% were unsatisfactory. The following table gives details of such examination:-

Class of Milk.	West Riding Administrative Area.									From County Boroughs.			Total.		
	Milk Supplied to Schools.			Milks collected by W.R.Central Staff.			Other W.R. Authorities								
	Total	Unsatisfactory Number	Unsatisfactory Percentage	Total	Unsatisfactory Number	Unsatisfactory Percentage	Total	Unsatisfactory Number	Unsatisfactory Percentage	Total	Unsatisfactory Number	Unsatisfactory Percentage	Total	Unsatisfactory Number	Unsatisfactory Percentage
Tuberculin Tested	-	-	-	267	24	8.9	89	9	10.1	70	8	11.4	426	41	9.6
Accredited	-	-	-	1350	197	14.6	333	50	15.0	173	26	15.0	1856	273	14.7
Pasteurised	177	35	19.8	111	21	18.9	441	69	15.6	98	23	23.4	827	148	17.9
Heat Treated	2	2	100.0	40	12	30.0	116	46	39.7	59	8	13.6	217	68	31.3
Ordinary	134	52	38.8	156	49	31.4	1656	575	34.7	132	60	45.4	2078	736	35.4
	313	89	28.4	1924	303	15.7	2635	749	28.4	532	125	23.5	5404	1266	23.4

Water.

1,626 samples of water were examined, of which 1,153 drinking waters were pure, 266 polluted and 117 of doubtful purity. The remaining 90 were samples of swimming bath waters, of which 81 proved satisfactory and 9 unsatisfactory.

Bio-Chemical Examinations.

During the year 3,266 Bio-chemical examinations were made.

Biological Examinations.

3,145 specimens were examined biologically involving the use of 5,172 animals (guinea pigs and rabbits) for diagnostic purposes.

Post-Mortem Examinations.

115 Post-Mortem examinations and 5 examinations for the Police were made during the year. These examinations necessitated the following attendances:-

At Inquests	-	84
At Leeds Assizes	-	8
At Magistrates Courts	-	11

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives Acts, 1902 to 1936.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts for the whole of the Administrative County.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practise during the year was 544, classified as follows:-

	Domiciliary.	Institutional.
Employed by County Council	161	58
" Welfare Councils	32	23
" Voluntary Associations	169	33
In private practice	54	14
	416	128

The number of cases attended during the year was 20,828, classified as follows:-

	Domiciliary cases.	Cases in Institutions.	Total.
Employed by County Council -			
As midwives	8,337	3,669	12,006
As maternity nurses	604	383	987
Employed by Welfare Councils -			
As midwives	1,283	1,073	2,356
As maternity nurses	198	142	340
Employed by Voluntary Associations -			
As midwives	2,509	841	3,350
As maternity nurses	788	368	1,156
In private practice -			
As midwives	251	168	419
As maternity nurses	78	136	214
Totals -			
As midwives	12,380	5,751	18,131
As maternity nurses	1,668	1,029	2,697
Totals -	14,048	6,780	20,828

Medical Aid Notices issued during the year were 6,455 for domiciliary cases and 1,270 for institutional cases, totalling 7,731, a decrease of 1,382 over the previous year.

Twenty-six midwives are qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board, 24 domiciliary and 2 in institutions. During the year analgesics were administered in 5 cases by midwives.

The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations,1937.

The following table shows the details of the cases reported in the County Maternity and Child Welfare area during the year:-

Cases notified	-	32
Vision unimpaired	-	32
" impaired	-	-
Died	-	-

Registration of Nursing Homes (Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

	No. of Homes.	No. of beds provided for:-		
		Maternity.	Others.	Total.
Homes first registered during the year	4	16	19	35
Homes on the register	47	82	119	201

Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Beds are not specially reserved for the treatment of Puerperal Pyrexia, but cases are transferred to Isolation Hospitals, Voluntary, General and Municipal Hospitals in the Riding with which the County Council has an arrangement..

Home Helps.

The scheme for Home Helps was brough into operation in the West Riding Maternity and Child Welfare area on the 1st April,1938.

During 1945, 79 part-time women were employed and they attended 272 cases.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services.

The number of Ante and Post Natal Clinics open during 1945 was 108, and 10,784 women attended ante-natal sessions, and 1,659 post-natal cases were dealt with during the year.

Under the domiciliary ante-natal service, 958 expectant mothers were examined during the year under arrangements made with private medical practitioners.

Consultant services continue to operate and these are held in connection with the County Maternity Homes, at Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, and the Hallamshire and Listerdale Maternity Homes, in addition to those at Leeds, Sheffield and Doncaster. During 1945 1,050 patients were referred to these clinics.

Maternity Homes.

The County Council sends patients to 44 Maternity Hospitals and Homes belonging to the County Council or to other Municipal, Voluntary or private bodies. The total number of patients admitted to these hospitals during 1945 was 8,460. These latter are divided as follows:-

(a) Separate maternity institutions provided by the County Council.

