

HEALTH
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PUBLIC HEALTH

IN

1959



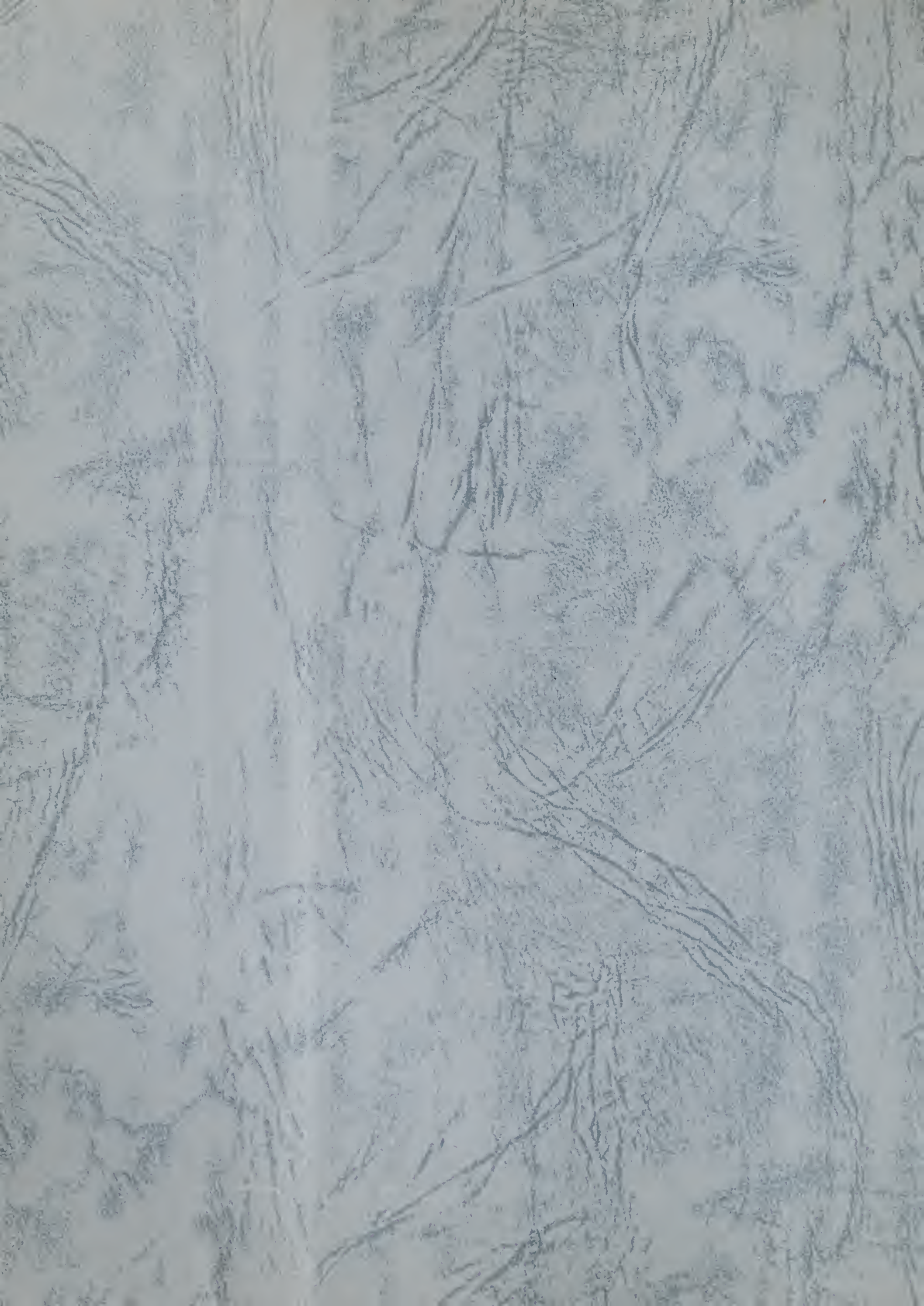
IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF

SHIPLEY

BINGLEY

BAILDON

DENHOLME



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1959

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

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

Town Hall, Shipley.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Registrar General's return for 1959 shows a slight fall in this Division in population, a few more deaths and fewer births than in 1958. The Birth Rate was lower and the Death Rate higher in the area than the national average. On the other hand Infant Mortality rates were better than either national or county average and no maternal death was recorded.

Maternal and Child Health Centres were well attended: additional provisions are desirable in Baildon and certain outlying parts of the Division.

Infectious Disease presented no major threat throughout the area. Immunisation against Poliomyelitis in older groups is now a disappointing trickle. It seems hard for the public to grasp that the absence of infection from a town or group or family does not constitute security. This applies furthermore to Diphtheria which we have not experienced for ten years but continues to present a hard core of cases in other parts of the country.

Maternal Health is subserved by a detailed and closely knit system of checks on the progress of the expectant woman. Her needs and even wishes are consulted by a team of workers representing all the major groups under the National Health Service.

Home Helps. Ninety per cent of this service is geared to the care of the aged, sick and infirm. We still lack an official organiser who is mobile and able to administer in detail hourly variations of the service. Such lack is uneconomical, necessitating professional supervision in purely administrative matters. The Health Visitors, District Nurses and Home Nursing staff have worked unremittingly on behalf of many patients with a minimum of fuss, or for that matter public recognition.

Housing. There are four housing authorities within the Division. The complex combined operation of clearance in Shipley is organised progressively and effectively as the most casual observer would note.

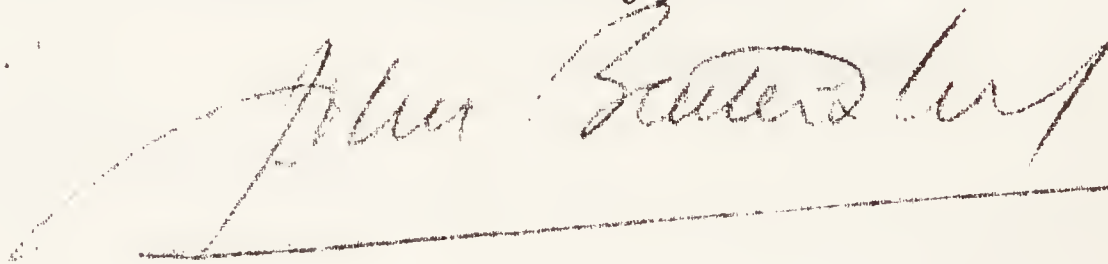
Nor is recognition of this progress lacking from the highest sources. In Bingley steady progress has been effected and a positive programme under consideration which should add to the attractions of this fine old town. In Baildon a few years of progressive policy could easily eliminate substandard housing predominantly back to back in character. Denholme has a heavy percentage of congested substandard dwellings which will present a serious housing problem for the next fifteen years.

Mental Health. There has been a radical and recent change in public attitude to the prevention of mental illness and the promotion of mental health. Reference should be made to the review on this subject embodied in the report.

Environmental Sanitation. The Public Health Inspectors have been busily engaged with particular reference to smoke control, food and meat inspection and many other detailed activities directly related to individual and family health. Additional detailed work in slum clearance is considerable and fundamental to housing progress.

General Administration. Supervising, recording and reporting on health is now a vast subject and a Medical Officer can do little more than lead a team of trained social workers and clerical staff in a subject of such wide diversity. In this respect I have been fortunate in obtaining the intelligent interest of staff in their work and unstinted service on behalf of the public. I am furthermore indebted to the Chairmen of the Health Committees, Councillors and fellow Officers for assistance rendered.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Butterley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "John Butterley".

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES
1959 - 1960

SHIPLEY The Chairman of the Council: Councillor J.C. Padgett, J.P.
Chairman: Councillor C.V. Barber.
Vice Chairman: Councillor Mrs. C. Turner.
Councillors: W.H. Bannister, T.M. Duggan,
T.E. Hainsworth, R. Martin,
G.A. Shaw, F. Thornton, J.P.

BINGLEY The Chairman of the Council: Councillor W.H. Penn, J.P.
Chairman: Councillor J.R. Escritt, M.Sc.
Vice Chairman: Councillor M. Calvert.
Councillors: A. Ackroyd, A.R. Bentley, J.P.
J. Craven, S.H. Cross,
L. Hanson, J. Hiddlestone,
G. Meakin, L.O. Taylor.

BAILDON The Chairman of the Council: Councillor N. Woodhead, J.P.
Chairman: Councillor C. Dewhirst.
Vice Chairman: Councillor L.P. Warne.
Councillors: K.A. Bryson, J.B. Franks,
H.O. Griffiths, A.T.M. Schofield,
I. Williams.

DENHOLME The Chairman of the Council: Councillor L. Driver, J.P.
Chairman: Councillor J. Whitaker.
Vice Chairman: Councillor J.H. Ingham.
Councillors: L. Brooksbank, L. Driver, J.P.
P.F. Hoyle, J. Foster,
J.A. Cawthray, G.A. Stubbs,
W. Tidswell.

O F F I C E R S

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Public Health
Inspectors:

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

R. Clark, M.A.P.H.I. *

M.C.D. Pedley, M.A.P.H.I. *

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

H.M. Battye, M.A.P.H.I.

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

F.A.P.H.I.)
M.A.P.H.I.)

Fellow/Member of the Association of Public Health Inspectors.

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

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

X Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

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

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

1951 CENSUS

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Area of District in Acres	2,183	11,418	2,831	2,536	18,968
Population	32,680	21,568	10,131	2,587	66,966
Structurally separate occupied dwelling houses	10,408	7,269	3,441	937	-
Average number of persons per room	0.73	0.73	0.67	0.81	-
Number of Private Households	10,780	7,340	3,458	939	-

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS 1959

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Population Estimated Mid 1959	31,380	21,850	11,240	2,550	67,020
<u>Live Births</u>					
Legitimate	441	301	145	29	916
Illegitimate	15	12	5	6	38
Total	456	313	150	35	954
<u>Still Births</u>					
Legitimate	7	2	1	-	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	2	1	-	10
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	463	315	151	35	964
<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>					
Legitimate	7	6	4	1	18
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	6	4	1	18
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks</u>					
Legitimate	6	5	2	1	14
illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	5	2	1	14
<u>Deaths all causes</u>	399	303	130	35	867
Percentage of Total Births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes etc.	75	81	75	72	77
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes etc.	52	51	47	54	49
<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>					
Legitimate	4	4	1	1	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	1	1	10

<u>CRUDE RATES</u>	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Live Births	14.5	14.3	13.3	13.7	14.2
Deaths (All causes)	12.7	13.9	11.6	13.7	12.9
Infective & Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis & other Venereal Diseases	-	-	0.09	-	0.01
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	0.10	0.09	0.09	-	0.09
- Other	-	-	-	-	-
- All forms	0.10	0.09	0.09	-	0.09
Cancer	2.45	1.74	2.49	1.18	2.18
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	1.91	1.83	1.33	4.31	1.88
Heart & Circulatory Diseases	4.49	6.50	4.45	4.31	5.13
Respiratory Diseases	1.82	1.60	1.42	1.18	1.66
Maternal Mortality	-	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality	15.4	19.2	26.7	28.6	18.9
Neo Natal Mortality	13.2	16.0	13.3	28.6	14.7
Still Births	15.1	6.3	6.6	-	10.4
Perinatal Mortality	23.8	19.0	13.2	28.6	20.7

COMPARABILITY FACTOR

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

ADJUSTED RATES (Crude Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor)

Births	15.0	15.0	13.6	15.0	-
Deaths	13.1	13.9	12.6	13.3	-

<u>Comparison with:</u>	<u>Births</u> (Adjusted Rates)	<u>Deaths</u> (Adjusted Rates)	<u>Neo Natal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)	<u>Perinatal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)
Administrative County	16.7	12.7	16.2	33.7
Aggregate of Urban Districts	16.2	13.0	16.4	33.1
England and Wales	16.5	11.6	15.8	N. A.

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Estimated number of dwellings	10,742	8,174	4,393	1,040	24,349
Rateable Value of District (1st April)	£325,663	£247,311	£126,774	£27,356	
Product of Penny Rate (1959-60)	£1,317	£999	£517	£105	

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Division comprises four Urban Districts - Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. The primary industry is woollen manufacture, although much of the population is engaged in other heavy industries. Geographically Bradford lies to the south and Keighley to the west, moorland forming both north and north east boundaries. The water shed empties into the River Aire and the valley has both good rail and road facilities.

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

Extension of the Central Area between Kirkgate and Westgate by demolition will provide further shops and flats to add to and complete the development. New construction lends a general air of busyness and prosperity, particularly evident on market days - a reflection of full employment and higher standards of living. New estates at Wrose; the Coach Road, Baildon; Crag and development in Windhill relieves congested substandard areas, and the prospective clearance of old property in Valley Road and Windhill should offer ample scope for Town Planning improvement.

The population of Shipley live in 10,742 houses to the south of the River Aire and Bradford Beck. Open spaces aggregate 211 acres, amounting to 10% of the district and include Northcliff Playing Fields and the Golf Course.

Bingley lies in the valley of the River Aire. The town itself is built on boulder clay although the common geological stratum is millstone grit. The valley is industrial, but the uplands are agricultural and moorland. The town has a busy industrial centre, wool being the staple industry, although joinery works, tanning, engineering and other manufactures provide employment. The perimeter of Bingley is residential, with numerous farms, and beyond is a green belt including the well known moors. There are about 8174 houses in Bingley. New housing is scattered throughout the Urban District, both centrally in the town and at Cullingworth, Harden, Wilsden, Eldwick, Crossflats and Gilstead. Cottingley is the largest and most recent of the major Council estates comprising 350 houses and flats.

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

There are about 4,393 houses in Baildon, mostly modern, although some old property remains around Towngate, Baildon Green, Tong Park and Woodbottom. A new estate has been erected at The Knoll with extensive aspect and ample room for development. A further housing estate is being erected on the Coach Road by Shipley U.D.C. within the Baildon Urban District.

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

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

POPULATION

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1951	32,585	21,560	10,132	2,586	66,863
1952	32,620	21,700	10,020	2,608	66,948
1953	32,740	21,780	9,985	2,604	67,109
1954	32,780	21,890	10,040	2,590	67,300
1955	32,470	21,790	10,420	2,600	67,280
1956	32,200	21,660	10,740	2,620	67,220
1957	31,910	21,670	10,860	2,640	67,080
1958	31,630	21,710	11,130	2,610	67,080
1959	31,380	21,850	11,240	2,550	67,020

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

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

" The numbers of persons "Wholly Unemployed" fell steadily during the year, from 400 in January to 194 in December, and the amount of short time working also decreased, from 240 at the beginning of the year to negligible proportions at the end.

Demands for labour increased steadily, so that the situation in 1958 where supply exceeded demand was completely reversed at the end of 1959

By the end of 1959 there was full employment once again in Shipley."

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Inevitable difficulties are encountered as a consequence of the tripartite nature of the Service. Only by consultation and discussion between the Doctors in general medical practice and the staff of hospitals and local authorities can the vital interests of the patient and his family be subserved. Organised formal interchange of records and information is the basis of systematised medicine, but personal contact is the essence of applied Health Education. For many years the Midwives and District Nurses have worked side by side with the private Doctor. Only since the inception of the Act in 1948, however, has the Health Visitor had the opportunity progressively to establish liaison with him in the care of the family. She covers generalised service and advice rather than specialised care, but can call on the services of officers from a complex range of Health, Education and Welfare Departments. There are also many links with Voluntary Agencies which render useful service by meeting inadequacies in statutory provision. I am grateful to local Doctors who have so readily co-operated with the nursing staff, and this applies to General Practitioners as well as the hospital staff in the neighbourhood.

HOSPITAL LIAISON

Letters and reports are now received daily from a wide range of hospitals in and near the Division. Personal contact, however, by visits or telephone call is maintained by the Health Visitor with the appropriate

- (a) medical and nursing staff,
- (b) Almoners,
- (c) specialised departments, and
- (d) General Practitioner.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Group and a co-opted member of the Sub-committee administering Shipley Maternity Home and Salts Hospital.

TABLE OF CLINICS

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

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

NOTE: The following abbreviations are used.

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

THE MATERNITY HOME, SHIPLEY
(Bradford "A" Group)

Twenty beds are available for patients before and after confinement. Matron arranges the admission in the first instance, consulting where necessary the Specialist, the General Practitioner or the Medical Officer of Health. The discharge of all patients is notified to the Health Department. The staff comprises Matron, Sisters and nursing staff: General Medical Practitioners are in attendance for the patients, and the Home has the Consultant advice of Mr. G.A. Craig F.R.C.S., Obstetrician and Gynaecologist and Dr. Arthurton, Paediatrician.

