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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

BARNOLDSWICK

(YORKS.)

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

H. C. ALDERTON

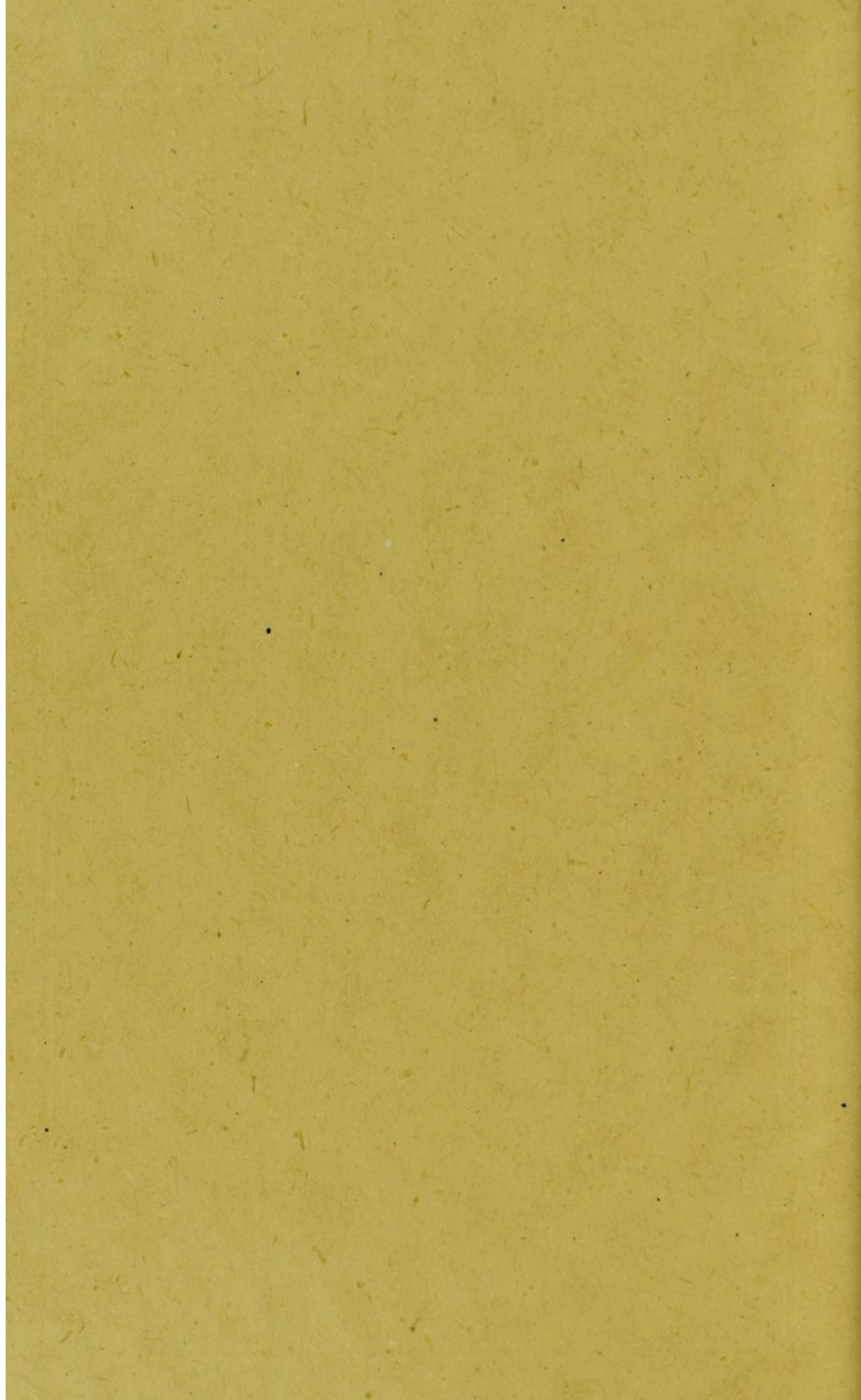
Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1945

SKIPTON :

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1946



Urban District of Barnoldswick.

Health Committee :

THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

Councillor G. Davy (*Chairman*).

Public Health Department :

Medical Officer of Health (part time) :

H. C. ALDERTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Sanitary Inspector :

†E. HARGREAVES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Staff :

Assistant : R. HARRISON.