	Total number of patients admitted.
Hallamshire Maternity Home	482
Listerdale Maternity Home	448
Staincliffe County Hospital	803
County General Hospital, Wakefield	222
County General Hospital, Otley	177
Montagu Hospital, Mexborough	254
Langroyd Hall, near Colne	125
	2,511

(b) Other Institutions with maternity wards provided by the County Council.

	Total number of patients admitted.
8 Welfare Institutions	528

(c) Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.

	Total number of patients admitted.
Harrogate General Hospital	377
Heckmondwike Maternity Home	44
	421

(d) During 1945, four emergency maternity homes were open and the following table gives particulars of the total number of women admitted, differentiating between West Riding residents, those admitted under the Government Evacuation Scheme, and from areas of other Welfare Authorities, i.e. Leeds County Borough, Harrogate Municipal Borough and Hemsworth Rural District.

Emergency Maternity Homes.	Total.	Local.	Evacuation.	Other Welfare Authorities
Hazlewood	519	277	130	112
Lindrick Park	211	197	6	8
Stockeld Park	445	234	70	141
Walton Hall	528	313	102	113
	1,703	1,021	308	374

(e) Number of women sent by County Council to other Maternity Institutions - 3,297

Ante and Post Natal Hostels.

Under the Government Evacuation Scheme three Hostels were provided by the County Council and these served the emergency Maternity Homes.

	No. of Beds provided.
Ante-Natal.	
Red Gables, Chapelthorpe, near Wakefield	16
Toulston Lodge, Tadcaster	45
Post-Natal.	
18, Langcliffe Avenue, Harrogate	12

The total number of women admitted during the year to these Hostels was 10, excluding re-admissions after confinement.

Notification of Birth under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The number of births notified in the area served by the County as Welfare Authority during the year under the above Section as adjusted by any transferred notifications was:-

(a) Live Births	-	15,612
(b) Still Births	-	276
(c) Total	-	15,888

Health Visiting.

At the end of the year 109 whole-time and 59 part-time Health Visitors were employed in the County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area.

Visits made by these Health Visitors were as follows:-

To expectant mothers	-	10,335
Infants under one (first visits)		15,677
Infants under one - Total	-	89,651
Children 1 to 5	-	95,490

Child Welfare Centres.

The number of Child Welfare Centres open in the County Maternity and Child Welfare area is 135. The total number of children under five years of age who first attended at the Centres during the year, and who, on the date of their first attendance, were under one, 12,446, over one year of age 2,220. The total number of children under five years of age who attended the Centres during the year was 11,350 (under one); 19,943 (over one).

Child Life Protection. Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 206 - 220.

Visits are made periodically and in cases where the Child Life Protection Officer is not satisfied with the condition of a child or the home, and where any irregularity occurs, the circumstances are reported immediately and investigations made by an Assistant County Medical Officer or one of the Inspectresses.

The following return relates to the administration of the above Sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year 1945:-

	Individual Foster Mothers	Homes, Institutions, etc. Exempted under Section 219(1)(b) of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 271(2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.		Exempted from visiting under Section 219(3) of Public Health Act, 1936 or Section 258(5) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.		Not Exempted.	
		Voluntary.	Private and others	Voluntary.	Private and others.	Voluntary.	Private and others
(a) Receiving children under nine for reward apart from their parents at the end of the year	44	1	1	1	-	6	-
(b) Number of children under nine:							
(i) at end of yr.	49	31	-	16	-	100	-
(ii) who died during year	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

During the year an application from the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society for exemption from the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Child Life Protection in respect of the St. Margaret's Home, Nidd, near Ripley, was refused.

Visiting.

(i) Number of officers holding appointments under Section 209(2) - 110

(ii) Number of persons or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 209(2) - None

No proceedings were taken during the year under the various Sections of the Act.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.

The Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, came into operation on the 1st June, 1945. Section 7 of the Act is the Section with which Welfare Authorities are concerned. It makes it the duty of any person, other than the child's parents or guardian, or the person with whom the child is placed, who participates in the arrangements for the placing of the child, to notify in writing the Welfare Authority of the area in which the child is to be placed.

(a) During 1945 - 16 persons gave notice under Section 7(3) of their intention to adopt a child, in respect of 21 children.

(b) Number of such children:-

(i) Under supervision at the end of the year	-	12
(ii) Who died during the year	-	Nil.
(iii) On whom inquests were held during the year	-	Nil.

(c) No proceedings were taken during the year.

Care of Premature Infants.

In March 1944, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 20/44 on the Care of Premature Infants. This Circular was fully dealt with in the annual report for 1944.