SALT'S HOSPITAL

Salts is a General Practitioner Hospital with 24 beds.

Services provide :-

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

Staff: Matron, Sisters and Nursing staff.

BINGLEY HOSPITAL

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

There are provisions for out-patients in a number of Specialist departments at the Hospital.

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

HOSPITAL SERVICES

(For certain types of cases)

(a) Expectant mothers were admitted to the Maternity Home, Shipley, Keighley St. John's, Bradford St. Luke's and Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton. Provisions for abnormal cases are supplied at Bradford St. Luke's or Keighley Victoria. Beds are usually available for all mothers who seek hospital accommodation, although not always can this be

met at the hospital of choice. A satisfactory service has developed and we enjoy the full co-operation of the Medical Officers of Health of Keighley and Skipton in addition to the staff of Hospitals and Homes.

(b) Infectious disease cases are referred by the General Medical Practitioner direct or through the Health Department to Leeds Road, Bradford or Morton Banks, Keighley. We are indebted to Doctors Beach and Barker and Matrons and staffs of these hospitals for their co-operation.

(c) Chronic sick - usually elderly persons, are admitted variously to Raikeswood, Keighley St. John's, Thornton View, Stoney Ridge or Calverley through the Hospital Management Committees of Bradford 'B' Group or the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Group respectively.

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

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

There is a rapid increase in the service of Health Visitors to determine priorities for admission to hospital of elderly patients. Early notification of discharge helps the Health Visitor again to pre-determine the needs of the patient when he or she has left hospital. It is gratifying to report progressive co-operation between Almoners and Health Department staff.

AMBULANCES

Shipley and Baildon.

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

The following is extracted from his Report :-

1. Patients	
(a) Admissions	1,177
(b) Discharges	660
(c) Transfers	231
(d) Out-patients	10,891
(e) Accident	245
	<hr/>
	13,204
	<hr/>

2. Analysis of patients

Stretcher	1,978
Sitting	11,326
Emergency	397
Mileage	52,487

Bingley and Denholme.

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

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

Attendances (Out-patients)	303
Discharges	46
Transfers to other hospitals	102
Accidents	12

THE CREMATORIUM, SHIPLEY.

The Crematorium is in Bingley Road and adjoins the Chapel of the Cemetery. Since opening in July 1955 use has increased, and a considerable area is served. This includes Shipley, Bingley, Baildon, part of Bradford and further afield.

The Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health are approved Medical Referees. The Clerk's Department co-operates with the Health Department and attends to medical certificates and other legal formalities. During the year 895 cremations were undertaken - 201 (22.4%) being residents of Shipley and 488 (54.5%) belonging the Divisional Health area.

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

DAY NURSERIES.

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

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

CARE OF THE AGED

There are more elderly people in the population and this necessitates increasing social and medical service. Medical Consultants now specialise in Geriatrics, the medical practitioner devotes more of his time to the care of aged persons and so does the District Nurse and Health Visitor. Research work is stimulated in a new branch of science related to the diseases of middle age and subsequent organic change in the elderly.

It was evident that the Health Act of 1946 would increase the number of full-time workers. But it would never cover the full field and consequently ample scope was left for voluntary effort.

Baildon.

The ninth Annual Report of Baildon Aged Persons' Welfare Association has been kindly sent by Mr. Norman Woodhead, the Chairman, and the Honorary Secretary Mr. C. Tennant. From this it would appear that some solid hard work and sustained endeavour of a band of willing people provided some help and happiness for the elderly people of the district. Activities undertaken included continued service from the Advice Bureau, continuation of Chiropody Service, and the traditional gifts of cash and coal at Christmas. The Finance Committee organised the annual Flag Day and the Social Committee worked week by week throughout the year and were responsible for running two Havens with an average attendance of 70. Library service and informal religious services are held monthly; entertainment has been provided and the Committee was responsible for organising coach trips, theatre visits, and an annual party. A number of members were helped to enjoy a week's holiday tour at cheap rates.

The Visitation Committee looks after 70 persons regularly, and is of inestimable value in alleviating loneliness. Arrangements were again made this year for an annual outing for sick and disabled.

Shipley.

The Old Age Persons' Welfare Association had a busy year and regular visitation was maintained. The four Havens at Windhill, Wrose, Saltaire and the Salvation Army Citadel which meet weekly are now more or less established institutions. A club is open daily in Saltaire Road near the centre of Shipley. A wide diversity of interests is maintained by an active body of voluntary workers who endeavour to help the aged in running their own affairs.

Bingley.

An enthusiastic and successful Association is ably conducted by a large band of voluntary workers. The Association have a number

of meetings at Myrtle Park and social functions are held throughout the year. Meetings are held twice weekly in premises owned by the County Council forming a wing of the Health Centre at Myrtle Park. The Association have a successful Chiropody Scheme.

Denholme.

The old established Voluntary Association provides a wide range of social interest and activity at the Mechanics Institute. Visitation of infirm and sick is undertaken and occupational therapy arranged by women members of the Association.

NURSING SERVICES FOR AGED

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

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

Hospital accommodation is available for chronic sick at -

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

Organic illness may be cared for in the General Hospital Service at the large hospitals in the "A" Group, Bradford or the Keighley Group. Senile cases associated with medical disturbance are nursed at the Park, Rooley Lane; Menston Hospital or Scalebor Park. Convalescent facilities and Nursing Homes are also provided for the service of elderly persons either through Hospital Management Committee or Local Health Authority.

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

LABORATORY SERVICE

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

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

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

Bacteriological Examinations

	Faeces	Urine	Swabs		Other	Total
			Nose	Throat		
Shipley						
Positive	57	6	-	2	6	71
Negative	248	10	2	10	-	270
Bingley						
Positive	27	-	-	-	1	28
Negative	39	-	-	4	-	43
Baildon						
Positive	73	-	-	1	-	74
Negative	118	1	-	4	2	125
Denholme						
Positive	35	-	-	-	-	35
Negative	82	-	-	-	-	82
Division						
Positive	192	6	-	3	7	208
Negative	487	11	2	18	2	520

Total number of specimens examined in the Division - 728

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

HEALTH EDUCATION PROPAGANDA

The Central Council for Health Education Services were utilised through the West Riding County Health Department. Individual Urban Districts share in the contribution. The Central Council for Health Education is controlled by a Committee representing Local Authority Associations, and the purpose is to make known within each

locality services for the promotion of health. Services provided are :-

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

Present practice in Public Health depends to an increasing extent upon education of the public e.g.

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

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

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

HOSPITALS AND AFTER CARE.

Miss H. Tattersall has kindly provided me with the following report :-

Hospital staff in all fields are now increasingly aware that the curative treatment of any one patient is not sufficient to meet his needs. A patient is no longer a "case". He is an individual who has personal problems, and these are not only associated with his disease but with his environment and rehabilitation into society. Earlier discharge from hospital, the lengthening of life by anti-biotics, improved environmental hygiene, and the necessity for more hospital beds has increased these problems which are manifold.

After-care covers continued treatment, the providing of facilities to meet these needs, e.g. nursing personnel, nursing aids and equipment. In 1959 requests for continued treatment were 67. Many telephone messages are received, especially from Almoners' Departments requesting help to deal with the problem of discharge of patients, in particular relating to the aged. The need for Home Helps, housing problems, convalescence, additional nourishment, clothing and bedding are some of the requirements of after-care. Often one socio-medical case requires many services, e.g. district nursing, health visiting and the home help services. We are fortunate in having all these 'under one umbrella', which helps expedition. In providing these, as close co-operation as is possible is kept between the services and the General Practitioner.

Commencing February one Health Visitor attended the Geriatric Unit in Bradford weekly. She acts as liaison officer between the Geriatric Consultant and the other Health Visitors in the Division. Reports are requested and submitted through the Medical Officer of Health for progress supervision and home conditions.

In after-care National Assistance is often called upon, with the person's consent, to supplement allowances for extra nourishment, additional clothing and bedding.

In after-care work we are once again grateful for the Voluntary Services, e.g. Salts Charity, The Sunderland Trust and the W.V.S. etc. in providing for those whose needs are not covered by the National Health Service. 'Meals on Wheels' can supply additional nourishment for those aged persons who either by disability, indifference, or economic reasons would otherwise deteriorate.

Early mobilisation is essential and re-habilitation is the key note of treatment in the aged. Larger hospitals have physiotherapy departments to help the patient progress, but in the home re-habilitation is more difficult. Although the patient and his relatives may co-operate, other difficulties may arise in after-care. This is best exemplified in certain arthritic patients, for although provided with walking aids, wheelchairs, and adaptations to the home, these may not be effective and a consequent gradual deterioration occurs for lack of the stimulus of company, competition and the active interest of fellow patients.

Perhaps nursing personnel and Health Visitors do not spend sufficient time on re-habilitation, due to heavy case loads and this type of work is time absorbing. Perhaps in the future a 're-habilitation service' may be developed, with Physiotherapists to visit the homes and re-habilitation sessions incorporated into the Welfare Centres. We have a Physiotherapist for children and

expectant mothers, why not for the aged?

Reports on children discharged from some hospitals are received. In 1959 this totalled approximately 115. These reports give Health Visitors information on progress and is useful in the giving of advice as to the care of young babies and infants.

The closer the hospital, the closer is the liaison, and all the necessary help available is given from this department. Hospital and Part III accommodation for the aged is still a problem and admission difficult. I believe in one city in the country some hospitals discharge most of their aged on a three monthly basis. This increases the turnover. This may make many more relatives willing to take old people into their homes in the knowledge that the burden, as sometimes it is, is shared. Perhaps such a scheme is worthy of consideration.

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT.

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

Eight Homes are available for the school and pre-school child and 60 children were admitted during 1959

There are 14 Recuperative Homes for adults. Twenty cases were admitted during the year.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

Miss V. Quarmby reports -

During the year the Home Help Department has continued to supply an ever increasing and necessary service to the sick, infirm and aged. It has always been our aim to provide immediate assistance to those in need, and our Home Helps are encouraged not merely to tackle the every day household duties which accumulate during illness, but to approach their work in a sympathetic manner in order to give comfort and encouragement, particularly to the elderly whose powers are diminishing. This work is, unfortunately, impaired by the fact that no Home Help Organiser has yet been appointed.

The demand in Winter and Spring is always high, and during 1959 there was no decline during the latter part of the year, due mainly to the fact that the majority of cases were elderly people who required help continually.

Difficulty was experienced in recruiting suitable women, but

by the end of the year 150 Home Helps were on the Register, approximately 140 of whom were working each week. During the year our establishment was increased thus enabling sufficient hours to be allocated to all cases.

Close and constant liaison with hospitals assisted not only patients but also enabled beds to be vacated more quickly than would otherwise have been possible. Immediately after discharge patients are visited and arrangements made for help to commence without delay.

In administering this Service, the needs of the public are constantly in mind and no effort spared to maintain a high standard.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

Divisional figures.

Type of Case	Number of Cases	Hours employed	%
Maternity	49	2,295	2.5
Tuberculosis	2	2,675	2.9
Chronic Sick: Aged	184	79,436	86.2
Infirm	22	4,792	5.2
Others	31	2,980	3.2
	<u>288</u>	<u>92,178</u>	<u>100.0</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

(Reference Tables in Appendix pages 115 and 116)

SCARLET FEVER.

Notification of Scarlet Fever which is currently a benign infection is principally of use as an index of the general prevalence of streptococcal infection. Hospital admission of the case is becoming less frequent, and in this Division was 25% of the total cases notified. Admission is determined more by home circumstances than the clinical need of the particular case.

Scarlatina was prevalent during the months of November and December and notifications increased from 19 in the previous year to 72 in 1959. The disease was mild, relatively free of complications and typical of its present trend, there were no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

We have had no cases notified for ten years. Active immunisation remains our safeguard, and steps must be taken to maintain and improve the immunisation rate.

MEASLES.

This disease had broken out in November and December 1958 and reached its expected epidemic proportion in the Spring of 1959. Cases were however mild or moderate and rarely severe. Absence of complications and fatality is an index of the current high standards of child health and care. This is further emphasised by the fact that the under 5s constituted more than 50% of cases infected by the virus.

WHOOPIING COUGH (PERTUSSIS).

Only 15 cases of Whooping Cough occurred, mostly notified in Spring. We enjoyed a comparatively quiet year probably due to a tendency in certain areas of this country for the disease to follow a biennial pattern.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Only one case, non-paralytic in type, was notified. It is very doubtful indeed if this favourable local return is in any way related to our efforts to control the disease, although over a period of time one may reasonably expect that an active immunisation campaign should produce results.

DYSENTERY.

Localised outbreaks within the Division of S. Sonne occurred and a total of 64 cases grouped among families, emphasised the need for a high standard of personal and family hygiene. We have repeatedly emphasised the liability of this infection to spread by hand and noted the high susceptibility of young age groups. The disease remains prevalent endemically and is aggravated by importations from other parts of the country.

TYPHOID and PARATYPHOID.

This year a Typhoid and a Paratyphoid carrier have been isolated by the Department. It is recognised that the former infection is now comparatively rare and furthermore usually imported from abroad. The following record may be of interest as instancing what was experienced as a very prevalent infection in Germany and in the German prison camps on the cessation of hostilities in 1945 and 1946.

On Saturday 1.8.59 a case of Typhoid Fever was transferred from Bradford Children's Hospital to Leeds Road Infectious Disease Hospital. Nine persons in addition to the patient were found by the Inspector of the Health Department to reside in the house of the patient. All were foreign and of varying nationality. The family comprised a man, his wife, two sons and the wife's father and mother. As lodgers they had a woman and her son and an Engineer.

History of patient. On 27.7.59 he complained of sickness and vomiting, was constipated and febrile. He was unable to enjoy the local holiday which occurred that day, but instead visited his family Doctor. He was admitted to the Children's Hospital as a suspected appendicitis. Dr. R saw him and suspected Typhoid, and specimens of blood and faeces confirmed this.

In the meantime investigation of the family elicited that the grandmother (M.G.) was carrying the organism in her stool. The woman had left the Ukraine in 1943 as a displaced person following the Nazi occupation of the country. She had been transferred to Rheine in West Phalia where there had been major Typhoid outbreaks in one of the large Displaced Persons Camps in Western Germany. In 1949 she came to England. It was not possible to elicit from her a history of having suffered from Typhoid, nor indeed would she admit to having been a carrier. This woman continues to carry the organism in her stool, and has been provided with a prefabricated house where she lives apart from the rest of the family. It would seem more than likely that she was a victim of Typhoid, or infected therewith in the Prison Camp, or previously in the Ukraine. Intermittency is a feature of this disease, and she may have passed several years without spreading infection. Her husband who had lived with her ten years had not contracted the infection, in spite of the fact that she cooked for the family. She remains under surveillance.

Another woman was isolated as a Paratyphoid carrier. Specimens taken monthly have continued to prove positive.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 35 of which 31 were pulmonary. This brings the total on the register in December, 1959, to 460 which again is a slight decrease. Approximately two-thirds of the notified cases were male. In addition, many more chest conditions which might have developed into notifiable cases have been kept under observation. There were 6 deaths, 5 of them from respiratory infection. These figures, although less than in previous years, convey little of the real nature of the social change that has occurred in this disease. Less than a generation ago diagnosis of Tuberculosis necessitated a long stay in a sanatorium with treatment

based upon rest and collapse therapy. Now a few weeks suffice to confirm diagnosis, assess the needs of the case and promote treatment. Thereafter the care is domiciliary under a private doctor and supervision of the Chest Consultant.

Progress in England and Wales is well instanced by the report of the Ministry of Health in 1958 which gives comparisons of a decade earlier.

		<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Pulm.</u>	<u>Non Pulm.</u>
1948	England & Wales	21,993	19,008	2,905
1958	England & Wales	4,408	3,999	481

Combined work from a large sphere of research of medical and field workers has produced this transformation.

Miss M. Barnes reports as follows:-

CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS PATIENT AT HOME.

(a) Home Visiting.

Home visiting has been carried out to all notified cases and again whenever it has been thought necessary to ensure that all available assistance is being taken advantage of to promote the fullest possible return to health. Certain early cases by adequate supervision have not been admitted to Sanatorium. By home visits the patient is encouraged to take his drugs regularly, attend Clinic for examination as often as considered essential, accept advice regarding correct diet, rest, exercise etc., and his responsibility to the community.

(b) Provision of Home Helps.

Certain tuberculous families have been provided with Home Help assistance. Usually the patient has some other disability or is in the elderly age group. The selection of Home Helps for tuberculous households is always done with the full knowledge and consent of both parties.