Clerk and Pupil : C. D. DAW.

Isolation Hospital :

NURSE M. TOWLER, S.R.N.

School Nurse (W.R.C.C.) :

NURSE BENSTEAD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

District Nurse (Local Nursing Association) :

NURSE G. ACKROYD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's).

†*Qualified Meat Inspector,*

*Health Department,
Town Hall,
Barnoldswick.*

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Glen, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my annual report for the year 1945. There was an increase in the birth and death rates as you will observe in referring to the comparative tables. The death rate was higher and the birth rate lower than the figures for England and Wales.

There is a slight increase in the number of children immunised against diphtheria, but again I repeat the necessity for all children to be protected against this dreaded disease.

There is still a shortage of labour and materials, but every effort was made to carry out essential and urgent repairs. The Council is still faced with the problem of dealing with the large number of corroded water communication pipes. These defective water pipes cause a large number of houses to have hardly an adequate supply for domestic purposes.

I wish to express my thanks to the Sanitary Inspector and his staff for their assistance during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. ALDERTON,

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	2,764
Population	10,070
Number of Inhabited Houses	3,412
Number of Empty Houses	6
Rateable Value	£61,273 0 0
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	£255 6 1

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1945.

Live Births :	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate ...	62	80		Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 15·09.
Illegitimate ...	4	6		
Still Births :			152	Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, 55·90.
Legitimate ...	4	5		
Illegitimate ...	—	—	9	
Deaths	88	60	148	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14·69.

Number of Women Dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth Nil

Death-rate of Infants under One Year of age :

Legitimate	2 Males, 2 Females		Total	4
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births				26·31
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births				28·16
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births				Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				27
Deaths from Measles (all ages)				Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				Nil
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age)				Nil

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

(PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON WEEKLY AND QUARTERLY RETURNS.)

	Barnoldswick	England and Wales.
RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION :		
Live Births	15·09	16·1
Still Births	·89	·46
DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION :		
All Causes	14·69	11·4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	0·00
Scarlet Fever	—	0·00
Whooping Cough	—	0·02
Diphtheria	—	0·02
Influenza	—	0·08
Smallpox	—	0·00
Measles	—	0·02
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS :		
Deaths under One Year of Age	26·31	46·00
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis Under Two Years of Age	—	5·6

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	—
Syphilitic Diseases ...	1	—
Cancer of Oesophagus and Uterus ...	1	1
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	5	—
Cancer of Breast ...	—	3
Cancer of Other Sites ...	10	7
Diabetes ...	1	—
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	12	9
Heart Diseases ...	21	10
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	6	1
Bronchitis ...	5	3
Pneumonia ...	2	2
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1	—
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	2	—
Other Digestive Diseases ...	2	2
Nephritis ...	2	3
Premature Birth ...	—	1
Congenital Infant Diseases ...	1	1
Suicide ...	1	1
Road Traffic Accidents ...	3	—
Other Violent Causes ...	1	3
All other Causes ...	9	11
	—	—
	88	60
	—	—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :

	Males	Females.
Legitimate ...	2	2
Illegitimate ...	—	—
	—	—
	2	2
	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORIES.

Adequate facilities are provided by the West Riding County Council Laboratory, where specimens may be sent for examination.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Council has two ambulances for the conveyance of patients to and from Hospital. A female and male attendant accompanies the patient on every occasion. During the year 483 patients were conveyed in the ambulances.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

There is one District Nurse, who is a servant of the Barnoldswick Hospital Fund and District Nursing Association.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Facilities are provided by the West Riding County Council. A Child Welfare Clinic is open on a full day each week and an additional half-day each fortnight, when a County Medical Officer and Nurse are in attendance.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There is a West Riding County Council Dispensary in the town where patients may attend, during certain hours, for examination and consultation.

VENERAL DISEASES.

Cases may attend for treatment at Burnley Voluntary Hospital, Leeds, Bradford and Keighley.

HOSPITALS.

(a) GENERAL.

Cases are treated at Burnley Victoria Hospital, Burnley Municipal Hospital, Leeds General Infirmary and Bradford Royal. The majority of cases attend the first-named hospital.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Council has an agreement with the Burnley Joint Hospital Board to receive any cases of smallpox. Other infectious cases are treated at the Council's Isolation Hospital, which has accommodation for 12 patients.