In connection with the recommendations contained in this Circular, the following action has been taken thereon:-

(a) Provision has been made on the notification of birth cards for the weight at birth of the baby to be stated. This provision came into force as from the 1st January, 1945. During 1945 the number of babies notified who weighed 5½-lbs. or less at birth was 136, classified as under:-

The total number of premature babies notified during 1945 who were born:-

(i) at home	-	71
(ii) in hospital	-	65

The number of those born at home:-

(i) who were nursed entirely at home	-	71
(ii) who died during the first 24 hours	-	11
who died within 1 - 7 days	-	9
who died within 1 week - 1 month	-	1
who died within 1 - 12 months	-	3
(iii) who survived at the end of one month	-	50

The number of those born in Hospital :-

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	-	9
who died within 1 - 7 days	-	4
who died within 1 week - 1 month	-	3
(ii) who survived at the end of 1 month	-	49

(b) So far it has been the policy of the County Council as far as practicable to admit premature infants into hospitals or maternity homes. In the post-war planning of hospitals or maternity homes the recommendations contained in the Ministry's circular will be borne in mind, and suitable provision provided for the treatment and care of premature infants. Meanwhile, the County Council is giving all possible assistance in this matter.

(c) The services of a Paediatrician are available when necessary.

(d) A domestic help scheme is in operation in the County.

(e) A County Ambulance service is in operation for the conveyance of any infants to hospital whenever necessary.

(f) There is a liaison between the Hospitals and Welfare Authority. The Hospitals notify this Department when a premature infant is discharged, and the information is transmitted to the Health Visitor forthwith.

War Time Nurseries.

The Ministry of Health has issued Circular 221/45 with reference to nursery provision for children under 5, in which it was pointed out that existing arrangements for reimbursement by the Exchequer of expenditure on war time nurseries would cease on 31st March, 1946, and that those premises which were continued as Day Nurseries would attract special grant as from the 1st April, 1946. It has been agreed that the following war time nurseries should be continued as day nurseries by the County Council:-

Baildon
Guiseley
Hebden Bridge
Horsforth
Otley No.1
Sowerby Bridge
Yeadon.

It has also been agreed that the following war time nursery hutments should be taken over for maternity and child welfare clinics:-

Boston Spa
Dalton
Featherstone (Albert Street)
Kirk Sandall
Maltby No.2
Mexborough
Otley No.2.

The following table gives particulars of the accommodation provided and average daily attendance during 1945:-

Nursery	Date of opening	Accommodation. 0-2 years	Accommodation. 2-5 years	Average daily attendance during period nursery open	Date when closed.	Remarks.
Baildon	23.8.43	13	22	16.95	-	-
Boston Spa	23.8.43	17	25	21.7	31.3.46	-
Crigglestone	8.6.42	13	22	-	31.12.44	-
Dalton	21.2.44	17	25	12.85	19.5.45	-
Dinnington	28.2.44	13	22	15.55	31.3.46	-
Earby	16.2.43	13	22	15.85	30.11.45	-
Elland	20.9.43	13	22	24.7	31.3.46	-
Featherstone North	13.9.43	13	22	11.29	28.4.45	-
Featherstone South	-	13	22	-	-	Ministry of Health decided not to open.
Guiseley	3.3.43	13	22	28.87	-	-
Hebden Bridge	16.11.42	13	22	21.5	-	-
Horbury	22.12.42	13	22	16.57	31.3.46	-
Horsforth	12.10.42	13	22	21.95	-	-
Kirk Sandall	12.6.42	13	22	15.8	30.9.45	-
Knaresborough	31.1.44	13	22	23.97	31.3.46	-
Maltby (two)	22.6.42	(13 (13	22) 22)	- 12.82	1.12.44 28.4.45	- -
Mexborough	17.1.44	17	25	12.5	31.1.46	-
Normanton (Benson Lane)	13.12.43	13	22	11.17	28.4.45	-
Normanton (Queen Street)	13.9.43	13	22	-	6.5.44	-
Otley (two)	12.10.42	(13 (13	22) 22)	26.42	-	One hut closed 1.7.44
Silsden	12.10.42	13	22	-	15.3.44	-
Skipton	1.8.42	13	22	21.57	31.1.46	-
Sowerby Bridge	20.12.43	17	25	33.17	-	-
Sprotborough	17.1.44	13	22	11.0	14.4.45	-
Stainforth	8.6.42	13	22	18.45	31.3.46	-
Swinton	30.11.42	13	22	10.9	28.4.45	-
Thorne	5.10.42	13	22	14.57	31.3.46	-
Woodlands	31.8.43	13	22	11.1	28.4.45	-
Yeadon South View	20.12.43	13	22	-	30.2.44	-
Yeadon Shack House Lane	23.8.43	13	22	22.47	-	-

Training of Nurses.

For many years difficulty has been experienced not only in the West Riding of Yorkshire, but in other parts of the country, in obtaining an adequate number of recruits for the Nursing Service. The West Riding Education Committee award Bursarships to girls in attendance at Secondary Schools who have reached the age of 16 years and wish to become nurses. These Bursarships provide the whole or some portion of the tuition fees, games subscriptions, charges for the use of books, and necessary travelling expenses if living more than two miles from the School. Maintenance allowances are also granted in accordance with the scale approved by the Committee for County Continuation Scholars. The awards are made for a period of two years so as to enable Bursars to remain at school until they reach the age to train as nurses. On attaining the standard of general education which exempts her from the Test Educational Examination of the General Nursing Council, the successful candidate is required to give an undertaking that at the age of about 18 years she will enter a hospital which receives probationers at that age and take the course of training to qualify as a General Trained Nurse.