(c) Provision of Extra Nourishment.

Free milk, one or two pints daily, depending on the individual circumstances has been allowed to approximately 65 patients during the year. This is supplied through the usual milkman and the patient must give an undertaking to consume the milk him or herself.

(d) Loan of Nursing Equipment.

A few articles have been loaned e.g. a wheel chair was provided for an aged man who, in addition to pulmonary tuberculosis, suffered from severe arthritis

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS.

1. B.C.G. Vaccination.

All families with a known tuberculous history are constantly reminded of the advantage of B.C.G. vaccination for their children as soon as possible after birth. There were 82 contacts vaccinated and in addition 228 Mantoux tests were carried out on the contacts.

B.C.G. Vaccination for school leavers.

Parents of school leavers were once again given the opportunity of B.C.G. vaccination. 387 parents consented to their children being vaccinated, if necessary.

2. Mass Minature X-Ray.

Mass Minature X-Ray was made available to all persons over 15 years of age in the district. Signs of tuberculosis were detected in a few cases and treatment and supervision commenced.

3. X-Ray examination of staff.

Persons appointed to posts with a Local Authority must submit to chest X-rays when the work involves contact with young children e.g. school teachers, school meal helpers etc.

4. Examination of contacts.

There has been good co-operation from immediate contacts of newly notified cases, but contacts of old cases are difficult to persuade to attend yearly for X-ray. 665 contacts were examined during the year but several others are known to have attended the Mass Minature X-Ray. With the permission of the patient contacts from factories and workshops have been given the opportunity of examination. The Management of these establishments have readily co-operated.

SCABIES and VERMINOUS INFESTATION

The more serious cases are usually identified with family infestation. The Health Visitor/School Nurse is usually in a position

to provide appropriate medicament. Facilities for cleansing of children and young persons are provided at clinics. Adults and family groups are usually referred to Bradford City Disinfection Centre. The need seldom arises, and present demand does not warrant separate provisions within the Division.

No. of cases treated during year	-	23
No. of families treated during year	-	3

IMMUNISATION

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

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

Number of children who completed a course
of injections in 1959.

	Age at date of completion							Totals
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 - 9	10 - 14	15+	
SMALLPOX								
Primary	352	32	5	8	8	-	15	420
Revaccination	3	-	-	1	1	1	64	70
DIPHTHERIA								
Primary	561	84	31	5	62	1	-	744
Reinforcing	1	-	-	2	294	4	-	301
WHOOPING COUGH								
Primary	547	83	30	6	47	-	-	713
POLIOMYELITIS								
Primary	259	326	137	129	834	589	2347	4621
Reinforcing	9	324	487	497	3309	3987	2287	10900

NUMBER OF PERSONS at 31st December, 1959 who had then completed
a course of vaccination, primary or other.

	Born in the years								Totals
	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1950/ 1954	1945/ 1949	Pre 1945	
DIPHTHERIA									
Given 1955-9	214	561	536	474	475	2409	427	-	5096
1954 & before	-	-	-	-	-	1196	4040	-	5236
WHOOPING COUGH									
Primary	208	548	519	422	377	990	* 50	-	3114
POLIOMYELITIS									
Two injections	31	287	151	89	73	229	158	1081	2099
Three injections	1	129	397	522	525	3020	3990	2447	11031

NOTE * Whooping Cough. Children born 1948 and 1949 only.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. H. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, retired during the year and his duties have been taken over by Mr. P.M. Anderson, who is now responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals.

The West Riding County Council are extending the provision of Mental Health personnel and I have been allocated the services of a full-time Mental Health Social Worker. In the past the Mental Health Social Worker worked only 2½ days weekly in this Division.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 - 1938

Particulars of Mentally Handicapped in the Division
as at 31.12.1959.

	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Statutory Supervision	11	6	17	27	19	46
Voluntary Supervision	-	-	-	5	4	9
Guardianship	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>55</u>

Details are set out below of the disposal of mentally handicapped in the Division. From this it will be seen that there is a reasonable rate of employability. Personnel Officers of the larger mills in the Division are most helpful in doing all they can to reserve suitable jobs for sub-normal patients.

	Receiving training <u>O.C. H.T.</u>		Working	Refused training	Unable to be trained	Assisting in the home
Females						
Under 16 years	4	-	1	1	-	-
Over 16 years	3	3	9	-	2	5
Males						
Under 16 years	10	-	1	-	-	-
Over 16 years	7	-	23	-	1	1
	<u>24</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

(O.C. Occupation Centre. H.T. Home Teaching)

Twenty four mentally handicapped persons receive full time training; 22 attend Keighley Occupation Centre, 1 the Bradford Adult Training Centre and 1 attends the Occupation Centre attached to

Westwood Hospital. Transport facilities are provided by the Local Authority, and where it is impracticable to provide private transport, travel vouchers are issued by the Local Authority.

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the death of Mrs. Rooks the Home Teacher. As yet a successor has not been appointed. It is hoped that the Home Teaching service can be extended to include such adults as it is not possible to cater for in a full time establishment.

Particulars of Discharges and Deaths notified
by the Mental Hospitals for the year ended
31st December, 1959.

	Certified		Voluntary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<u>Menston Hospital.</u>					
Discharges	-	2	6	12	20
Deaths	-	7	3	2	12
Discharged but remaining in hospital as informal patients	2	6	-	-	8
<u>Scalebor Park.</u>					
Discharges	-	-	1	-	1
Deaths	-	-	1	-	1
Discharged but remaining in hospital as informal patients	-	-	-	1	1
<u>Storthes Hall.</u>					
Deaths	-	1	-	-	1

In view of the fact that under the new Mental Health Act admissions to Mental Hospital in future will be on a purely informal basis there will be very few notifications of discharges home. However, many of the cases will be referred for After Care by Consultant Psychiatrists with a view to helping patients to re-establish themselves in the community; to ensure that they continue on prescribed sedation and in the event of a relapse to arrange quick referral to the out-patients' Clinic.

The newly established Psychiatric Clinic at Salts Hospital is proving useful, particularly as Mrs. Webster the Mental Health Social Worker is in attendance at the Clinic and is able to seek guidance on any difficult case.

The Mental Health Act, 1959.

The Mental Health Act, 1959 repeals the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts which have hitherto laid down special procedures for admission of mental patients to hospitals, for their detention in hospital, and for certain forms of control over those living in the community. The new Act lays down new procedures which apply to all types of mental patients.

The new Act also introduces new names for various types of mental disorder. The term "mental deficiency" is abolished and four categories of mental disorder are recognised.

(i) Mental illness) These three categories cover the range of disorders previously included in the term "mental deficiency" and, in the Psychopathic group go slightly beyond it.
(ii) Severe subnormality	
(iii) Subnormality	
(iv) Psychopathic disorder	

The Mental Health Act received the Royal Assent on the 29th July, 1959, and will come into effect on such dates as the Minister may appoint. Already an Order bringing into effect those parts of the Act which were necessary to allow complete informal admission to Mental Hospitals was made with effect from the 6th October, 1959.

The Mental Health Act is based on two ideas on the treatment of the mentally disordered which break away from the past. The first is that, as far as possible, there should be no more formality about going into a Mental Hospital for treatment than there is for going into a General Hospital. The old procedure of certification and ascertainment will be done away with as far as possible, although there will still remain the few whom the Authority will have power to detain compulsorily either for the sake of their own health or for the safety or protection of others.

Greater emphasis is placed on community care and the Local Authority will have to make adequate provision for an After Care Service.

It is felt that there are many in Mental Hospital who could well be looked after in the community if there was a good After Care Service, and also many should be able to receive treatment without being admitted to Hospital. Greater use will be made of Out-patient Clinics, and I am pleased to inform you that a Psychiatric Clinic has been established at Salts Hospital and is held every Thursday afternoon. Dr. G.A. Dransfield, a Consultant Psychiatrist from Menston Hospital is in attendance and Mrs. Webster, the Mental Health Social Worker, carries out field work and also acts as liaison between the Clinic, General Practitioners and other Departments. The Clinic is developing very

well and the local General Practitioners are referring an ever increasing number of patients to the Clinic. Dr. Dransfield also carries out domiciliary visits in the Division to homes of patients who are unable to attend the Clinic.

There is also a Psychiatric Clinic held at Bingley Hospital on alternate Tuesday mornings. Dr. E.J. Harrison Consultant Psychiatrist from Scalebor Park is in attendance, but the services of a Social Worker are not at present provided, and cases requiring After Care are referred to the Health Department.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

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

416 complaints were received during the year, a decrease of 69 compared with 1958. These are listed below:-

Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Overcrowding...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Choked drains or sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Water supply...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Rats or mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	98

Inspections

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Knacker's Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Verminous or Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Clean Air Act:-							
(1) Observations (Factory chimneys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
(2) Plant inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
(3) Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	313
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	714
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Maggot Breeding Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits to works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	535
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Salvage Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Re Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	685
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	701

Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	371
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common yards and passages	...	...	...	...	...	1
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	362

Summary of Sanitary Works Executed

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	116
House drains cleared of obstructions...	...	...	...	...	...	56
House drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	24
House drains encased in concrete	...	...	...	...	...	31
Areas drained and concreted	...	...	...	...	...	29
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	...	31
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	9
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	...	...	...	...	2
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	8

Summary of Drains Tested

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	...	...	...	...	...	174
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements	...	...	...	...	...	119
Drains tested by Volatile Test	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drains tested by smoke	...	...	...	...	...	14
Drains tested by opening up	...	...	...	...	...	2

Sanitary Accommodation

During 1959 39 waste water closets were converted to water closets leaving 123 still to be dealt with. 105 of these are in the Council's clearance programme, 9 houses are already provided with internal sanitation and at 31st December, 1959, 9 still remain to be converted to W.C.s.

Summary of Works carried out

W.C.s provided to existing houses	...	...	...	...	...	74
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	...	39
Waste water closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	-
W.C. pedestals renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. seats provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.s cleansed or lime-washed	...	...	...	...	...	7
W.C. walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sanitary dustbins repaired or new bins substituted therefor	...	...	...	...	...	328
Water closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	27

Soil pipes repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	...	18

Number and Types of Closet Accommodation at December 31st, 1959

		<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Waste Water Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Movable Privy Pails</u>
North Ward	...	2,317	113	1	6
South Ward	...	2,820	5	2	2
East Ward	...	2,428	0	2	0
West Ward	...	3,006	3	3	3
Central Ward	...	1,998	2	0	0
<hr/>					
Totals	...	12,569	123	8	11

Farm premises and factories are included.

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

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

Offensive Trade Premises

Offensive Trades in the district include the following:

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

Eight inspections - all satisfactory.

Notices served during 1959

Public Health Act, 1936

Housing Act, 1957

Statutory Notices

Outstanding, 1958	...	...	...	25
Served during 1959	...	...	...	14
Complied with 1959	...	...	...	34
Outstanding, 31st December, 1959	...	...	...	5

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December, 1958	...	88
Served during 1959	... ..	481
Complied with, 1959	... ..	424
Outstanding, 31st December, 1959	...	145

RODENT DESTRUCTION

The work of rodent control is carried out by 2 part-time operatives with supervision and assistance as required from the Public Health Inspectors. 93 minor infestations were dealt with and 31 bodies of rats or mice were found. Inspections by the Public Health staff numbered 741.

One maintenance treatment was carried out on the sewers using Warfarin and it has been found that the rat population is considerably reduced. The number of manholes showing "takes" on test baiting continues to decline.

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

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Factories with power	... ..	186
Factories without power	... ..	15
	Total	<u>201</u>

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a)	With mechanical power	... ..	98
(b)	Without mechanical power	... ..	8
(c)	Outworkers	... ..	14

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

The Shipley No.1 (Saltaire) Smoke Control Order, 1958, made by the Council in November, 1958, was the subject of a public inquiry conducted by an inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 5th May, 1959.

Approximately 90 objections were received which, considering that some 1,274 dwelling houses were affected, seemed to indicate that whilst many people were not over enthusiastic about changing from the traditional but inefficient coal fire to the use of smokeless fuels, they were not sufficiently antagonistic to object to the Council's proposals. In fact, the majority of the persons who had appended their signatures in protest did so as a result of a canvas by the local coal merchants association.

The order was confirmed on 6th July, 1959, the only amendment being that the operative date was put back some 12 months to 1st September, 1960.

The estimated cost as approved in principle by the Ministry was £10,964, made up of £9,024 in respect of alterations and adaptations to fireplaces at 948 privately owned houses giving an average cost of £9 10s. 4d. per house, and £1,940 in respect of 253 Council houses or £7 13s. 3d. per house. (73 Council houses did not require any adaptation.)

The period following the confirmation of the order served to emphasise the vast amount of technical and clerical work required to secure the successful inauguration of a smoke control order covering so many houses. It was surprising and pleasing to be told by people who had been most vociferous in their objections to the order that they were more than satisfied with the increased efficiency and comfort of smokeless fuels.

Industrial Smoke

Over the year 270 timed observations were taken of factory chimneys in the area and it was necessary to issue 14 cautions for the excessive emission of smoke or grit. During the same period 19 inspections of boiler plant were carried out. There was evidence of increased activity by representatives of the National Coal Board who offered advice by their technical officers in cases where boiler plant operatives needed assistance either with regard to fuel or plant operation. The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service was called in to advise in several cases.

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution, Somerset House

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall</u> <u>in</u> <u>inches</u>	<u>Insoluble</u> <u>Deposit</u> <u>Tons</u> <u>sq. mile</u>	<u>Soluble</u> <u>Deposit</u> <u>Tons</u> <u>sq. mile</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Solids</u> <u>Tons</u> <u>sq. mile</u>	<u>Sulphur</u> <u>Estimation</u> <u>Mg/day</u> <u>100cm</u> <u>Lead Peroxide</u>
January	3.08	7.04	11.15	18.19	1.76
February	0.28	2.72	2.93	5.71	1.94
March	1.23	8.89	5.58	14.47	1.23
April	3.28	10.62	6.77	17.39	1.42
May	0.77	4.95	2.75	7.70	0.73
June	1.54	11.22	7.57	18.79	0.90
July	1.54	5.71	4.38	10.09	0.46
August	0.21	3.02	1.79	4.81	0.39
September	0.10	5.14	4.85	9.99	0.81
October	3.59	11.19	12.08	23.27	0.84
November	4.05	6.64	12.05	18.69	1.67
December	5.23	6.97	12.18	19.15	1.77
Totals	24.90	84.11	84.14	168.25	13.32

Rainfall 1958, 27.95 inches

	Tons per square mile			Sulphur
Monthly Average Deposit (1959)	7.01	7.01	14.02	1.160
Monthly Average Deposit (1958)	8.06	9.26	17.32	1.224

SHOPS ACT

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

LETHAL CHAMBER

73 dogs and 110 cats were disposed of by the R.S.P.C.A. at the Dockfield Depot. This is about the same as in the previous year and the service continues to be well used by the public in general.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

for the period April 1st, 1959 to March 31st, 1960.

Refuse Collection

Very little interruption occurred in the collection service due to bad weather as the amounts of snow which fell towards the end of the year were comparatively light and at no time was it necessary for the vehicles to be off the road. As regards staff, once again I have to report that it was extremely difficult, and at times almost impossible, to keep any semblance of settled teams on the vehicles. Recruitment difficulties are, of course, not peculiar to Shipley; most authorities in the West Riding have the same trouble. Having regard to the nature of the work which demands a high degree of fitness it is obvious that at no distant date it will be necessary to pay more to the men who do this work. Otherwise it will not be possible to give an efficient and regular service.

During the year with an establishment of 17 loaders no fewer than 57 men were employed on this work compared with 30 during the previous year and 55 in 1957. Continual changes of staff and the inability to recruit suitable temporary labour for the holiday period resulted in the intervals between collections averaging from $7\frac{1}{2}$ - 9 days (including weekends); after bank holidays the periods were obviously somewhat greater.

The Committee gave serious consideration to this problem and it was decided to introduce an extra collection vehicle and to re-organise the rounds and re-allocate the 17 loaders in smaller gangs.

This resulted in increased efficiency and the attainment of a regular weekly collection for the first time for a number of years. This occurred at a period free from holidays and little sickness amongst the staff.