MATERNITY,

The West Riding County Council provides a Maternity Home at Langroyd, Colne. Expectant mothers attend this home and also the Colne Maternity Home. In addition, there is a Certified Midwife in the district who is an employee of the West Riding County Council.

FACTORIES.

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories on the register :

Cotton Manufacturers	...	...	...	22
Joiners and Undertakers	...	...	...	5
Shoemakers and Repairers	...	...	...	9
Cloggers	...	...	...	2
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	1
Millwrights and Motor Engineers	...	...	...	7
Engineers	...	...	...	2
Corn Millers	...	...	...	1
Printers	...	...	...	2

Scientific Corsetry	...	...	...	1
Cheese Makers	...	...	...	2
Steam Laundries	...	...	...	1
Upholsterers	...	...	...	1
Monumental Masons	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	1
Plumbers	...	...	...	4
Other Premises	...	...	...	7
Total				69

One hundred and thirteen inspections were made of these premises, and the following table shows the defects found :

DEFECTS :	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—
Inadquate Ventilation	—	—
Insufficient Drainage of Floors	—	—
SANITARY CONVENIENCES :		
Insufficient	1	1
Unsuitable or Defective	9	9
Artificial lighting	3	1
Intervening ventilated space	2	1
Not Separate for Sexes	—	—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The town's supply of water is from deep wells at White Moor, and moorland springs in the Elslack area. The water is filtered and chlorinated and the supply is sufficient for a much larger area than it at present serves. The high level districts of the town are served from White Moor and the low level from Elslack, through the storage reservoir at Park Hill.

The capacities of the Reservoirs are :

Elslack Impounding Reservoir	...	...	51,000,000	gallons.
Park Hill Service Reservoir	...	...	1,000,000	„
White Moor	...	...	400,000	„
The volume of water supplied during the year				
was	...	...	162,542,000	„
The Average Consumption per head per day	...	...	42.4	„
The total Length of Mains in use are	...	...	25 miles,	795 yds.
The Number of houses on constant direct				
supply is	...	...	3,380	

Twenty-three samples of water were sent to the Laboratory for examination and the following were the results :

WHITE MOOR RESERVOIR.

No.	Bacterial Count 3 days @ 22°C.	Bacterial Count 2 days @ 37°C.	Presumptive B. Coli.	pH Value.	Free Chlorine pts./million	Result
Filtered :						
K/Z 16	Nil	4	Nil per 100ml.	6.9	1.0	Satisfactory
K/Z 18	Nil	Nil	do.	6.8	0.75	Satisfactory
K/Z 28	Nil	Nil	do.	6.9	0.04	Satisfactory
K/Z 30	Nil	1	do.	6.7	0.5	Satisfactory
K/Z 49	1	Nil	do.	6.9	0.04	Satisfactory
K/Z 51	Nil	6	do.	6.9	0.35	Satisfactory
Unfiltered :						
K/Z 27	425	Nil	do.	6.9	Nil	Unsatisfactory
K/Z 50	95	2	3 per 100ml.	6.9	0.01	Unsatisfactory

SUMMARY.

FILTERED WATER :

Satisfactory 6
Unsatisfactory Nil

UNFILTERED WATER :

Satisfactory Nil
Unsatisfactory 2

The Bacteriologist's Reports on the samples were as follows :

K/Z 16 and 18.—These samples of water are highly satisfactory as regards bacterial counts and freedom from B. Coli, but the Free Chlorine Residual is excessive.

K/Z 28, 30, 49 and 51.—The condition of these samples of water is highly satisfactory.

K/Z 27.—This sample is free from B. Coli., but has rather a high plate count.

K/Z 50.—This sample of water contains B. Coli. of Fæcal Type 1.

ELSLACK RESERVOIR.

No.	Bacterial Count 3 days @ 22°C.	Bacterial Count 2 days @ 37°C.	Presumptive B. Coli.	pH Value	Free Chlorine pts./million	Result
Filtered :						
K/Z 15	4	Nil	Nil per 100 ml.	6.9	Nil	Satisfactory
K/Z 17	8	Nil	do.	7.3	0.13	Satisfactory
K/Z 29	2	Nil	do.	7.3	0.15	Satisfactory
K/Z 31	70	Nil	do.	7.9	0.05	Satisfactory
K/Z 52	30	10	do.	7.1	0.01	Satisfactory
K/Z 53	3600	2100	1 per 100 ml.	7.1	0.01	Unsatisfactory
Unfiltered :						
K/Z 26	30	2	5 per 100 ml.	7.1	Nil	Unsatisfactory
K/Z 48	110	5	3 per 100 ml.	7.1	0.02	Unsatisfactory

SUMMARY.