It is necessary for candidates to satisfy the Committee of their suitability for the career of a nurse, and each candidate who is accepted as suitable on grounds of personality is required to undergo a medical examination before the award is made.

The following table gives particulars of the results of awards since the scheme started in 1931 up to 1945, inclusive:-

1. Total number of Bursarships awarded since the scheme started in 1931 up to 1945, inclusive		-	137
2. Number who proceeded for training		-	101
3. Number who left school in July 1945 about whom we have yet no information		-	3
4. Number cancelled or withdrawn		-	16
5. Number still at school		-	17
6. Number of Bursarships awarded	1942	-	5
	1943	-	11
	1944	-	22
	1945	-	33 + 3 under consideration.

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

An orthopaedic scheme approved by the County Council in 1939, provides for the treatment of orthopaedic conditions of children under five years of age; school children, including continuation treatment after leaving school; tubercular patients; and certain other adults where the condition is not resulting from an accident.

This scheme provides for:-

1. The examination of patients by Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeons.
2. Hospital treatment where necessary.
3. Provision of all necessary surgical appliances.
4. After-care and remedial treatment by specially qualified orthopaedic nurses.

All treatment is given free for tubercular cases and school children. In other cases there is sometimes small recovery on a generous scale according to family circumstances in connection with the provision of appliances and hospital treatment.

Extent of Scheme.

Consultant Clinics	-	9 Clinics with monthly or bi-monthly sessions.
Consultant Surgeons	-	6 employed part-time.
Orthopaedic Nurses	-	5 employed full-time.
Orthopaedic Hospitals	-	County Council has an arrangement with 27 voluntary or rate-aided hospitals for the provision of in-patient treatment. Patients are also treated at Staincliffe County Hospital and the County General Hospital, Wakefield, owned by the County Council.

The initial examination of patients is carried out by School Medical Inspectors, Medical Officers at Child Welfare Centres and, in the case of tubercular patients, by the District Tuberculosis Officer. If the patient shows any signs of an orthopaedic defect the case is referred to an Orthopaedic Surgeon for consultation. Any surgical appliances recommended by the Surgeon are then provided through one of the recognised firms of appliance makers and steps are also taken to arrange admission to Hospital or Special School where necessary. If remedial exercises are recommended these are carried out under the supervision of the Orthopaedic Nurse either at home or at an orthopaedic clinic held in conjunction with the local Child Welfare Centre. The Orthopaedic Nurse also supervises patients in their homes, supervises the fitting of surgical appliances and is responsible for the after-care of patients discharged from hospital.

The scheme is becoming more widely known and is expanding rapidly. The following is a summary of the treatment provided during 1945:-

1. Consultant Clinics.

Number of patients attending	-	1,405
" visits by patients	-	2,817

2. Hospital Treatment.

Number of patients admitted	-	103

3. Provision of Surgical Appliances.

Number of appliances provided	-	21

4. Domiciliary Treatment.

Number of patients treated or supervised	-	562

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1945, to the 31st December, 1945, in the area of the West Riding Administrative County.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications Number of Primary Notifications of new cases.												Total Notifications
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males	1	9	15	10	51	77	141	118	100	75	24	630	609
Pulmonary Females	1	10	13	15	58	77	109	56	36	16	5	396	429
Non-Pulmonary Males	4	25	45	26	16	17	17	15	3	7	3	178	184
Non-Pulmonary Females	-	23	47	32	15	17	22	21	6	-	3	186	207

Supplemental Return.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	Total
Pulmonary Males	3	4	1	1	5	5	22	16	20	26	19	120
Pulmonary Females	-	3	1	2	5	10	28	12	10	5	7	83
Non-Pulmonary Males	4	12	6	3	7	3	3	3	1	2	5	47
Non-Pulmonary Females	4	14	-	5	5	4	3	1	3	1	6	46
										Total		296

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained are given below:-

Source of Information,	No. of Cases. Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns (From local Registrars	76	32
Death Returns (Transferable deaths from Registrar-General	19	34
Posthumous notifications	58	32
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	38(32)	4(3)
Other Sources, if any 'Post Mortems	12	1
Total	203	93

Dispensary Treatment.

Return relating to the work of the Dispensaries during the Year ended 31st December, 1945.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary. Adults. M.	Pulmonary. Adults. F.	Pulmonary. Children. M.	Pulmonary. Children. F.	Non-Pulmonary. Adults. M.	Non-Pulmonary. Adults. F.	Non-Pulmonary. Children. M.	Non-Pulmonary. Children. F.	Grand Total.
A. (1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register on 1st January, 1945.	2330	1614	201	195	481	525	633	577	6544
(2) Transfers from other Authorities during the year	40	45	1	-	2	4	3	1	96
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during the year	12	7	-	-	2	2	-	-	23
B. Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as tuberculous during 1945									
(1) Class T.B. minus	332	199	21	16	-	-	-	-	568
(2) Class T.B. plus	192	131	3	4	-	-	-	-	330
(3) Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	57	77	73	78	285
C. Number of cases included in A and B written off the Dispensary Register during 1945 as:-									
(1) Recovered	99	69	13	10	62	62	61	63	439
(2) Dead (all causes)	305	172	2	3	16	11	6	2	517
(3) Removed to other areas	119	108	10	8	16	14	24	9	308
(4) For other reasons	57	39	2	3	15	13	10	11	150
D. Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1945.	2316	1608	199	191	433	506	608	571	6432

Institutional Treatment of West Riding Patients during 1945.