The Committee subsequently decided to employ the extra vehicle on a permanent basis as part of the cleansing fleet. One of the side loading vehicles was replaced by a dual tip 18 cu. yd. KARRIER and this gave entire satisfaction to the men and to the department. This machine can accommodate up to 320 bins per load and journeys to the tip have been reduced by 40 - 50% resulting in considerable saving

of time which can be usefully employed in refuse collection.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse continued to be disposed of by controlled tipping in Hirst Wood and Wrose. Towards the end of the year the Hirst Wood tip was closed and low lying land at Coach Road, owned by Shipley U.D.C., was used for the disposal of house refuse in conjunction with Baildon U.D.C. in whose area the land is situated. Some 2,000 tons were tipped by this Department during a period of $3\frac{1}{2}$ months. The filled area will subsequently be soiled and seeded by the Council's Surveyor.

The hot dry summer caused considerable anxiety, particularly at Wrose where the tip adjoins the recreation ground and the level of the tip was approaching that at which children were playing. Several fires were started by trespassers but fortunately none were extensive and speedy action by the fireservice and the council's staff prevented any serious situation developing.

Surfaces were treated regularly with insecticidal powder for the suppression of flies and other insect pests which breed at a phenomenal rate during long dry spells of summer weather.

Salvage

The following tables give details of salvaged materials sold and the monthly income. The total for the year was some £400 less than in 1958/1959 due in part to a reduction in sales of various metals, textiles and a slight reduction in the amount of waste paper and cardboard.

In January, 1960, the cleansing and salvage depot at Dockfield closed down and staff, vehicles and the paper and tin baling equipment was transferred to the new central depot. A new elevator to the baling press was installed and the sorting screen shortened and re-positioned in relation to the baling press to improve efficiency by reducing the distance from sorting screen to elevator.

	T.	C.	Q.
Waste paper and cardboard ...	388	1	1
Baled tins ...	6	5	1
Rags, rugs, carpets, sacking, etc.	5	2	0
Miscellaneous ...		1	3
Non-ferrous scrap ...	9	3	0
Ferrous scrap ...	6	0	2
	<hr/>		
Total	<u>414</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>

Monthly Income

			£	s.	d.
1959					
April	...	...	316	0	8
May	...	...	304	19	1
June	...	...	238	6	4
July	...	...	189	17	9
August	...	...	178	1	1
September	...	...	234	13	3
October	...	...	247	18	9
November	...	...	278	10	1
December	...	...	300	15	9

1960

January	...	...	227	0	10
February	...	...	277	1	6
March	...	...	300	1	9

£3093 6 10

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Private Builders

Since the war private builders have completed 264 houses and provided 50 housing units by conversions to flats. In addition the West Riding Police Authority have erected 15 houses.

Post-War Housing Units provided by Council

New Houses erected during the year ... 101

Houses provided up to 31st March, 1960:—

Permanent	...	1392
Conversion	...	12
Pre-fabs.	...	89
(remaining)		
		1493

Back-to-Back and Blind Back Houses at December 31st, 1959

North Ward	...	...	399
South Ward	...	...	576
East Ward	...	...	496
West Ward	...	...	133
Central Ward	...	...	293

1,897

(Number at 31st December, 1958 - 1,969)

HOUSING

Clearance Programme

The first five-year programme on slum clearance was completed in 1959 and a second five-year programme drawn up to cover the period 1959-1963. This provides for the clearance of some 449 houses over the period. Steps were taken to deal with a large area in the Leeds Road district by the purchase of 213 houses by agreement and the making of a compulsory purchase order in respect of 31 premises where agreement to purchase had not been reached. The compulsory purchase order was made on 25th November, 1959, to be followed by an inquiry in 1960. Details will be included in the next annual report.

Demolition

During the year 63 houses were demolished and 54 families comprising 101 persons were rehoused.

Houses Closed

Fourteen houses or parts of houses, indicated below, were closed, 11 families (35 persons) being rehoused.

10A Cowling Street
14 Ellen Street
64A and 158 Leeds Road
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Mount Street
5 and 6 Mount Place
40 Regent Street
1 Wycliffe Place
61 Wycliffe Road

Overcrowding

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

On the housing register at 31st December, 1959, were 157 families living as lodgers.

Improvement Grants

During the year the Council approved 53 discretionary grants and 10 standard grants. The discretionary grants were 25 more than in 1958. Standard grants are, of course, a new feature recently introduced and have been granted mainly in respect of back-to-back houses where the property is not unfit for habitation and where the houses will provide accommodation for at least 15 years.

Housing Inspections, 1959

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	145
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	6
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	190
Visits re Habitation Certificates	...	...	...	...	116
Removals to Council houses	...	...	...	...	25
Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	512
Certificates of disrepair - houses inspected	...	...	...	...	1

Housing Defects Remedied, 1959

Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Windows repaired and properly hung	...	...	...	...	9
Window frames mastic pointed	...	...	...	...	11
Skylights repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Plastered walls repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	12
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Fall pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Walls repointed	...	...	...	...	3
Cement rendering renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
Staircases and fencing repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Chimneys and flues repaired	...	...	...	...	5

Stone floors relaid or asphalted	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	37

WATER SUPPLY

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

Supply

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

The basic source of the Council's water supply consists of Sweet Well, and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 460,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the Reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

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

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

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

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

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfills the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

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

In addition to supplies from their own sources the Council purchase, by an agreement a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 250,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking. This amount may be increased to 500,000 gallons per day during dry periods if required.

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

Consumption

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

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption = 1,238,000 gallons
 Average daily total consumption per head = 39.6 gallons
 Average daily domestic consumption = 1,024,000 gallons
 Average daily domestic consumption per head = 27.8 gallons
 Average daily industrial consumption = 214,000 gallons

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1959 and the results are tabulated below.

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Treated Water

Shipley Water Supply
(samples)

Bradford Supply
for Shipley
(samples)

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

Untreated Water

Shipley Collection (samples)

<u>Presumptive B. coli count per 100 ml water</u>	<u>Before Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding Reservoir</u>
0-2	23	22
3-25	9	3
26-49	3	-
50 and over	6	1

Chemical Examinations

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply and samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for June, 1959, is set out below:-

<u>CHEMICAL ANALYSES</u>			<u>Shipley Water Supply</u>		<u>Bradford Supply for Shipley</u>	
(results in parts per million)			<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>	<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>
Total solids	...	...	100	100	100	100
Chloride	...	...	14	13	13	11
Total Hardness	...	...	45	45	45	35
Lead, Copper, Zinc	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron	...	...	0.2	0.4	Nil	Nil
Manganese	...	...	0.1	Nil	-	-
Aluminium	...	...	0.8	0.8	-	-
Silica	...	...	10.0	17.0	-	-
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Free Chlorine	...	...	Nil	Nil		
pH	.....		7.0	7.2	7.0	7.4

Plumbo-Solvency

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Samples were examined in 1959 for lead content, 4 from the Low Level Supply and 4 from the High Level Supply; 4 were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and 4 were taken after half-an-hour's standing. These tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Private Water Supplies

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

MILK DISTRIBUTION

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

Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	...	20
Dairies	...	...	...	...	3
Premises at which Milk is sold only in sealed bottles					88
				Total	111

Licences to deal in designated milks were issued as follows:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
T.T.	16	9
Pasteurised	19	14
Sterilized	101	10
	<u>136</u>	<u>33</u>

Non-resident Distributors numbered 22.

Bacterial Examination of Milk

	<u>Samples</u> <u>Submitted</u>	<u>Satis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>Unsatis-</u> <u>factory</u>	<u>Void</u>
T.T. Pasteurised ...	28	28	0	0
T.T. Certified ...	55	45	10	0
Pasteurised...	15	15	0	0
Sterilized ...	1	1	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99	89	10	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Samples taken by W.R.C.C.				
Past.(produced in Shipley)	26	26	0	0
T.T.Past.(produced in Shipley)	2	2	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	28	28	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Biological Examination of Milk

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

B. Abortus

During the year 45 samples of milk were submitted to the Ring test. 6 were positive and 39 negative.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The number of animals passing through the Abattoir during 1959 showed an increase of 863 as compared with 1958. The quality of meat remained very high as is evidenced by the fact that only 60 cows were brought in during the year.

Animals killed during the year:-	1959
Beasts	1,667
Calves	109
Sheep	5,864
Pigs	<u>1,797</u>
Total	<u>9,437</u>

The number of cows killed was 60 or 3.6% of the beasts, as compared with 3.8% in 1958.

Meat Inspection

Return of Animals Slaughtered and Meat Inspected during 1959

Public Abattoir

	<u>Cattle</u> (excluding Cows)	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> and <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number inspected	1607	60	109	5864	1797
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	2	1	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	717	29	1	440	222
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	44.68%	50%	2.75%	7.52%	12.35%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	52	-	-	-	63
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.3%	1.67%	-	-	3.62%

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district.

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

Beasts - Tuberculosis

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Carcase and offal	2	1,118
Heads and tongues	20	624
Livers	8	103
Lungs (pairs)	21	212
Mesenteries and intestines	12	310
Hindquarters	1	190
Kidneys	1	2
		<u>2,559</u>

Pigs - Tuberculosis

Carcase and offal	2	247
Heads	29	227
Lungs (pairs)	22	96
Mesenteries	27	196
Forequarters	2	59
		<u>825</u>

Calves - none

Other Diseases

Sheep

Carcase and offal (Congestion)	1	65
Livers (Distomatosis and parasites)	406	810
Lungs (Congestion)	2	4
Lungs (Pleurisy)	2	4
Lungs (Parasites)	51	98
Forequarters (Pleurisy)	2	24
Hindquarters (Abscesses)	2	25
Legs (Abscess)	2	8
		<u>1,038</u>

Calves

Carcase and offal (Septic Polyarthrititis)	1	60
Carcase and offal (Oedema)	1	42
Hindquarters (Bruising)	2	16
		<u>118</u>

Other Diseases

Beasts

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Carcase and offal (Septicaemia)	1	620
Livers (Distomatosis and Cirrhosis)	400	6,637
Part livers (" " ")	219	1,170
Livers (Abscess)	41	632
Livers (Cirrhosis)	30	484
Livers (Telangiectasis)	4	64
Lungs (Abscess)	8	84
Lungs (Emphysema)	1	10
Lungs (Pleurisy)	4	40
Udders (Mastitis)	12	158
Hearts (Pericarditis)	2	8
Kidneys (Nephritis)	2	2
Skirt (Abscess)	1	1
Heads and tongues (Actinomycosis)	2	64
Spleen (Haematoma)	1	4
Beef (Bruising)		<u>92</u>
		<u>10,070</u>

Pigs

Carcase and offal (Swine Erysipelas)	1	130
Carcase and offal (Enteritis)	2	105
Carcase and offal (Oedema)	1	95
Forequarters (Pleurisy)	2	28
Leg of pork (Abscess)	1	10
Plucks (Pleurisy and Pericarditis)	7	42
Livers (Cirrhosis)	83	261
Livers (Ascaris lumbricoidis)	12	52
Livers (Congestion)	2	6
Lungs (Pneumonia)	17	52
Lungs (Congestion)	63	147
Lungs (Pleurisy)	36	<u>110</u>
		<u>1,038</u>

Total weight condemned 15,648 lbs.

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	6	19	2	24
Tinned foods surrendered at shops	1	0	3	13
	8	0	2	9

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling

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

126 samples were taken, 114 of milk and 12 of other foods.

Two samples of milk were returned by the Analyst as not genuine. The first was 9.0% deficient in fat content. The vendor received a letter of caution. In the second case an informal sample was found to contain 2.0% of extraneous water. Follow up samples proved to be satisfactory

Visits to Food Premises.

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

	<u>Inspections</u>
Manufacture of sausages etc. ...	} 96
Butcher's shops ...	
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' premises ...	285
Fried Fish Shoppe ...	12
Bakers' and Confectioners' shops ...	191
Bakehouses ...	26
Grocers' shops ...	82
Public Abattoir...	146
Markets ...	66
Licensed premises.	8
Cafes, Restaurants ...	12
Ice Cream - Manufacturers' premises ...	6
Ice Cream - Shops registered for sale only...	11
Industrial Canteens ...	26
Wholesale premises ...	18
School canteens...	18
Dairies ...	7
Food vans (retail sale) ...	11
	<u>1,021</u>

Improvements carried out at food premises were :-

Wash basins fixed ...	...	6
White glazed sinks provided ...	...	4
Refrigerators installed ...	...	1
Electric light to W.C.s ...	...	4
Protection of foodstuffs ...	...	2
Repairs to walls, floors and ceilings		7
Clothes lockers provided ...	...	2
Repairs to equipment ...	...	7
Gas water heaters ...	...	9
First aid boxes ...	...	1
Nail brushes, etc.....	...	3
Redecoration of rooms.	...	24
Miscellaneous improvements ...	...	1

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

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

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts)

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

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector,
Mr. W. E. Cooke.

The following report is divided into three parts and deals with Food, Environmental Hygiene and Housing under which headings the normal duties of a Public Health Inspector fall. Statistical returns are grouped at the end of the report.

Very good progress was made during the year, largely because there was a full inspectoral staff, with no changes. On the clerical side Miss Pickles left to take up a nursing career and was replaced by Miss Spencer.

The most outstanding feature of the year under review was the compilation of a programme designed to make Bingley a smoke free district by 1969. The neighbouring Borough of Keighley intends to complete their programme in 1968 and Shipley in 1973. By the end of the next decade therefore, conditions in this part of the Aire valley should be vastly better than they are today.

The survey of the large and important Main Street (West) Clearance Area was completed during the year and thirty individual unfit houses were also dealt with.

The purchase of a very modern gulley and cesspit emptier was a decided acquisition to the cleansing section of the Department, and it is to be hoped that equally modern refuse collection vehicles will soon be provided to cope with the ever growing strain on the refuse collectors, and to provide some measure of dustless loading.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Generally speaking, the conditions under which food is prepared and sold in the Bingley district are good. Progress is particularly marked in the retail trade where the amount of wrapped and packaged food sold is increasing and there is continued development in the sale of refrigerated foods.

A successful course of training for food handlers was arranged at the Bingley Technical Institute, and I am hopeful that this progress on the educational side will be maintained or even increased.

The following are the types of food trades carried on:-

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

113 inspections were made of food premises.

Only 'designated' milk can be sold in Bingley and there are 29 distributors of Tuberculin Tested Milk, 28 distributors of Pasteurised Milk, while Sterilised Milk is sold from 21 establishments. Supplies of raw milk are regularly sampled for examination by the Methylene Blue, Ring and Culture tests and in all 103 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. Three samples of heat treated milk were submitted to the Phosphatase test. In three cases action was taken to secure heat treatment of raw milk which was positive to the tests for Brucella Abortus.

There is one private slaughterhouse in the area, and this is of satisfactory type and will be made to conform to the still higher standards required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

The following table gives details of meat inspected:-

	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number of animals killed,	5	1	124	164
" " " inspected,	5	1	124	164
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned,	-	-	7	6

	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci,			5.64	3.65

Condemned food is disposed of by means of burial.

Conditions at a large poultry packing station in the area were under review and found to be generally satisfactory.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Most of the Public Health Inspector's work falls under this heading, covering as it does the conditions under which the community spends its life.

Public Cleansing. The basis of good communal living is public cleansing and this is therefore dealt with first. The Cleansing Department is responsible for street cleansing, collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, emptying of street gullies and cesspools and maintenance of the Public Mortuary Service.

The staff of the Cleansing Department is still at its pre-war level of 29 men. The amount of refuse to be collected has increased enormously due to the added number of houses and the higher standard of living, which, in its turn, results in more tins, wrappings and containers to be collected. This factor, combined with the well earned extra holidays and shorter working hours, which are the lot of the employees in the Cleansing Department, render it necessary to mechanise the work as far as possible. The use of the most modern refuse collection vehicles is one way in which economy in labour can be secured, together with the advantage of more hygienic method of loading. At the present time only one of the four refuse collection vehicles is of a really satisfactory type.

Gulley emptying is carried out by means of a new Eagle machine, while mechanical street sweeping is undertaken by a "Karrier Yorkshire", now in its fifth year, but still doing a good job. The total number of gullies cleansed was 15,017.

Mechanisation of refuse disposal by means of a Fordson Mule-dozer has been a great success, resulting in compact tipping, free from troubles such as fires, rats or insect breeding, with a saving of £500 per year in the wages of one man. Planning permission was given to the Baildon Council to tip house refuse in the Bingley district.

The total number of dustbins emptied during the year was 428,109, as against 426,142 for the previous year and is an increase of 30,336 over the total for 1956. With very few exceptions a regular weekly service was maintained, although it is far from easy to keep a full staff. The refuse collector is liable to many small accidents - slips, sprains, eye injury, cuts and bruises and he has to work through the most inclement weather. When any men are absent through sickness they are difficult to replace. Fortunately the Council operates an incentive bonus scheme and this is some help in making the work a little more attractive.