FILTERED WATER :

Satisfactory 5
Unsatisfactory 1

UNFILTERED WATER :

Satisfactory Nil
Unsatisfactory 2

The Bacteriologist's Reports on the samples were as follows :

K/Z 15, 17, 29, 31 and 52.—These samples of water are highly satisfactory.

K/Z 53.—This sample has an abnormally high bacterial population, which may well be due to contamination by a filter which needs cleaning. In its present condition this sample is unsatisfactory. The B. Coli are of an irregular non-fæcal strain.

K/Z 26.—The coliform bacteria found in this sample were proved to be of Irregular Type 1, generally regarded as a sign of intestinal pollution. This shows how important it is to treat the raw water.

K/Z 48.—This water contains B. Coli of Fæcal Type 1.

(Signed) R. MALLINDER.

SAMPLE FROM A PRIVATE SUPPLY.

No.	Bacterial Count 3 days @ 22°C.	Bacterial Count 2 days @ 37°C.	Presumptive †B. Coli.	pH Value.	Free Chlorine pts/million	Result
rK/Z 54	450	420	3 per 100 ml.	5.9	0.5	—

This sample is not up to standard. The B. Coli. are of Fæcal Type 1, generally taken as a sign of intestinal contamination.

Signed, R. MALLINDER.

On receiving the result of the unsatisfactory sample of the town's water immediate action was taken to remedy the defect.

In the case of the unsatisfactory sample of water from the private supply the owner has given instructions for a supply of water to be piped from a new source.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY.

Supply.	Date.	Approx. length of Lead Service Pipe.	Result of Examination.	
			pH Value.	Lead content (grains per gallon)
Barnoldswick U.D.C.				
Elslack Supply :				
After standing in pipe for measured period of half an hour	27-3-45	30 feet	7.1	Nil
After standing in pipe all night	"	"	6.9	Less than 1/36th
Barnoldswick U.D.C.				
Elslack Supply :				
After standing in pipe for measured period of half an hour	12-11-45	30 feet	7.2	Nil
After standing in pipe all night	"	"	6.9	1/36th

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE MARKED "WHITE MOOR RESERVOIR."

Total Solids	...	...	14.40	pts per 100,000
Mineral Matter	...	...	12.72	"
Chlorine	...	...	1.3	"
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0004	"
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0082	"
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80 Degrees F.	...	...	0.023	"
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	Nil.	"
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	0.047	"
Temporary Hardness	...	...	4.0	Degrees.
Total Hardness	...	...	4.0	"
Permanent Hardness	...	...	Nil.	"
Lead Present	...	...	Nil.	"
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	...	...	Nil.	"
pH Value	...	...	6.7	"
Appearance	...	...	...	Slightly turbid, almost colourless.

The above results show that the normal purity of this water is being maintained.

SAMPLE MARKED "ELSLACK RESERVOIR."

Total Solids	...	...	10.64	pts. per 100,000
Mineral Matter	...	...	7.92	"
Chlorine	...	...	1.3	"
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.0004	"
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.0074	"
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80 Degrees F.	...	...	0.057	"
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	Nil.	"
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	0.045	"
Temporary Hardness	...	...	1.4	Degrees
Total Hardness	...	...	2.2	"
Permanent Hardness	...	...	0.8	"
Lead Present	...	...	Nil.	"
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	...	...	Nil.	"
pH Value	...	...	6.7	
Appearance	...	...	...	Clear, almost colourless.

The above results show that the normal purity of this water is being maintained.

(Signed) R. MALLINDER.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

RECORDED AT THE MODERN SCHOOL, KELBROOK RD., BARNOLDSWICK.

Months.	No. of Days with rain recorded.	Rainfall in Inches.
January	18	3.20
February	22	6.46
March	12	1.80
April	12	3.56
May	18	4.94
June	25	4.42
July	14	2.62
August	14	2.25
September	17	2.93
October	16	6.71
November	7	0.49
December	18	2.42
	<hr/> 193	<hr/> 41.80

Highest Rainfall for any day in 1945, April 1st... 1.85

Wettest Month, October ... 6.71

Driest Month, November49

Longest dry periods :

September 28th—October 8th.