Institution.	In residence 1.1.45	Admissions				Discharges				Total in 31.12.45
		M.	W.	C.	Total	M.	W.	C.	Total	
Pulmonary Institutions.										
Middleton-in-Wharfedale San.	158	140	-	42	182	203	-	36	245	95
Scotton Banks Sanatorium	123	-	167	49	216	-	157	56	213	126
Cardigan Sanatorium	37	-	71	-	71	-	73	-	73	35
Crookhill Hall Sanatorium	36	115	-	-	115	115	-	-	115	36
Balby Institution, Doncaster	5	6	-	-	6	6	3	-	9	2
Bradford City San., Grassington	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Branston Hall Sanatorium, Lincoln	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
British Legion San. Nayland	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
" " " Preston Hall	3	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	1
Brompton Hospital, London	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
County Welfare Instn. Pontefract	2	11	-	-	11	10	-	-	10	3
Crimmicar Lane San., Sheffield	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Exeter Isolation Hospital	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Grampian Sanatorium, Kingussie	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Kelling Sanatorium, Norfolk	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Noranside Sanatorium, Forfar	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oakwood Hall Sanatorium, Rotherham	38	14	22	4	40	11	27	12	50	18
Pendyffryn Hall Sanatorium, Wales	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Staincliffe County Hospital	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Tickhill Road Sanatorium, Doncaster	14	9	14	-	23	14	14	-	28	9
Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop	6	9	2	-	11	8	3	-	11	6
Non-Pulmonary Institutions.										
Adela Shaw O.H., Kirbymoorside	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	3
County General Hosp., Wakefield	1	1	3	19	23	2	3	5	10	14
Crippled Children's Memorial Hospital, Rochdale	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harlow Wood O.H., Mansfield	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
King Edward VII Hosp., Sheffield	5	-	1	4	5	-	-	3	3	7
Liverpool Open-Air Hosp. Leasowe	14	-	8	-	8	-	9	5	14	8
Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch	28	-	-	6	6	-	-	7	7	27
Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt O.H. Oswestry	28	28	38	2	68	22	40	6	68	28
Royal Children's Hosp. Liverpool	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Royal Children's Cripples H. Birmingham	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Michael's Hospital, Hayle	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
St. Nicholas O.H. Pyrford	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Miscellaneous.										
Belmont Road Em. Hosp. Liverpool	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Clayton Hospital, Wakefield	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	4	6	-
Halifax General Hospital	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Harrogate & Dist. General Hosp.	1	7	6	4	17	8	5	4	17	1
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	-	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6	-
Ilkley Coronation Hospital	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	-
Leeds General Infirmary	5	17	19	25	61	18	18	27	63	3
Meanwood Park Hosp., Leeds	-	2	3	3	8	2	3	3	8	-
Pinderfields Em. Hosp. Wakefield	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
Regional Radium Inst., Bradford	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	-	19	1	-	20	18	1	-	19	1
Skipton & Dist. General Hosp.	-	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4	-
St. James's Hospital, Leeds	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Victoria Hospital, Burnley	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
York City General Hospital	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
York County Hospital	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1
Totals	514	695	365	168	928	457	371	180	1008	434

Immediate Results of Treatment of Patients Discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1945.

(a) Pulmonary.

Classification on admission	Condition on discharge	Duration of Treatment. Under 3 months.			3 - 6 months.			6 - 12 months.			Over 12 months.			Total
		M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	
T.B.-	Quiescent	15	6	3	27	16	14	18	11	6	4	2	5	125
	Not "	8	4	3	15	3	-	7	7	-	2	-	-	48
	Died	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
I+	Quiescent	3	1	-	2	1	-	4	3	-	1	2	-	17
	Not "	1	2	1	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	13
	Died	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
II+	Quiescent	3	5	-	8	7	-	6	9	-	6	1	-	45
	Not "	37	3	1	39	16	1	29	17	1	19	7	1	171
	Died	3	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	2	1	-	16
III+	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	4	1	9
	Not "	6	12	-	9	14	1	8	30	-	3	13	-	96
	Died	8	7	-	5	9	-	3	11	1	3	5	-	50
		85	41	8	112	70	16	85	90	8	40	34	7	594

(b) Non-Pulmonary.