The total net cost of refuse collection and disposal for the year ending March 31st, 1959 was £14,911, which amount compares very favourably with that of other urban districts.

Waste paper salvage continued and the total weight dispatched was 219 tons, representing an income of £1,789. The old 'Mills' power baling press was replaced with a new 'Camco' machine. £15 was realised for the sale of textiles.

The district is well provided with public conveniences, apart from the villages of Eldwick and Gilstead. Erection of new toilets in Eldwick will be completed in 1960. During the year, the Main Street conveniences were provided with vending soap and towel machines, and these have not been unduly interfered with. These conveniences will be modernised and re-decorated in 1960 and repairs will be carried out in all the other premises. They all, however, are in need of extensive modernisation.

Further small improvements were carried out to the Public Mortuary. This is a modern well designed structure. 43 bodies were received during the year.

Control of Rodent and Pest Infestations. The Council maintain a free service to householders in connection with infestations from rats, mice and insects.

The Rodent Operative paid 225 visits during the year and gave 201 treatments, which covered 93 infestations.

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

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

There are five further small sites for one or two caravans each.

In addition, there are colonies of temporary hutments (not moveable) at Heights Lane, Sconce, Faweather, Weecher and Golcar. The majority of the huts and caravans are occupied temporarily, but a small number are permanently occupied and these will, in due course, be surveyed in accordance with the Council's programme dealing with sub-standard houses.

In my last Annual Report, I complained of the out-dated legislation dealing with moveable dwellings. The year 1959 saw the publication by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government of Sir Arton Wilson's report on "Caravans as Homes", and this was followed by the draft of the "Caravan Site and Control of Development Bill". It would seem therefore, that Local Authorities may soon have effective powers to properly regulate and control the establishment of moveable dwellings. While there is very little static residential caravanning in the Bingley area, a considerable number of vans are occupied at week-ends and holiday periods. These sites are subject to conditions imposed by the Health Committee. The establishment of gypsy encampments on roadside verges during the summer months, and of vans of travelling salesmen and artisans in Inn Yards etc. during the winter months caused much work during the year. Some of the gypsies travel in ornate trailer caravans. Others merely have old vans or open lorries with canvas tops. In a few cases they have nothing but a ground sheet or tarpaulin under a wagon cover stretched on a semi-circular frame. Sometimes these are occupied by very young children. So far as I can ascertain this type of gypsy generally lives in the large cities during winter, taking to the roads in the spring and following a defined tour. They are well informed as to the exact power of Local Authorities and almost invariably are "waiting for a spare part" when ordered to move. When they do go (generally on a threat of police court proceedings) they nearly always leave behind accumulations of unsalable old iron, tyres and other rubbish.

The travelling salesman or artisan only appears in Bingley during the winter months and requires a dry paved site with town's water and electricity. The provision of a small municipal site for such cases is worthy of consideration.

Sanitary Accommodation. Considering the rural character of the urban district the proportion of water closet accommodation is surprisingly high.

The following is a summary of the position:-

	<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Pail Closets</u>	<u>Dustbins</u>
Bingley,	4057	20	4206
Cottingley,	1057	2	1024
Harden,	453	21	621
Crossflats and Micklethwaite,	1007	17	796
Cullingworth,	516	36	636
Eldwick and Gilstead,	640	41	989
Wilsden,	<u>931</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>817</u>
	<u>8661</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>9089</u>

I need hardly say that the whole of the pail closets are out of reach of sewers and/or water supplies. Apart from the health aspect the cost of weekly emptying of the pail closets is high and the Health Committee suggested certain sewer extensions to cope with further conversions, and it is hoped that progress will be made as a result. The Health Committee will also pay £10 towards the cost of a voluntary conversion, while the Improvement grant scheme may also be utilised.

Clean Air. Much more time is being devoted to dealing with atmospheric pollution than ever before. A ten year programme was drawn up which, if accomplished, will rid Bingley of all domestic smoke.

The programme provides for the setting up of the following smoke control areas:-

1960	Cottingley and Warren Lane,	1114	premises
1961	Bradford Road (South) district,	997	"
1962	Seven Dials	572	"
1963	Mornington Road	818	"
1964	Crossflats and Micklethwaite district,	1680	"
1965	Gilstead	1114	"
1966	Harden	472	"
1967	Wilsden	986	"
1968	Cullingworth	684	"
1969	Eldwick	431	"
		<u>8868</u>	"

The programme was carefully drawn up with the whole idea of clearing up the problem of dense atmospheric pollution which is a menace to the health of persons living in the lower part of the Aire Valley. It links up with the Shipley schemes and, when fully effective, should materially reduce the smog which causes such trouble in part of the winter months.

On the industrial side no fewer than 635 observations of factory chimneys were made (as against 473 in 1958). Excessive smoke was emitted on 34 occasions. 26 observations were taken regarding discharge of fumes from metallurgical processes, and samples of alleged pollutants obtained. Two notifications of installation of new plant were received.

A successful class was held for the training of boiler operatives.

Measurement of atmospheric pollution in Bingley is carried out at two stations (St. Ives and the Town Hall) and the following are the details of the measured pollution month by month. The rainfall is given in millimetres, the insoluble and soluble deposits in rates of deposition in tons per square mile. The sulphur dioxide etc., in air, is measured by the

mean rate of sulphation of a standard 'lead peroxide candle' exposed in louvered box. The amounts are expressed as 'milligrams' of sulphur trioxide fixed per day per 100 square centimetres of Batch "A" standard lead peroxide.

St. Ives Research Station

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall m.m.</u>	<u>Insoluble Deposit Tons per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Soluble Deposit Tons per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Total Deposit Tons per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Sulphur Dioxide etc. Milligrams per 100 Sq. Cm.</u>
January	68	1.7	5.2	6.9	1.9
February	6	4.3	5.9	10.2	1.7
March	37	4.5	5.5	10.0	2.2
April	87	4.6	5.8	10.4	1.1
May	33	3.5	2.3	5.8	1.0
June	46	3.8	6.2	10.0	0.7
July	61	7.1	3.8	10.9	0.40
August	12	2.3	1.7	4.0	0.5
September	2	4.9	1.8	6.7	1.0
October	101	4.9	4.6	9.5	1.4
November	109	2.7	3.9	6.6	1.8
December	162	3.34	8.27	11.61	1.94
	<u>724</u>	<u>47.64</u>	<u>54.97</u>	<u>102.61</u>	<u>15.64</u>

Town Hall

January,	80	2.3	7.0	9.3	1.9
February	6	2.6	4.7	7.3	1.0
March	38	5.3	6.9	12.2	1.0
April	74	5.0	6.0	11.0	0.7
May	25	5.3	2.6	7.9	0.7
June	38	7.4	3.1	10.5	0.7
July	63	4.8	4.9	9.7	0.35
August	18	3.9	1.6	5.5	0.25
September	4	5.5	1.8	7.3	0.9
October	102	6.7	22.4	29.1	Unexposed
November		Instrument interfered with			1.1
December			do.		0.85
	<u>448</u>	<u>48.8</u>	<u>61.0</u>	<u>109.8</u>	<u>9.45</u>

Although these figures of atmospheric pollution are not so bad as those from highly industrialised areas they are sufficiently serious as to warrant every effort being made to reduce the amount of smoke emitted from any source. Bingley is one of 32 authorities forming the West Riding (North) "Black Area" and must therefore play its part in one great effort to achieve clean air for its inhabitants.

Water Supplies. Over 99 per cent. of the houses in the district are on public supplies. The remaining houses are on piped supplies from springs, or get their water from wells by means of electric pumps and storage tanks.

The public supplies are essentially soft, but no plumbo solvent properties were discovered during the year. 85 samples of both public and private supplies were taken for bacteriological examination. Owing to prolonged drought water had to be carted to three farms.

Drainage and Sewerage. The Sewage Works, reconstructed in 1953, are situate at Dowley Gap. There are small works at Harecrofts, Flappit and Hallas Bridge. A number of properties, chiefly at Low Springs and High Eldwick, are out of reach of sewers as are the majority of the farms. Owing to the scattered nature of the district there are several hundreds of septic tanks in the area and these are de-sludged on application in accordance with the provisions of Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Rivers and Streams. The prolonged drought revealed the existence of unsuspected sources of pollution of various streams. A close liason is maintained with the River Ouse Catchment Board.

There is one public swimming bath and one paddling pool. Nine samples of bath water were submitted to bacteriological examination and of these seven were satisfactory.

In an effort to check any risk of contamination of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, I contacted British Transport Waterways in regard to possible breaches of the Commissions Byelaws for the regulation of Canals from the greatly increased number of house boats stationed near the Five Rise Locks. The Commission informed me that they would require observance of such Byelaws, particularly in relation to disposal of refuse, rubbish, slops and sewage.

Industrial Hygiene. There are 176 factories on the register. The number of defects dealt with was 33 and these chiefly related to toilet facilities. There were 32 outworkers.

The following is a list of trades carried on at local factories:-

Aircraft components
Artificial Silk Manufacture
Baking
Blacksmith
Bleach Bottling
Boot and Shoe Repairing
Burling and Mending
Concrete Block Manufacture
Cotton and Wadding Manufacture
Cotton Winding
Cotton Worsted Warp Dressing
Cotton Yarn Dyeing
Dry Cleaning of Clothes
Egg Grading and Packing
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering
Engine Makers
Fat Boiling and Refining
Fertilizer Manufacture
Football and Leather Belt Lace Making
Gut Scraping
Ironfounding
Jacquard Card Cutting
Joinery
Lapping and Making up
Leather Tanning and Currying
Machine Tool Makers
Monumental Masonry
Motor Repairing
Motor Vehicle Body Manufacture
Paint Grinding
Paper and Cardboard Manufacture
Paper Pressing
Reed and Heald Making
Plaster Fillers and Silk Flock Manufacture
Printing and Bookbinding
Rag Flock Manufacture
Saw Milling
Scrap Metal Dealing
Sheet Metal Working
Soap Making
Spring Making
Tailoring
Textile Leather Making
Waste Pulling
Wire Turning
Wood Bobbin Making

Woodworking
 Woodworking Machinery
 Woollen Rug Weaving
 Woolcombing
 Woolsorting
 Woollen Spinning
 Wool Twisting and Reeling
 Worsted Spinning
 Worsted Weaving
 Worsted Winding and Reeling
 Woolwaste Cleaning

HOUSING

The wool textile area of the West Riding is unfortunate in its legacy of back to back houses left over from the industrial revolution. Although Bingley has not quite such a high proportion as some nearby districts the number remaining is sufficiently high as to constitute a special problem. Fortunately the back to back houses built in the latter part of the 19th century were much better than those erected a century ago and can, in many cases, be made reasonably satisfactory by extensive modernisation. The number of such houses is 612.

It is nearly 30 years since the Council embarked on a policy of clearing the early type of back to back (known as Type I) of which over 1,000 existed at that time. Excellent progress was made, which was arrested by the outbreak of war in 1939, and the work was held up for 15 years in consequence. When clearance work was resumed in 1955, it was estimated that 778 houses were unfit. By the end of 1959 well over 300 houses had been dealt with, although the actual Order for the Main Street (West) Area was not made until 1960 because of circumstances outside the control of the Public Health Committee. The Wilsden Hill (The Square) Clearance Order was made during 1959. The total number of housing inspections made was 1,400.

In addition to Clearance Order procedure good use is made of the powers to deal with individual unfit houses and during the year the following houses were dealt with:-

28, North Street, Bingley	Closing Order
5, Garden View, Wilsden	" "
14-15-16, Spring Row, Harden	Demolition Order
17, " " "	Closing "
6, Moor Edge, "	" "
4, Russell Street, Bingley	" "
10, Anderson Street, Wilsden	Undertaking to make fit
17, Tweedy Street, "	" " " "
2, New Laithe, Bingley	Closing Order

16-18-20, Gilstead & cottage adjoining	Demolition Order
91, Main Street, Wilsden	Undertaking not to re-let
34, Hill Street, Bingley	" " " "
116, Main Street, Wilsden	Closing Order
110, Hill Street, Bingley	" "
6, Cowhouse Bridge, Cullingworth	" "
2-4, Herbert Street, Cottingley	" "
6, " " "	Undertaking to make fit
2-4, Main Street, "	Closing Orders
6/8, " " "	Undertaking to make fit
95a, " " Wilsden	" " " "
Grange Cottage, Cottingley	Closing Order
8, The Strand "	" "
Cragg Wood Farm, Eldwick	" "

While reasonably good progress is being made in the abolition of unfit houses little is being done to raise the standard of houses in what might be called the "grey" areas, where houses, though not unfit, are quite without the elementary amenities one would have expected to be associated with the general prosperity of the times. The tenants of such houses are certainly not "having it so good". In fact the conditions under which they live are identical with those of their grandparents. Over 2,000 houses do not possess a bath and in the majority of these cases the W.C. is situate along the street from the house, while a continuous supply of hot water is unknown. There is no general move by landlords to provide such improvements under the improvement grant scheme and the majority of the 71 grants made during the year were for owner occupiers. The compulsory provision of modern amenities is overdue, and I think that many landlords would welcome such a move if they were assured of a fair financial return.

The increase of rents permitted by the Rents Act, 1957 has caused much less resentment than was expected and only five applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair.

Based on the out-dated official standard of overcrowding there are no known cases in the Bingley district. The official standard is so low as to permit a husband, wife and two children under 10 to occupy a one bedroomed house, provided that it has a livingroom. Livingrooms have to be included in the assessment of how many people may occupy a house, but this fact does not imply that such rooms must be used for sleeping purposes. The standard should be revised as a bedroom standard and so that, under normal circumstances, not more than two persons occupy a bedroom.

APPENDICES

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

FOOD INSPECTIONS

				<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
<u>Milk</u>					
Inspections of dealers premises	...	...	...	7	-
Samples for Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	22	-
" " Brucella Abortus (25 unsatisfactory)	...	...	...	78	-
Samples for Phosphatase Test (all satisfactory)	...	...	...	3	-
Samples of Ice Cream	...	...	...	3	-
<u>Meat Inspection</u>					
Visits to Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	53	-
Carcases inspected	...	...	...	294	-
Visits to inspect food	...	...	...	23	-
Inspections of food premises	...	...	...	63	42

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

<u>Shops</u>					
Inspection under Shops Act	...	...	...	32	-
Pet Shops Act	...	...	...	4	-
<u>Atmospheric Pollution</u>					
Industrial chimneys observed	...	...	...	581	-
Boiler plants inspected	...	...	...	7	-
<u>Factories</u>					
Factories inspected	...	...	...	23	-
<u>Water Supply</u>					
Samples taken - Bacteriological	...	...	...	85	-
Samples for Plumbo Solvency	...	...	...	12	-
Chemical	...	...	...	4	-
Visits to sources	...	...	...	7	-

Individual unfit houses represented under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957...	23
Notices served under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957	9
Closing Orders made under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957	11

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

Applications for certificates	3
Decisions to issue certificates	5
(a) In respect of some, but not all defects	4
(b) In respect of all defects	1
Undertakings given by landlords under para. 5, 1st schedule ...	5
Certificates issued	1
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates ...	2
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	2

Drainage and Sewerage

Choked sewers released	35
Defective sewers repaired	5
Choked drains released	107
Defective drains relaid	45
Proper means of drainage provided to buildings... ..	2
Septic tanks repaired	3
Eaves gutters and fallpipes renewed and repaired	67
Sink waste pipes repaired	4
Waste water closets converted	2
Street gulleys repaired	9
Defective inspection chamber renewed	3
Unsuitable water closet abolished	1
Soil pipe repaired	1
Old drains sealed	18

Water Supply

Service pipes repaired	20
Service pipes cleansed	1
Pollution of stream abated	4

Factories

Repairs to conveniences	23
Decorations carried out	2
Notices provided	8
Minor repairs	13

Food Preparation Premises

Premises re-decorated	3
Hot water supply provided	5
Wash hand basin provided	6

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
<u>Drainage</u>		
Drains tested	440	-
Drains found to be defective	169	-
Choked sewers referred to Surveyor	20	-
Visits to work in progress	192	-
Number of abatement notices served under Section 93, Public Health Act 1936 (other than for housing defects)	96	-
Surveying premises re drainage	2	-

<u>Nuisances</u>		
Number of nuisances abated	96	-
Sanitary inspections made	1782	-
Nuisance inspections made	733	-

<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Premises inspected for verminous conditions	147	10
Premises disinfested	22	-
Infectious cases visited	5	-
Premises disinfected	1	-
Schools inspected	2	-
Ashes receptacles inspected	366	23
Offensive trade premises	18	-
Canal boats inspected	4	-
Piggeries inspected	18	4
Public conveniences	250	8
Refuse tips and Salvage Depots	236	-
Inspections for rodent infestations	33	7
Visits and tests re pollution of streams	42	35
Number of inspections made for nuisances (not housing defects)	173	33
Moveable dwellings inspected	32	4
Mortuary visits	23	-

<u>Housing</u>		
Number of dwellings inspected under Public Health & Housing Acts for housing defects		1223

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

<u>Tents, Vans and Sheds</u>		
Moveable dwellings removed from district		8

Public Conveniences

Repairs to conveniences 14

Vermin

Infestation of rats and mice treated 201
Other infestations treated 30

Refuse Accommodation

Dustbins renewed after notice 142
Dustbins sold 209
Closet pails sold 9
Hire bins issued 110
Closet pail renewed after notice 5

Housing

Overcrowding cases remedied 1
House roofs repaired 26
Nuisance from dampness abated 23
Repairs to stairs, handrails and balustrades 1
House doors repaired 11
Window frames repaired 22
Open window area provided 2
Fixtures renewed and repaired... .. 10
Repairs to water closets 27
Glazed earthenware sink provided in lieu of insanitary stone sink 3
Defective floors repaired or renewed 14
Internal plaster repaired 21
Mastic and putty pointing renewed 5
Defective flues repaired 2
Dangerous walls made safe 4
Defective paving repaired 2
Other repairs 10
Defective wall pointing renewed 4
Dangerous out-building demolished 2
Timber affected by dry rot removed; timber renewed and precautions taken against recurrence 3
Informal notices served under Public Health and Housing Acts for housing defects 268
Statutory notices served under Public Health Act 15
Statutory notices served under Section 9, Housing Act, 1957 2
Visits made in respect of the above-mentioned items 1400
Dwellings rendered fit in consequence of
1. Informal action 132
2. Statutory Notice By Owner By Local Authority
 (a) Under Public Health Act ... 24 1
 (b) Under Housing Act, Section 9 ... 1 -

Food Preparation Premises (Cont'd.)

Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hypochlorite in use on Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial lighting provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Risk of contamination obviated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wash-hand notice provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Repairs to water closet	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Equipment cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Nuisances

Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulation of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dangerous coalgrate renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chimney flue extended	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous flag made safe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bin for waste food removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous walls made safe	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty water closet cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive odour obviated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from burning rubbish obviated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disused coal cellar access doors sealed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Milk and Dairies

Contraventions of Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949 remedied	4
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BYE-LAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

IN FORCE IN BINGLEY

MADE BY BINGLEY U.D.C.

Slaughterhouses.

Common Lodging Houses

Markets.

New Streets and Buildings.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Smoke Abatement.

Recreation Grounds.

Means of Escape in case of Fire in Factories.

Offensive Trades.

Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Foods.

Sale of Food in the Open Air.

Employment of Children.

MADE BY WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Suppression of Litter.

Control of Wireless Loud
Speakers.

Dogs Fouling Footways.

Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.
Employment of Children & Young Persons.

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

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

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Total number of Inspections made for nuisances	115
Nuisances abated.	48
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances	10
Statutory notices served	1
Dairies inspected	18
Bakehouses inspected	15
Fried fish shops inspected	14
Smoke observations made	24
Drains tested	35
Drains approved.	35
Infected premises disinfected	-
Verminous houses disinfecting	-

2. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Drains reconstructed	6
Defective drains repaired	26
Blocked drains liberated	17
Drains provided with vent shafts	9
Drains connected to sewer	-
New gullies provided	19
Additional w.c.'s provided for existing premises	12
Conversion of privies to water closets	-
Ashpits abolished	-
Additional dustbins provided to existing premises	60

3. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

Water closets	4,447
Waste water closets	3
Privy middens	6
Pail closets	29
Portable dustbins	4,556

4. HOUSING STATISTICS.

A. (i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts, 1936).	35
(ii) Number of inspections made	91

B. Remedy of defects without service of formal notice:-	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	10
C. Action under Statutory powers during the year (Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957)	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(ii) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority	Nil
D. (i) No. of houses subject to Closing Orders	3
(ii) No. of houses closed by owners	3
(iii) No. of houses demolished by owners	Nil
(iv) No. of families rehoused	4
(v) No. of persons involved in (iv) above	7

5. HOUSING.

There has again been a considerable amount of building work in progress throughout the year.

The Council had under construction 45 dwellings on the Jenny Lane Estate, 12 of these being completed by the end of the year. Shipley Urban District Council constructed a further 43 houses on the Higher Coach Road Estate.

The number of houses provided by private enterprise was 64 which is about the same as the previous year.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

17 applications were approved during the year for Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, of these 3 were for Discretionary Grants and the remaining 14 were for Standard Grants. The total amount granted in respect of these applications was £2,065 of which 75% was recoverable from the Exchequer.

The works carried out were in the main the provision of the standard amenities.

6. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The districts of Low Hill and Moorside are the only portions of the district not yet on the water carriage system. The pail closets serving these properties are emptied weekly.

7. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

- (a) Refuse Collection. Refuse is collected by means of an S & D 18 cu. yd. capacity fore and aft tipper and a Karrier Bantam 10 cu. yd. capacity rear loader. With the exception of holiday periods, it was again found possible to maintain a regular weekly collection throughout the entire district. The efficiency of this service was considerably assisted by the fact that a regular staff was maintained.
- (b) Refuse Disposal. During the earlier part of the year tipping operations at the Esholt Lane Tip were completed. Negotiations were opened for the purchase of a quarry formerly worked by the Bingley Brick and Tile Company. These negotiations were somewhat protracted and consequently it was necessary to seek an alternative site. Eventually suitable arrangements were made with the owners of Heights Lane Farm, Eldwick for the use of a quarry situated on their premises, a five year agreement was entered into and tipping at this site is situated within the Urban District of Bingley and will consequently bring about an increase in the haulage costs entailed in refuse disposal.

Due to the prolonged dry warm summer the tip at Heights Lane caught fire in late August. An excavator had to be hired to isolate the fire and eventually it was controlled and extinguished. The cost of these works was £138.

A request was received from the Shipley Urban District Council for our assistance in the reclamation of land between the Coach Road and Midgley Wood. Consequently tipping at this site commenced in October and should continue until Spring 1960.

Summary of Refuse Collected

Total number of Loads collected	1201
Estimated Weight	2823 tons

Costs of the Refuse Collection and Disposal Services (For the year ending 31st March 1960).

Collection Costs	£5533
Disposal Costs	£ 929
Salvage Costs	£1395

These figures are kindly supplied by the Council's Treasurer (Mr. C. May).

8. SALVAGE.

The sum of £1402.2.11d. was raised by the sale of salvage collected during the year. This again shows a slight increase of £63.2.11d. over the figures for 1958.

Details of Salvage sold during 1959.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	152	1	3	1220.	1.	5.
Rags, etc.	4	9	1	42.	2.	6.
Scrap Metal	6	10	-	139.	19.	0.
Waste Paper:-						
1956	133	10	1	1037.	10.	8.
1957	151	14	1	1274.	13.	0.
1958	145	11	2	1186.	0.	0.

9. FOOD INSPECTION.

There are no slaughterhouses within the district. Meat is brought into the district from the Public Abattoirs of surrounding districts.

The general quality of meat and other foods retailed within the district is good and a high standard of hygiene has been maintained in food shops throughout the year.

10. ICE CREAM.

There is only one manufacturer of ice cream within the district. There are 41 registered retailers of ice cream operating within the area, the majority of whom prefer to sell the pre-packed, proprietary brands.

11. BAKEHOUSES.

There are 5 bakehouses situated within the district, none of which is underground. A periodic inspection of these is carried out and the standard of hygiene has been maintained at its previous high level.

12. MILK SUPPLIES.

There are 22 registered and 2 producer/retailers selling milk within the district. The district being a "Designated Area" all milk sold is now bottled and sold as either "Pasteurized", "Sterilized" or "Tuberculin Tested".

Samples have been obtained during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Research Laboratories. A total of 10 samples was submitted with the following results.

<u>Heat Treated Milk.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Pasteurized	1	Nil
Sterilized	-	Nil
Tuberculin Tested	5	Nil
<u>Raw Milk.</u>		
Tuberculin Tested	4	Nil

13. FACTORIES ACT 1937.

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

The management of one of the larger factories in the area have completely overhauled and brought up to modern standards their sanitary accommodation.

14. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Twenty four smoke observations were made during the period of this report and with the exception of one factory for which a Certificate of Exemption has been granted it was unnecessary to draw the owner's attention to the excessive emission of dark smoke.

During the year work was carried out at one factory in Baildon to which an exemption certificate under Section 2 of the Clean Air Act had previously been granted and by the end of the year a new boiler house and chimney had been constructed and made ready to receive new boilers. It is hoped that this new steam raising plant will be brought into operation early in 1960.

(1) Smoke Control Areas.

The Council considered the matter in detail during the year and it was resolved that the district be subdivided into 10 workable areas for the purpose of smoke control. The intention being to deal with each workable area in turn and thus create a smoke free district within the next 10 - 15 years.

In addition the Council made byelaws under the Clean Air Act to incorporate with their existing building byelaws.

15. CAMPING SITES.

There are two licensed camping sites within the district and in addition there are several isolated caravans and huts situated within the district.

The Council have requested that a detailed survey of camping sites be carried out and a full report submitted for their consideration.

16. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

The refuse tips and other Council properties were regularly inspected and any signs of infestation noted were promptly dealt with. I am pleased to report that these premises have been kept virtually free from any rat infestation.

The proprietors of various commercial premises have sought our assistance in this matter from time to time. Numerous inspections have been carried out and at any sign of infestation the necessary remedial action has been taken.

During the course of this work 6 infestations were found, of these 4 were major infestations and the remainder of a minor nature.

In addition to the above complaints were received from occupiers of domestic premises, all complaints were investigated and promptly dealt with.

No. of complaints received	34
No. of premises inspected and treated	34
No. of visits made	170
No. of premises cleared of infestation	34
No. of treatments by traps	None
Amount of bait laid (approximately)	2 cwts.
" " poison " "	12 lbs.
No. of bodies recovered	60
Estimated kill	513

During the summer months several requests were made for assistance in the destruction of wasps and bees nests, these requests were readily acceded to.

17. WATER SUPPLIES.

With few exceptions water is distributed by the authority throughout its district. Twelve samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination of which ten were satisfactory and two unsatisfactory. Ten samples were submitted for chemical analysis, 9 of which proved satisfactory. The two unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were both from private supplies.

Of the private supplies serving the most isolated parts of the district the one to Low Hill still causes some concern. During the unusually dry summer this supply was reduced to a mere trickle.

18. COMPLAINTS.

Complaints of a varied nature continue to be received by the Department. Careful attention is given to all these complaints and remedial action is taken wherever necessary.

BYE-LAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN BAILDON.

The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.
Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and the keeping of animals).
Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matters.
Slaughterhouses.
Use of Sanitary Conveniences.
Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Bye-Law).
Handling, wrapping and delivery of food.
Sale of food in the open air.
Buildings.

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

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

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment Area, the greater portion of which is situated within the Denholme Urban District. Out of a total of 1040 dwellinghouses no less than 988 have a piped supply. The remainder, being in the outlying parts of the district, rely on springs and wells, which in the main are satisfactory. The sufficiency of the main supply has continued to be satisfactory in spite of the dry summer. One farm and one public house with private supplies, however, experienced difficulty through lack of water, and arrangements were made to obtain bulk supplies from nearby reservoirs. The owners of the public house are now seeking to obtain a mains supply.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

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

The scheme referred to in my previous Annual Report for the installation of ejector plant and construction of rising main to serve the Field Head Estate, and improvement and extensive repairs at Whalley Lane Sewage Disposal Works, has been submitted and approved in principle by the Ministry, and tenders for the work are to be obtained as soon as possible.

The southern area comprising Denholme Clough (approximately 80 properties) and Well Heads (30 properties) are sewered for waste water only and septic tanks are encouraged where practicable. Discussions have taken place with the West Riding County Council to consider ways and means of providing water closets at Keeleham School which has some 50 pupils.

Two septic tanks to serve two dwellings have been approved during the year. 52 properties now have drain connections to septic tanks.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Close liaison with officials of the Rivers Board to minimise pollution in water courses has been maintained. A degree of pollution

is evident in Milking Hole Beck caused by effluent from the Septic Tank at Field Head, and in the southern portion of Denholme Beck in the Lower Clough area.

Samples of effluent taken from the Whalley Lane Works, Doo Park Works, and the Field Head tank, were classified as fair, fair and bad respectively.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Number of water closets	928
Number of waste water closets	12
Percentage of houses provided with water closets	89.2
Number of chemical closets	9
Number of earth or pail closets	91
Number of earth closets etc. converted to W.C's.	2
Number of closets other than earth closets converted to W.C's	1
Number of septic tanks provided	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The scavenging of the district is carried out by the Council's workmen with a seven cubic yard Karrier Bantam Refuse Vehicle which was purchased in November 1957. Every effort is made to maintain a weekly collection from bins and pails, and ashpits and earth closets (in the main at outlying properties) are cleansed every 14-21 days. At the time of the preparation of this report a survey of properties where ashpits and earth closets are in use has been made. It is intended that where possible earth closets shall be converted to pail or chemical closets, and dustbins be provided in lieu of ashpits, and collection from the premises concerned will be integrated in the normal service. Satisfactory progress is being made with these conversions.

Refuse is disposed of by tipping at a tip off Whalley Lane on land formerly used as a stone saw mill. Some difficulty has been experienced by unauthorised persons "firing" the tip which gives rise to the emanation of offensive fumes, and control of the tip face is more hazardous.

Number of loads	481
Total weight (estimated)	731 tons
Weight per 1,000 population	280 tons p.a.

A weekly collection of trade refuse from shops is maintained.

The collection of salvage was concentrated on waste paper which represents the most valuable commodity for a small district. In all $45\frac{1}{4}$ tons, value £311, were collected, and 4 tons of other salvage was sold, value £25.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabular statement of inspections made:-

Inspections of nuisances in 1959	321
Nuisances found	28
Nuisances in hand at end of year 1958	4
Total needing abatement	32
Nuisances abated in 1959	24
Nuisances outstanding at end of 1959	8
Informal notices served	28
Informal notices complied with	24
Statutory notices served	1
Statutory notices complied with	1
Inspections of:-	
Middens	4
Refuse receptacles	39
Offensive trades	21
Knackers Yard	21
Piggeries	5
Slaughterhouses	390
Verminous and dirty premises	12
Drainage works	171
Places of entertainment	6

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED.

New drains laid and tested (Smoke Test)	19
New drains laid and tested (Colour Test)	15
Public sewers cleansed and flushed	6
New length of sewer constructed	-
Drains cleansed	28
Septic Tanks cleansed	4
Drains tested by means of colour	21
Inspection chambers provided	14
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	17
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	7
Sinks provided	13
Accumulation of offensive matter removed	1
Closet pails renewed	5
Dustbins provided	37
Ashpits abolished	-

21 inspections have been made following complaint of accumulation of water in house cellars, the cause in most cases being either choked or defective drains.

KNACKERS YARD.

There is one Knackers Yard in the district and 21 inspections have been made. Members of the Council again visited the premises early in the year, and joint inspections by the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food and the Public Health

Inspector were made in March and May. As a result a comprehensive report was submitted to the Council and the occupiers have been required to undertake a programme of improvements which are progressing.

OFFENSIVE TRADES ETC.

There is an Offensive Trade carried on in the district, namely that of bone boiling, premises consisting of one building being in the same curtilage as the Knackers Yard. Two buildings are used for maggot breeding, and other buildings house a pet food cannery and dispatch bay. 21 inspections have been made and conditions are satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL.

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

Number of complaints received	13
Number of inspections made	179
Number of premises found to be infested with rats	14
Number of premises found to be infested with mice	4
Number of treatments carried out :-	
Business premises	8
Council properties	4
Council sewers	6
Council tips	2
Private houses	13
Agricultural premises	9

A treatment to a block of private houses, bakehouse and shop premises was carried out with satisfactory results.

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

DISINFESTATION.

1 workshop and 1 dwelling infested with fleas, 1 dwelling with cockroaches, 1 dwelling with silver fishes, have been disinfested. The occupier of a dwelling infested with fruit flies was advised on control measures.

FACTORIES ACTS.

There are 8 factories with power, 5 factories without power, and one other premises:-

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number of inspections.</u>
Factories with power	8	27
Factories without power	5	402
Other premises	1	14

Sanitary accommodation was found to be unsatisfactory at one factory and defects were remedied.

The Council's list was checked with the Factories Inspector on 1st January, 1960.

CLEAN AIR.

By reason of Circular 5/59 which required local authorities within "black areas" to consider their domestic smoke problems and to prepare and submit a programme for establishing smoke control areas covering the next five years to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, a sub-committee was appointed to deal with this matter.

As a result of the deliberations of this Committee, the Council in December suggested to the Minister that although his provisional view was that Denholme was situate in an area which suffers from heavy air pollution, it was felt that the matter should be treated on a localised basis. The Council resolved that, as a pilot scheme, the necessary steps be taken to establish their Hill Crest Estate, consisting of 93 dwellings, with an area of 7.021 acres, as a smoke control area.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses in the district is 1040, of which 159 are owned by the Council.

Number of Council houses completed and occupied in 1959	...	0
Number of private houses completed and occupied in 1959	...	2
Number of houses under construction	... ..	4
Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts...	...	33
Re-inspections...	... ..	51
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :-		
	<u>By owner.</u>	<u>By Local Authority.</u>
1. After informal action by		
Local Authority	15	0
2. After formal notice under :-		
(a) Public Health Acts	0	0
(b) Section 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957	0	0
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957.	0	0

During the year the Medical Officer and myself have directed the attention of the Council to the necessity of the removal of sub-standard houses in accordance with proposals submitted under the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

A sub-committee was appointed to deal with this matter, and a report to the Council was considered in March, 1960. Negotiations with reference to land required for re-housing purposes are in progress.

HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants...	...	...	...	...	46
Number of Improvement Grants approved :-					
Discretionary	...	...	...	...	4
Standard	...	...	...	...	1
Total Grants made...	...	...	...	£591. 10. 0.	
Number of Improvement Grant applications refused..	...	...	...	...	0

OVERCROWDING.

Although no accurate figure has been produced regarding overcrowded houses, no known cases exist.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK DISTRIBUTION.

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

<u>Tuberculin Tested</u>		
Dealers	...	3
Supplementary	...	3
<u>Pasteurised</u>		
Dealers	...	7
Supplementary	...	4
<u>Sterilised</u>		
Dealers	...	10
Supplementary	...	2

41 milk samples from one farm were taken for subjection to the Ring and Culture Test. B. Abortus cultures were not found.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Ice Cream.

There is one registered manufacturer producing complete cold mix ice cream, and 7 registered purveyors, and 20 inspections have been made.

During the summer an electric power failure occurred, and visits were made to each of the premises to explain and advise on the relevant regulations. Unfortunately a quantity of ice cream was either destroyed or returned to the manufacturers. Subsequently leaflets explaining the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1959 were

obtained and distributed as necessary.

Manufacture of Meat Products etc.

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

Food Premises.

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

Provisions	...	...	12
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	5
Butchers	...	...	3
Fried Fish shops	...	...	2
Greengrocers	...	...	3
Sweets	...	...	3
Cafes	...	...	2
Licensed premises	...	...	12
Canteens etc.	...	...	6

25 inspections of these premises have been made.

Extensive alterations to one Butcher's shop have been made and improvements to two other premises.

Meat Inspection etc.

There are 4 licensed slaughterhouses, and 390 inspections have been made. One slaughterhouse is primarily used for the slaughter of horses, of which 293 were exported to the Continent.

An application in respect of a new slaughterhouse has been received, and plans have been approved under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Acts and building byelaws.

The Council again visited all slaughterhouses and the Ministry officials also inspected with me.

In view of the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction 1959, the annual re-licensing reports were prepared forming the basis of information required for submission to the Ministry. A sub-committee was appointed with the object of interviewing all interested persons concerned with the existing and probable future slaughtering facilities required in the district. Satisfactory progress has been made by the Committee, and it is anticipated that a complete report will be considered by the Council towards the beginning of July 1960.

The Ministry Grant for meat inspection amounted to £30,17.6.

14 Slaughtermen's Licenses have been issued during the year.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned
in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	275	55	3	1922	92	373
Number inspected	275	55	3	1922	92	373
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	11	2	-	-	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	41	30	1	20	-	78
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	15.6	74.5	100	1.04	-	21.7
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	6	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.1	-	-	-	-	0.2
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Foods.

The quantity of other foods voluntarily surrendered amounted to $5\frac{1}{2}$ stones which was destroyed.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS.

One Gentlemen's and three Ladies registered hairdressers are in business, only one of which now uses domestic premises.

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

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1908. Part 6.
Public Health Act, 1925. Part 6 (Recreation Grounds).
Private Street Works Act, 1892.
West Riding (General Powers) Act 1951. Sections 36, 75, 76, 88 and 120.
Regulations. Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.
Byelaws. Smoke Abatement.
Slaughterhouses.
New Streets.
Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food.
Hairdressers and Barbers.
Buildings.
Sanitary Conditions and Management of
Private Slaughterhouses.
Sanitary Conditions, Management and Keeping
of Records for Knackers Yards.
Buildings - Smoke Prevention.

MADE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951.
Byelaws. Good Rule and Government Local Govt. Act, 1888
Advertisements.
Protection of Wild Plants.
Litter.
Children and Young Persons.
Petroleum Filling Stations.
Cycling on Footpaths.
Wireless Loudspeakers.
Dogs Fouling Footways.
Personal Weighing Machines.
Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.
Employment of Children and Young Persons.
Unauthorised Persons on School Premises.
Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones.
Suppression of Litter.
Removal of Mud from Wheels of Vehicles.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

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

	Live	Still	Total	%
Domiciliary	224	1	225	23
Private Nursing Homes	16	-	16	2
Maternity Hospitals	719	9	728	75
	<u>959</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>969</u>	<u>100</u>

MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	223
Private Midwives	-
Private Nursing Homes	28
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	403
Total Cases in Divisional area	<u>654</u>

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary	6
Private Nursing Homes	40
Maternity Homes	17
Hospitals:	
Keighley St. John's	52
Halifax General	9
Bradford St. Luke's	192
Victoria Hospital, Keighley	18
Other Hospitals	6
	<u>340</u>

MATERNITY HOME

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

ADMISSIONS

The Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the

following statistics:-

403 women were delivered. 12 cases were emergency admissions. 9.8 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 12.8

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 8 forceps deliveries out of 403 cases. There was 1 stillbirth and no neo-natal deaths. 2 women received blood transfusion.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

138 patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Total attendances numbered 190. Mr. Craig also paid special visits to 56 women. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 6 babies and the Orthopaedic Surgeon examined 2 infants.

TRANSFERS

24 patients and 8 babies were transferred to other hospitals; 82 women received Gas and Air Analgesia and 320 with Pethidine in addition.

PREMATURE BABIES

22 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, none being stillborn.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

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

She either provides or is provided with a car through the Local Authority, and is trained and certificated to administer analgesics (gas and air and pethidine). She is also authorised, when necessary, to call out Flying Squads should a Doctor not be immediately available so to do.

For many years in this Division Midwives have conducted clinics which supplement Doctors' work and lay increasing emphasis on frequent pre-natal examination and the detailed care of the expectant woman. The Midwife concentrates on Health Education during pregnancy, and after care of the infant, such subjects as breast feeding and

parent craft being duly stressed. There has been a striking reduction in the incidence of infant death, of stillbirths, and of neo-natal death. There is still need however to promote breast feeding, and in co-operation with the family doctor, full and adequate post natal care of mother and child.

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

MIDWIVES' ACTS

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

(1) Death of (a) Mother	-
(b) Child	-
(2) Stillbirths	2
(3) Laying out dead body	-
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	115
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	-
(6) Medical Aid Notices:-	

No. issued because of complications arising during/in

	Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	Total
Domiciliary Cases					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act.	4	33	2	5	44
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	33	2	5	44

ANALGESIA in CHILDBIRTH

(a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.	
(i) Domiciliary	6
(ii) Private Nursing Homes	1
(iii) Institutions	8
(b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year	Nil
(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:	
(i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements.	Nil
(ii) In use at the end of the year.	7
(d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:	
(i) Gas and Air	32
(ii) Pethidine	10
(iii) Gas and Air with Pethidine	167

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Nil

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

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

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Average rate for 10 years.
Districts											
ShIPLEY	nil	1.9	nil	nil	2.0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.39
BINGLEY	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
BAILDON	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
DENHOLME	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS

(Reference should be made to pages 22 and 23)

DENTAL TREATMENT

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

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

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined	33	78
Needing treatment	25	78
Treated	20	94

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

Extractions	72	42
Anaesthetics: Local	-	-
General	16	44
Fillings	9	18
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	14	-
Dentures provided	24	-
Silver nitrate	-	69
Fitted with dentures	12	-

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES

	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances
Somerset House	45	140	751
Bingley	13	17	87

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

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Session
Somerset House	91	240	972	11
Maternity Home	49	559	559	11
Total - Shipley		<u>799</u>	<u>1531</u>	
Bingley	48	133	604	13
Baildon	26	54	245	9
Denholme	26	30	197	8
		<u>1016</u>	<u>2577</u>	

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Dr. G. Buckle reports:-

"The present report covers the period of March to December, 1959 - which accounts for the apparent decline in some of the attendance figures. It is quite apparent, from the continuing increasing activity of the Clinic, that there has been a very real desire for family planning advice amongst women in a very wide area. That there is in no way a desire totally to prevent pregnancies is evidenced by the number of women who have returned to report a planned pregnancy having taken place. It is interesting to note that most of these patients have been able to breast feed their babies. Several patients have attended because of an unfulfilled desire to start a family and in three cases a pregnancy has been successfully started.

It has been pleasant to welcome several doctors who have been interested in gaining experience in the work of a Family Planning Association Clinic. I once again wish to pay tribute to all the Nurses and lay workers who do so much to ensure the smooth working of the Clinic."

Mrs. M. E. Kay reports alteration to the financial year, and consequently Tables refer to the nine months ending 31st December, 1959. The new form is reproduced in tabular form for the current report. Increasing attendances during summer necessitated the employment of three doctors and an additional nurse. Later in the year the position eased and the clinic reverted to the normal complement.

SHIPLEY & DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION BRANCH RETURN
March 1st to December 31st, 1959

<u>SECTION A</u>	<u>SECTION B</u>	<u>SECTION C</u>
No. of Sessions 78	Sources from which New Patients came	Reason given by Patient for seeking advice
No. of 1st Visits 578	Local Authority (Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses &c.) 61	Ill Health 7
Transfers from other Branches 36	Hospitals 16	Housing 17
Second Visits 553	Family Doctor 155	Planning 480
Supplies Visits 361	Clinic Patient or Friend 285	Other Reasons 26
Further fitting and other Visits 796	Marriage Guidance Council 13	Pre-marital 48
Average attendance per Session 29.7	Head quarters 33	
Total attendances 2324	Local Press 10	
Orders by post 616	Other Sources 5	

<u>SECTION D</u>	<u>SECTION E</u>	<u>Distribution of New Patients</u>
<u>Age at 1st Visit</u>	<u>Size of Patients Family Living at 1st Visit</u>	Bradford & District 364
Under 21 80	No Children 171	Shipley & District 65
21 - 25 243	1 Child 148	Keighley & District 68
26 - 35 215	2 Children 139	Bingley & District 29
Over 35 40	3 Children 62	Leeds, Pudsey, Aireborough 19
	4 Children 37	Wharfedale 21
	5 or more Children 21	Skipton, Colne & District 2
		Others 10
		578

I N F A N T S

INFANT MORTALITY

(Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 mth.	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Deformity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory Disease	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	4
Prematurity	6	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Birth Trauma	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
All causes	10	-	3	1	14	2	-	-	1	17

PREMATURE BABIES born to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

Birth Weight lbs.	Male	Female	Total (Live & Still)	Died (Under 28 days)	Stillborn
5 to 5½	23	19	42	2	2
4½ and under 5	9	8	17	-	-
4 " " 4½	4	3	7	1	-
3½ " " 4	4	4	8	1	2
3 " " 3½	1	-	1	-	1
2½ " " 3	1	-	1	1	-
Under 2½	1	3	4	2	1
Total -	43	37	80	7	6

PREMATURITY

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

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who attended	Total No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Somerset House	150	806	5735	38
Wrose	49	186	1193	24
TOTAL SHIPLEY		992	6928	
Bingley	49	474	4111	84
Harden	24	57	504	21
Wilsden	24	90	693	29
Cullingworth	23	62	382	17
Cottingley	25	139	921	37
TOTAL BINGLEY		822	6611	
Baildon	46	235	1716	37
Denholme	26	65	528	20
TOTALS - DIVISION		<u>2114</u>	<u>15783</u>	

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

	Somerset House Shipley	Myrtle Park Bingley
NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1	1	-
Children aged 1 but under 2	29	3
Children aged 2 but under 5	21	10
Children aged 5 and over	76	12
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1	12	-
Children aged 1 but under 2	460	17
Children aged 2 but under 5	380	90
Children aged 5 and over	1259	108

	Somerset House Shipley	Myrtle Park Bingley
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Chest	45	7
Skin	19	1
Post-infectious diseases	11	4
Post-operative conditions	1	-
Others	49	14
Number of sessions held	100	25
Average attendance per session	21	9

HEALTH VISITING

The qualified Health Visitor is a highly trained person, a specialist in her own field, well fitted for the many varied duties and responsibilities required in her work. She is a friend and adviser of the whole family, working in closest possible contact with the family Doctor. She is an important link between the hospital and the patient's home and an adviser in the matters connected with family social need.

The Health Visitor undergoes prescribed training leading to an examination approved by the Ministry of Health and conducted by the Royal Society of Health. Each candidate must be a State Registered Nurse and have passed the first examination of the Central Midwives Board. She is thereafter trained for one academic year in a three part syllabus comprising Part 1, Physical and mental welfare; Part 2, Personal, domestic and community hygiene and health education; Part 3, Social, Industrial and economic conditions and administrative provisions: the ethics and technique of Health Visiting. Her work includes home visits, ante-natal and child welfare clinics, immunisation and vaccination clinics, consultant clinics, hygiene inspections, school medical work, and health education individually and collectively to mothers in the home and at clinics.

During the year, two Health Visitors from this Division undertook Queen's District Nursing Training and have since been appointed to Divisional Superintendencies. Indeed three of the County of the West Riding appointments are Health Visitors who have done district work in Shipley Division. I have pleasure in noting that Nurse Tattersall has been sent to us as Divisional Superintendent and Nurse Butterworth to Keighley: Nurse Topley had previously been appointed to the Aireborough Division.

NUMBER OF HOME VISITS DURING THE YEAR

Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age			Other classes
<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>2-5</u>	<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Total visits</u>
203	403	956	3583	1990	3602	1402	6019

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Each District Nurse holds the S.R.N. qualification, and additionally has Queens training. The Nurse is mobile, using her own or a County Council car. Refresher Courses are arranged for each member of the nursing staff periodically. This, apart from private study, keeps the Nurse up to date in knowledge and practice. On the district it is usual for Nurse to be called in the first instance by the General Practitioner, and in co-operation with him she is the first line of domiciliary relief of infirmity and sickness. She has, however, important additional responsibilities and an ideal opportunity of implanting health education in each household she visits.

The District Nurse works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps. In this Division she undertakes no Midwifery, which speciality is reserved for the full-time Midwife. The advantage accruing is that she can concentrate on the broad field of her own subject, and specialise in the acutely and chronically ill patient without interruption from the harassing uncertainties of childbirth.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. There are an increasing number of injections of anti-biotics and the retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to the increasing number of bed sores, the increasing number of elderly persons, and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work, the number of visits is a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of supervisory staff at County Hall, and Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department

Number of Cases

842

Number of Visits

20,816

Nurses distribution: Shipley - 3 Baidon - 1
Bingley - 2 Denholme - 1
and 1 part-time Relief.

DAY NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire.

Number of days open	250
Total attendances	6,546
Average daily attendance	26

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

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

Children in the above categories are only admitted:-

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

WELFARE FOODS.

Apart from proprietary foods sold at clinics, the Department is responsible for distribution of National Welfare Foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health. There are in the Division 9 Distribution Centres at which the following were issued in 1959 :-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Charged</u>
National Dried Milk	394	11,800
Cod Liver Oil	3,680	-
Vitamin Tablets	2,892	-
Orange Juice	41	25,767

There was no appreciable change in the quantities distributed as compared with 1958

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

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

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

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

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(a) Periodic Inspections :-

Total pupils inspected	2,971	
Physical condition of pupils inspected :-		
Satisfactory	2,932	98.68%
Unsatisfactory	39	1.32%
Pupils found at periodic inspection to require treatment	610	
Defects of vision, excluding squint	126	
Any other condition	547	

(b) Other Inspections :-

Number of special inspections	985
Number of re-inspections	167
Total -	1,152

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

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

(c) Infestation with Vermin.

Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses	18,196
Number of individual pupils found to be infested.	357

DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections			
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		(T)	(O)		
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)				
Skin	25	45	34	16	35	30	94	91	111	22		
Eyes -	(a)	Vision	8	13	30	43	88	74	126	130	51	19
	(b)	Squint	18	30	4	7	5	14	27	51	6	10
	(c)	Other	14	6	4	2	9	11	27	19	22	12
Ears	(a)	Hearing	6	6	-	2	3	6	9	14	9	5
	(b)	Otitis Media	10	8	7	8	1	8	18	24	7	8
	(c)	Other	12	13	13	7	32	14	57	34	6	8
Nose and Throat			56	109	10	24	28	54	94	187	32	48
Speech			7	16	3	1	1	1	11	18	14	10
Lymphatic Glands			10	34	-	4	2	11	12	49	6	26
Heart			2	17	-	10	2	12	4	39	7	14
Lungs			16	43	2	13	5	25	23	81	25	32
Developmental	(a)	Hernia	3	4	-	2	1	4	4	10	1	6
	(b)	Other	3	45	1	10	5	31	9	86	8	22
Orthopaedic	(a)	Posture	3	15	3	23	7	19	13	57	12	5
	(b)	Feet	74	31	20	13	37	25	131	69	58	51
	(c)	Other	32	31	5	21	15	41	52	93	21	44
Nervous System	(a)	Epilepsy	-	7	1	5	1	2	2	14	1	4
	(b)	Other	4	11	2	-	2	9	8	20	2	4
Psychological	(a)	Development	1	6	1	3	1	5	3	14	4	5
	(b)	Stability	2	11	-	4	-	10	2	25	14	9
Abdomen			3	5	1	3	2	2	6	10	4	1
Other			4	9	3	4	4	13	11	26	55	32

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

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
and ASSISTED SCHOOLS.

<u>Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.</u>	<u>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</u>	
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	112	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	724	
Total -		836
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed		316
 <u>Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness)</u>		
Scabies	2	
Other skin diseases	399	
Total -		401
 <u>Diseases and defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.</u>		
<u>Consultant Clinic.</u>		
1. Sessions held during the year		6
	Pre-school Children	School Children
2. Individual children seen by Consultant	2	42
3. Number of (2) above referred for operative treatment	1	21
4. Number of children:-		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year		
(i) for diseases of the ear	-	1
(ii) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	2	22
(iii) for other nose and throat conditions	-	-
(b) treated at school clinics	1	7
(c) who received other forms of treatment	-	82
5. Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	3	54

	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
6. Number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids during 1959	-	2
<u>Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.</u>		
<u>Consultant Clinic</u>		
1. Sessions held during the year - 6		
2. Individual patients seen by consultant	41	73
3. Number of (2) above		
(a) referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only	-	3
(b) recommended treatment by Physiotherapist at treatment centres	4	10
4. Number of children who received operative treatment during the year	-	1
5. Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	44	75
<u>Orthopaedic Clinic (Treatment Centre)</u>		
1. Sessions held during the year - 153		
2. Number of patients treated	14	128
3. Total attendances	167	681
<u>Domiciliary Treatment</u>		
1. Number of visits to patients' homes	-	-
<u>Appliances</u>		
Number of appliances - (a) recommended	-	-
(b) obtained	-	-

Child Guidance Treatment. Dr. Burbury has supplied the following Report:-

	Cases referred from	
	<u>This Division</u>	<u>Other Divisions</u>
New cases seen in 1959	28	43
Cases accepted for treatment	4	15
Cases accepted for supervision	9	12
Cases closed on Diagnostic Interviews	16	12
Cases closed after treatment	-	4

Source of Referral

Divisional Medical Officer or Medical Officer	16	20
Family Doctor	4	6
Paediatrician	-	3
Psychiatrist	-	4
Health Visitor	3	4
School or School Welfare	2	2
Court or Probation Officer	2	3
Children's Officer	1	-
Parent	-	1
	<u>28</u>	<u>43</u>

Symptoms for which referred

Stealing	7	10
Enuresis	7	7
Violent and negative behaviours	6	7
School failure	4	6
Truancy	4	4
School refusal	1	5
Sex disturbance	-	5
Psycho-somatic conditions	3	2
Nervous movements	2	-
Fevers	-	1
Lying	-	1
Depression	-	1
Epilepsy	1	-
? Psychosis	-	1

Speech Therapy

1. Total number of sessions held during year	172
2. (a) Number of new cases treated during year	21
(b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year.	56
(c) Total number of cases treated	77
3. Number of visits made to schools	16

<u>Analysis of cases treated during year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1. Stammering	11	6
2. Defects of articulation:-		
(a) Dyslalia	35	6
(b) Sigmatism	3	3
(c) Rhinolalia, due to - Cleft palate	1	1
3. Defective speech due to - Educational subnormality	5	4
4. Dysphonia	-	1
5. Other defects	-	1

Analysis of cases discharged

Number of children discharged during year:-

1. Speech normal	11	3
2. Speech improved	1	1
3. Unsuited for treatment	1	2
4. Non co-operation	1	1
5. Left school	1	-
6. Left district	3	-

<u>Ultra Violet Light Treatment</u>	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
Sessions held during year	126	126
Number of children treated during year	96	114
Total number of attendances	989	1,394

Number of cases known to
have been dealt with

Other Treatment Given

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	867
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	18
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	311
(d) Children treated for Verminous Conditions	<u>17</u>
Total -	<u>1,213</u>

Tonsillectomy

<u>Groups inspected</u>	<u>Pupils inspected</u>	<u>Pupils found to have undergone Tonsillectomy during 1958 or previously</u>
Entrants	1,130	57
Last year Primary	1,064	122
Last year Secondary	<u>777</u>	<u>291</u>
	<u>2,971</u>	<u>470</u>

School Dental Service

Children inspected	4,346
Children found to require treatment	2,693
Children offered treatment	1,861
Children treated	1,839
Total attendances	4,977
Extractions:	
Temporary	2,576
Permanent	550
General anaesthetics	1,010
Fillings:	
Temporary	421
Permanent	3,541
Other operations:	
Temporary	191
Permanent	998

Disposal of Handicapped Pupils

In Residential Special Schools	15
In Day Special Schools	19
In Heaton Royds Day Special School	26
In Senior E.S.N. Schools	7
Awaiting admission to Day Special Schools	4
Awaiting admission to Residential School	1
Awaiting admission to Heaton Royds School	-

Medical Examination of Entrants to Training Colleges

Number of examinations carried out during the year	35
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Children and Young Persons Act, 1933

Number of children examined during the year in connection with applications -	
(a) for employment (including entertainment)	4

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

Although conducted through voluntary associations, Marriage Guidance is now recognised as part of the Health Service of the nation. The Twelfth Annual Report of the Bradford Marriage Guidance Council records steady progress in preparation for marriage, in marriage counselling and group work. The general principles recognise that a successful married foundation of a happy family life is vital for the well being of society.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Recently medical, and for that matter, public attention has been focused on the upsurge in the number of infected persons. This particularly refers to young adolescent women who may act as promiscuous carriers of infection. This is further aggravated by the persistence of resistant strains of organisms, i.e. germs which do not react readily to modern antibiotics. Application of medical research and of health education (including parental control) should ultimately determine the progress of the social diseases. It is hoped that this current change in venereal disease is only a transient phenomenon and that the previous downward trend will soon be resumed.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

There were no outstanding changes to report in 1959. The number of families forming a hard core are about 30 but there are a number of other families who may be classified as near problem. Some families ultimately solve their own troubles; others migrate to different parts of the country. Excessive mobility is a prominent feature and although one encounters intermittent improvement, relapse is frequent. They are generally short of money, lacking in initiative and apathetic emotionally. Although we are spared the accumulation of congested problem families of a large city, single cases are more evident in small towns and villages. Consequently such families are liable to be social pariahs ostracized by their fellow citizens and subject to popular disapproval. Alleviation is best managed by appeal to the individual within such a group with particular emphasis on the younger members. It is clear that no single factor is responsible for severe cases of social inadequacy.

APPENDICES

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1959 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

	<u>SHIPLEY</u>		ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
	Male	Female			
ALL Causes.. .. .	183	216	399	100	12.72
Tuberculosis, respiratory.. .. .	2	1	3	0.75	0.10
Tuberculosis, other.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases..	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.. .. .	7	3	10	2.51	0.32
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.. ..	12	1	13	3.26	0.41
Malignant neoplasm, Breast.. .. .	-	11	11	2.76	0.35
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.. .. .	-	8	8	2.01	0.25
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms.	20	12	32	8.02	1.02
Leukaemia, a leukaemia	-	3	3	0.75	0.10
Diabetes	1	2	3	0.75	0.10
Vascular Lesions of nervous system.. ..	23	37	60	15.04	1.91
Coronary disease, angina	38	36	74	18.55	2.36
Hypertension with heart disease.. .. .	1	2	3	0.75	0.10
Other heart disease.. .. .	21	29	50	12.53	1.59
Other circulatory disease	4	10	14	3.51	0.45
Influenza	1	3	4	1.00	0.13
Pneumonia	9	16	25	6.27	0.80
Bronchitis.. .. .	19	7	26	6.52	0.83
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	2	0.50	0.06
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	0.25	0.03
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea.. ..	-	2	2	0.50	0.06
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.. .. .	2	-	2	0.50	0.06
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	11	26	37	9.27	1.18
Motor vehicle accidents.. .. .	1	2	3	0.75	0.10
ALL other accidents.. .. .	7	3	10	2.51	0.32
Suicide.. .. .	1	2	3	0.75	0.10
Homicide and operation of war	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1959 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

	<u>B I N G L E Y</u>		ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants
	Male	Female			
ALL Causes	154	159	303	100	13.87
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2	0.66	0.09
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1	6	1.98	0.27
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus	3	-	3	0.99	0.14
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2	0.66	0.09
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	6	6	1.98	0.27
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	12	9	21	6.93	0.96
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	1	2	0.66	0.09
Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	21	40	13.20	1.83
Coronary disease, angina	28	24	52	17.16	2.38
Hypertension with heart disease	1	4	5	1.65	0.23
Other heart disease	30	45	75	24.75	3.43
Other circulatory disease	3	7	10	3.30	0.46
Influenza	1	1	2	0.66	0.09
Pneumonia	4	6	10	3.30	0.46
Bronchitis	14	8	22	7.26	1.01
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1	0.33	0.05
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2	0.66	0.09
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	2	3	0.99	0.14
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3	0.99	0.14
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	0.66	0.09
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1	0.33	0.05
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	8	18	5.94	0.82
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3	0.99	0.14
ALL other accidents	3	7	10	3.30	0.46
Suicide	1	1	2	0.66	0.09
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1959 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B A I L D O N

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	61	69	130	100	11.57
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1	0.77	0.09
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	0.77	0.09
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3	2.31	0.27
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	8	1	9	6.92	0.80
Malignant neoplasm breast	-	1	1	0.77	0.09
Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	3	3	2.31	0.27
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	5	5	10	7.69	0.89
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2	1.54	0.18
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of nervous system ..	6	9	15	11.54	1.33
Coronary disease, angina	16	7	23	17.69	2.05
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1	0.77	0.09
Other heart disease	5	15	20	15.38	1.78
Other circulatory disease	1	5	6	4.62	0.53
Influenza	1	-	1	0.77	0.09
Pneumonia	4	3	7	5.38	0.62
Bronchitis	5	3	8	6.15	0.71
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3	2.31	0.27
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ..	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1	0.77	0.09
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	0.77	0.09
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1	0.77	0.09
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	4	7	5.38	0.62
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1	0.77	0.09
All other accidents	1	2	3	2.31	0.27
Suicide	-	2	2	1.54	0.18
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1959 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

DENHOLME

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	18	17	35	100	13.73
Tuberculosis, respiratory	--	--	--	--	--
Tuberculosis, other	--	--	--	--	--
Syphilitic disease	--	--	--	--	--
Diphtheria	--	--	--	--	--
Whooping Cough	--	--	--	--	--
Menin goco cal infections	--	--	--	--	--
Acute poliomyelitis	--	--	--	--	--
Measles	--	--	--	--	--
Other infective and parasitic diseases	--	--	--	--	--
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	--	--	--	--	--
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	--	--	--	--	--
Malignant neoplasm, breast	--	1	1	2.86	0.39
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	--	--	--	--	--
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	1	1	2	5.71	0.78
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	--	--	--	--	--
Diabetes	--	--	--	--	--
Vascular Lesions of nervous system ..	6	5	11	31.43	4.31
Coronary disease, angina	3	2	5	14.29	1.96
Hypertension with heart disease	--	2	2	5.71	0.78
Other heart disease	2	2	4	11.43	1.57
Other circulatory disease	--	--	--	--	--
Influenza	--	--	--	--	--
Pncumonia	1	1	2	5.71	0.78
Bronchitis	--	--	--	--	--
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	--	1	1	2.86	0.39
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	--	--	--	--	--
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	--	--	--	--	--
Nophrisis and nephrosis	--	--	--	--	--
Hyperplasia of prostate	--	--	--	--	--
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	--	--	--	--	--
Congenital malformations	--	--	--	--	--
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	2	4	11.43	1.57
Motor vehicle accidents	1	--	1	2.86	0.39
All other accidents	1	--	1	2.86	0.39
Suicide	1	--	1	2.86	0.39
Homicide and operations of war	--	--	--	--	--

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

S H I P L E Y

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

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Admitted Cases to Hospital	Deaths	
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	6	4	8	14	3	1	-	1	-	-	37	7	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-
Measles	9	44	46	59	50	178	2	2	-	1	-	-	391	1	-
Pneumonia	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	1	2	9	22	3	-
Dysentery	-	-	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-
Infective Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	6	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

B I N G L E Y

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

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Admitted Cases to Hospital	Deaths	
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	3	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	-
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Measles	5	13	4	12	12	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Dysentery	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Acute Infective Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

B A I L D O N

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

Age Groups in Years

Disease	Under	Age Groups in Years											Total Admitted Cases to Hospital	Deaths	
	1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Measles	2	11	11	24	22	47	1	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-
Dysentery	-	2	1	1	1	12	1	-	5	1	-	-	24	-	-

D E N H O L M E

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

Age Groups in Years

Disease	Under	Age Groups in Years											Total Admitted Cases to Hospital	Deaths	
	1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	5	9	19	3	-
Dysentery	-	2	-	3	1	6	7	1	2	1	1	-	24	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 and under 15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 and under 25	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
25 and under 35	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 and under 45	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 and under 55	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
55 and under 65	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1
Totals	21	10	1	3	4	1	-	1

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SHIPLEY TOWN HALL

1959	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Maximum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total Rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying at 9 a.m.
January	50	29	33.1	51.5	2.99	7	11
February	58	32	40.0	35.3	.17	5	-
March	57	38	43.5	67.6	1.51	5	-
April	65	47	47.7	130.7	3.64	-	-
May	73	52	53.3	208.9	1.19	-	-
June	76	57	57.8	206.5	2.06	-	-
July	82	59	61.3	206.0	1.96	-	-
August	83	60	61.7	204.3	.52	-	-
September	77	56	57.4	140.3	.14	1	-
October	76	47	53.1	88.2	3.74	7	-
November	58	38	43.6	27.7	4.47	3	-
December	52	40	41.3	15.2	6.34	1	-

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

SHIPLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of -</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	8	5	nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	186	98	28	nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	1	1	nil
Total ..	202	107	34	nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H. M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H. M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	29	29	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32	32	Nil	3	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937
BINGLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	159	23	7	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	11	5	-
Total ..	176	36	12	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	14	-	13	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	18	18	-	9	-
Total	33	33	-	23	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

BAILDON

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of -</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	11	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	10	2	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	1	-	-
Total ..	52	14	Nil	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

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

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937,
DENHOLME

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	402	--	--
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	8	27	--	--
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	1	14	--	--
Total	14	443	Nil	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

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

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	Section 110		Section 111		
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
<u>SHIPLEY</u>						
Wearing apparel manufacture	9	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BINGLEY</u>						
Textile Burling & mending	32	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BAILDON</u>						
Wearing apparel manufacture	11	-	-	-	-	-
<u>DENHOLME</u>						
None	-	-	-	-	-	-

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