Classification on admission	Condition on discharge.	Duration of Treatment. Under 3 months.			3 - 6 months.			6 - 12 months.			Over 12 months.			Total
		M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	
Bones & Joints	Quiescent	5	3	-	-	3	1	3	4	5	8	10	20	61
	Not "	6	5	5	7	1	1	-	4	1	5	3	4	41
	Died	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	3	8
Abdomen	Quiescent	-	-	2	2	4	5	1	-	1	-	-	3	18
	Not "	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	5
	Died	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Other Organs	Quiescent	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	11
	Not "	6	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	11
	Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peri. Glands	Quiescent	-	-	5	2	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	15
	Not "	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		17	11	17	17	9	16	8	11	11	16	13	31	177

(c) Observation Cases.

		For Pulmonary T.B. Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			For Non-Pulmonary T.B. Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks			Total.		
		M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.
Tuberculous	A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-T.B.	B.	1	-	-	4	5	8	1	-	-	1	-	8	7	3	16
Doubtful	C.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
		2	1	-	4	5	8	1	-	-	1	-	8	8	4	16

Institutional Treatment provided in County Sanatoria during the year ended 31st December, 1945 for other than West Riding Patients.

Institution.	In 1.1.45	Admissions.				Discharges.				In 31.12.45
		M.	W.	C.	Total.	M.	W.	C.	Total.	
Middleton Sanatorium	76	244	-	-	244	242	-	-	242	78
Scotton Banks Sanatorium	65	-	121	-	121	-	132	2	134	52
Cardigan Sanatorium	2	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	-
Crookhill Hall Sanatorium	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Total	144	244	122	-	366	243	135	2	380	130

The following is a summary of the origin of these cases:

Beds provided for	In 1.1.45	Admissions.				Discharges.				In 31.12.45
		M.	W.	C.	Total.	M.	W.	C.	Total	
M.M.Service Cases	39	169	37	-	206	157	36	-	193	52
Leeds C.B.cases	84	55	74	-	129	64	79	-	143	70
Other Local Authorities	16	19	9	-	28	19	18	-	37	7
Evacuees, Refugees	5	1	2	-	3	3	2	2	7	1
Total	144	244	122	-	366	243	135	2	380	130

Ancillary Treatment.

Extra Nourishment.

The County Council has continued to provide suitable necessitous tuberculous patients with grants of extra nourishment in the form of two pints of milk daily. During the year 95 new grants were approved, 82 were discontinued and 173 remained in force on the 31st December, 1945.

During the past financial year an approximate sum of £2,018 was expended on this service.

Surgical Appliances.

For patients undertaking institutional treatment, surgical appliances have been provided as part of such treatment and without cost to the patient.

For patients undergoing domiciliary treatment surgical appliances have been provided in necessitous cases only. During 1945 a total of 35 applications for assistance from needy patients were submitted for approval. The cost of the several appliances and for the repair thereof amounted to £129. 8s. 0d., towards which contributions totalling £10. 14s. 3d. were proffered by or on behalf of the applicants. The balance of £118. 13s. 9d. was met by the County Council.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

Selected dispensary patients are afforded artificial sunlight treatment at local clinics. The cost thereof and of necessary travelling expenses is borne wholly by the County Council. Patients have attended the following centres for treatment:-

Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
County Hospital, Otley.
Doncaster Borough U.V.Light Clinic.
Miss T.M.Douglas' Clinic, Settle.
Dr.J.Grieve, Burnley.
Hemsworth School Clinic.
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.
Leeds General Infirmary.
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases.
Oldham Royal Infirmary.
Pontefract General Infirmary.
Rotherham General Hospital.
Dr.G.W.Wigg, Doncaster.
York County Hospital.

Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment was provided during the year to necessitous patients undertaking institutional treatment. Contributions to the cost thereof were made by Approved Societies.

West Riding Distress Fund.

Applications for assistance from this fund were made on behalf of 16 tuberculous patients. Grants were made for the provision of beds, bedding and clothing at a total cost of £78. In addition approval was given to the payment of relatives' travelling expenses to enable near relatives to visit patients undergoing institutional treatment.

Maintenance Allowances.

Financial assistance under Memo.266/T continued for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. This scheme has done much to alleviate the financial hardships experienced by patients who have given up work to undertake institutional treatment. Subject to their conforming to the course of treatment prescribed by the Tuberculosis Officer, the allowances are issued to patients who have had to cease remunerative employment, and who may be reasonably expected to recover their working capacity after a period of treatment.

The Standard Maintenance Allowances are issued without reference to the family income, and "Discretionary Allowances" and "Special Payments" may also be issued for specific purposes on proof of need.

COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The County Council, prior to the war, did not operate an Ambulance Service, reliance being placed upon those County District Councils who owned their own vehicles or on hired transport, and as a result, much difficulty was experienced in arranging speedy and efficient transport for patients who required urgent admission to hospitals and maternity homes.

It is a fundamental part of the County Scheme for the treatment of hospital, tuberculosis, maternity and other patients that there is no separate charge made to the patient for ambulance charges. These are included in the general costings of the hospital, sanatorium or maternity home and the patients' contribution towards the cost of treatment automatically covers the cost of the ambulance journey.

Under Section 197 of the Public Health Act, 1936, either the County Council or County District Council may, if they so desire, operate an ambulance service and make a charge therefor against the users of the vehicle. As far back as November, 1933, the Ministry of Health drew attention to the urgent need for the establishment of an efficient ambulance scheme, not only for dealing with normal admissions and discharges to hospitals, sanatoria and maternity homes, but also for dealing with the increasing number of road accidents. The Minister at that time suggested that in many districts the most suitable provision for a comprehensive ambulance service could be made by the County Council.

The County Council Civil Defence Services, since the beginning of the war, had operated a civilian ambulance service in many parts of the County Area, and in a survey of nine A.R.P. areas, 3.904 cases had been transported, the mileage involved being 72,515.

After conferences with local authorities, the County Council commenced a Service, operated in the main by former Civil Defence vehicles, as from 1st July, 1945, to serve the needs in the County Districts indicated below:-

Tadcaster Rural	Dodworth Urban	Doncaster Rural
Wakefield Rural	Darfield Urban	Conisbrough Urban
Goole Borough	Wombwell Urban	Mexborough Urban
Selby Rural (part)	Rawmarsh Urban	Hoyland Nether Urban
Wortley Rural	Kiveton Park Rural	Thorne Rural
Horsforth Urban.		

Accordingly, Depots and Sub-Depots were established and operated from 1st July, 1945 as set out in the following table, staffed with ambulances and sitting case cars which it was hoped to

improve by the purchase of properly constructed and equipped ambulances. The charges to private persons for use of the ambulances or sitting case cars was 1s. 6d. a mile for the first 20 miles with a minimum charge of 7s. 6d. for an ambulance, plus 4s. 0d. per hour waiting time after the first half hour, the minimum charge for the use of a car being 5s. 0d. After 20 miles, the charge would be 1s. 0d. per mile.

Area.	Address of Depot or Sub-Depot.	Telephone No.	No. of Ambulances.	Vehicles Sitting Case Cars.
TADCASTER	Depot Corcoran's Garage, Tadcaster.	Tadcaster 2235	2	1
GOOLE	Depot West Villa, Boothferry Road, Goole.	Goole 538	2	1
ROTHER VALLEY	Depot Central Garage, Rawmarsh.	Rawmarsh 161	3	1
Kiveton Park Sub-Depot	Sub-Depot 28 Wales Road. Kiveton Park.	do.	1	-
Hallamshire Sub-Depot	Sub-Depot Hallamshire Maternity Home	Ecclesfield 38580	1	-
DON VALLEY	Depot Yarborough Terrace, Bentley	Doncaster 2310	4	1
Conisbrough Sub-Depot	Sub-Depot The Priory, Conisbrough.	Conisbrough 198	1	1
STAINCROSS	Depot Swallows Garage, Hoyland.	Hoyland 2112	3	1
WAKEFIELD	Depot Peterson Road, Wakefield.	Wakefield 3454	3	-
HORSFORTH	Depot Upper Bank House.	Horsforth 2923	2	1

The staff required to deal with the establishment of these Depots was -

Depot Superintendents - 6
Drivers - 24.

After the inception of the County Ambulance Service, requests were received from the following County Districts for an Ambulance Service to be provided:-

Adwick-le-Street Urban
Bentley-with-Arksey Urban
Selby Urban
Wetherby Rural.

Adwick-le-Street and Bentley-with-Arksey Urban Districts were accordingly served from the Bentley Ambulance Depot, and proposals were put in hand to establish a Sub-Depot at Wetherby operating from Tadcaster Depot.

Apart from meeting the normal demand for Ambulance Services, the conveyance of patients under the County Scheme for treatment at Hospitals, Sanatoria, Maternity Homes, was also covered by the Ambulance Service and the two ambulances stationed at Middleton and Scotton Banks Sanatoria were brought within the ambit of the Scheme and utilised for long distance work with the result that journeys were undertaken to Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc., outside the County Area without disrupting the existing Ambulance Service for the needs of local areas at present served.

In undertaking 3,858 journeys, the ambulances conveyed 5,666 patients a distance of 99,367 miles during the period 1st July to 31st December, 1945.

As will be seen from the following statistical table, the County Committees used the service to the extent of 62,952 miles whilst the work undertaken for private users, local authorities, etc. was 8,912 miles, and Hospital Contributory Schemes' patients accounted for 27,503 miles.

County Committee/ Authority Chargeable.	Mileage Completed.						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
County Hospitals	1,811	1,321	1,226	1,222	1,590	1,954	9,104
Other Hospitals	76	-	-	-	-	-	76
Treatment of Cancer	-	150	25	-	101	82	358
Treatment of V.D.	-	-	42	-	-	-	42
Treatment of T.B.	417	1,605	2,792	3,418	3,305	2,629	14,166
T.B. Dispensaries	72	128	68	151	281	201	881
County Welfare Institutions	459	768	1,040	1,708	1,390	957	6,322
County Welfare D.W.O's	523	1,259	781	953	855	652	5,023
County Children's Homes	-	357	-	-	33	-	390
Maternity and Child Welfare	1,655	3,051	2,874	2,882	3,021	2,522	16,005
Other Maternity Homes	912	1,225	1,423	1,218	1,366	1,564	7,708
Mental Deficiency Act Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	227	80	289	320	69	321	1,306
Orthopaedic	55	125	287	105	247	365	1,184
Blind Persons Officer	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Police	20	90	59	2	-	-	171
Hospital Contributory Schemes	3,396	4,526	4,758	5,675	4,460	4,888	27,503
Private	1,761	1,386	901	1,676	1,685	1,503	8,912
County Ambulance Service	-	-	28	71	33	76	208
Monthly Totals	11,384	15,871	16,593	19,381	18,444	17,694	99,367

Mileage for County Committees - 62,952
Mileage for Hospital Contributory Scheme Patients - 27,503
Mileage for Private Patients - 8,912

Grand Total - 99,367 miles.

Although the best types of Civil Defence Ambulances were taken over for the County Ambulance Scheme, it was found that they were not standing up to the continuous work and increased mileage which they have been required to carry out since the commencement of the service. The strain brought out the poor mechanical condition of the vehicles, and their inherent defects due to the conversion of a motor chassis into emergency ambulances with consequent discomfort to patients. On an average, four vehicles a day were off the road through mechanical defects, creating administrative difficulties and placing a greater strain on the remaining vehicles already working to full capacity, and the County Surveyor reported that the heavy cost of maintenance was due to the:-

(i) Age of vehicles.
(ii) The exceptionally long journeys up to 200 miles.
(iii) The overloading of the chassis by a heavy body and undertyres.
(iv) Carrying of heavier loads beyond the designed capacity of the chassis.

In view of the foregoing, the County Council approved the purchase of eight new ambulances at an estimated cost of £8,000, but as there would be considerable delay in the production and delivery of these vehicles, a further order was placed for eight ambulances and six sitting case cars, whilst a further provisional order has been made for a further 16 ambulances, the whole number of vehicles, namely 32 ambulances and 6 cars, to be in commission during 1946-47.

In the meantime, certain alterations to the interior fitments of the small 12 h.p. Renault ambulances have been made which provides increased comfort in the conveyance of patients.

At the commencement of the Scheme a full ambulance service was provided between the hours of 7.0 a.m. and 11.0 p.m. with provision for dealing with emergency calls during the night but consequent upon the increasing demand for the use of ambulances especially during the night, it was necessary to appoint further staff and establish a shift system at three Depots, whilst the remainder of the Depots have telephone extensions fixed in the Depot Superintendent's home, thus giving a complete 24 hour service in all depots.

Further to this, the increasing calls made upon certain depot staffs left no provision for manning the telephone when all the vehicles were out, with a result that it was necessary to appoint telephonists at four depots, namely, Bentley, Rawmarsh, Horsforth and Tadcaster.

The Ambulance Service was also made available to local authorities for use in the case of street accidents, accidents at works, etc. and during the period 1st July to 31st December, 1945, 31 journeys were made on behalf of local authorities, whilst the West Riding Police Headquarters have circulated all their Divisions showing the nearest County Ambulance Depot which can be called by them in case of accidents etc.

The Ambulance Service has made satisfactory progress and filled a real need, particularly having regard to the fact that it had to be established and superimposed on the existing Civil Defence Service at extremely short notice so as to at least maintain the same provision for Ambulances for County and local authorities as had existed during the war.

It is appreciated that the Service in its present form is of a temporary character but with the advent of new vehicles and depots of a more permanent character the mileage and use of the ambulances will be increased considerably.

CIVIL NURSING RESERVE.

Within a few months of the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Civil Nursing Reserve came the end of hostilities in Europe, and the Ministry of Health decided that in view of the urgent need for nurses throughout the country, the Civil Nursing Reserve would continue and every encouragement given to new applicants to join the Service. Unfortunately, the cessation of hostilities meant that many members were unable to give their services to the Reserve and names had to be withdrawn from the Register.

The table below sets out the position of the Civil Nursing Reserve in the Administrative County on the 31st December, 1945.

Mobile Members.	Whole-time.	Immobile Members.	Whole-time.	Part-time.
Trained	26	Trained	27	60
Assistant	36	Assistant	61	12
Nursing Auxiliary	204	Nursing Auxiliary	73	837
	266		161	909

Grand Total - 1,336.

Number of nurses employed in Hospital - whole-time:-

Trained	-	50
Assistant	-	85
Nursing Auxiliary	-	260
Total	-	395

TREATMENT OF HEAD LICE AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Action taken in this matter is on similar lines to that which formed the basis of the report for the year 1944. Nursing staff has been augmented by temporary appointments and medicinal preparations have been provided free of cost to the patients.

The incidence of infestation seems to be under control. The general housing shortage with consequent overcrowding is an important predisposing cause and whilst prophylaxis in combating infestation may be said to be primarily educative, at present with such conditions there is little scope for the promotion of measures likely to improve the present standard of personal hygiene.

J. Wood Wilson.

Deputy County Medical Officer.

November, 1946.

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