November 11th—November 21st.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SANITARY WORK.

The sewage works are under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor and are situated in Greenberfield Lane, and the methods of treatment have been satisfactory. There were no sewer extensions, and the only work carried out was the repair of existing sewers.

The duties of the health department are the supervision of drain-

age work where no plan has been submitted.

Ninety-nine visits were made to inspect and test existing drains and sewers, and supervise the construction of new drains.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These are under the control of the West Riding Rivers Board. No instances of pollution came to the notice of the department and no complaints were received.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are forty-four pail closets and two tanks. These are emptied weekly and the number does not include those on outlying farms. The existing pail closets cannot be converted to fresh water closets because there are no sewers available.

The Council makes no grant towards the conversion of waste water closets, but owners of property have converted 22 during the year.

Eleven additional fresh water closets were constructed and the drains at eight premises were reconstructed.

The following is the approximate accommodation connected with domestic premises :

Fresh-water Closets	2,798
Waste-water Closets	1,403
Fixed Receptacles	2
Pail Closets (excluding farm premises) ...	44

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	284
Bakehouses	91
Other premises where Food is prepared or sold	64
Ice-cream Premises	13
Offensive Trades	4
Milk Samples	108
Factories—Mechanical and Non-mechanical	113
Common Lodging-houses	90
Shops Act	6
Alleged Dirty and Verminous Houses	51
Infectious Diseases Investigations	17
Water Samples :	
Town's Supply : Bacteriological	16
Chemical	2
Plumbo Solvency	4
Private Supply : Bacteriological	1
	—
	23
Drains Inspected and Tested	99
Council Tips and Salvage Shed	186
Smoke Observations	66
Isolation Hospital	42
Rats and Mice Destruction	744

Outbuildings repaired and re-roofed	...	...	...	...	11
Additional Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired and reveals pointed	...	...	...	...	25
New Windows provided	...	...	...	...	12
Yard Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Yards and Passages re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	6
New Fire Ranges fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Fire Ranges repaired and Fire-backs re-set	...	...	...	...	7
Verminous and filthy Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
External Walls pointed or rendered in cement	...	...	...	...	11
Burst Water Pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	11
New Water Services	...	...	...	...	2
Artificial Lighting provided in factory conveniences...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary Conveniences reconstructed and intervening venti- lated space provided	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Defects made good	...	...	...	...	22

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The cleansing work is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, and includes the collection and disposal of domestic and trade refuse, and the cleansing of streets.

Controlled tipping is in operation on land situated off Skipton Road, but tipping on this site is practically completed. In April the Council considered the question of providing alternative tipping accommodation, and it was decided to revert to the use of the tip at Gill Brow, which is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the town. In view of the very much increased distance of haul and the nature of the roads to the proposed tip, it was decided to dispose of horse haulage and purchase a 7 cubic yards side loading refuse collection vehicle. The licence was granted by the Ministry of Transport and the order was given to the makers.

There are ten men engaged on scavenging and cleansing duties. At times it was necessary to carry out the work with a reduced staff owing to labour difficulties, but every attempt was made to maintain the standard of collections.

The cleansing work was carried out with street orderlies, and the street gullies were emptied sufficiently often to avoid nuisances from overflowing gullies.

The following table shows the quantity of waste and dormant materials salvaged and sold :

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	102	14	0	0	654	17	11
Ferrous Scrap	2	14	0	0	5	8	0
Non-ferrous Scrap		4	2	22	5	13	7
Textiles	1	9	3	19	15	13	10
Bottles and Jars		4	2	0	1	4	10
Bones	5	1	3	7	16	10	1
Twine		3	0	18	0	7	9
Kitchen Waste	182	17	0	0	50	0	0
	295	9	0	10	£749	16	0

WEIGHTS PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Population estimated.	Paper (Tons).	Kitchen Waste (Tons).	Bones (Cwts.).	Textiles (Cwts.).	Ferrous Scrap (Cwts.).	Non-ferrous Scrap (Lbs.).
10,000	10.27	18.28	10.17	2.97	5.4	52.6

COST OF PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Collection of Trade and Domestic Refuse.

Total Loads removed : 3,032.

Cost :	£	s.	d.
Wages, Provender, Repairs, Replacements, etc.	1488	9	3
Average Cost per Load	0	9	9.82
Average Cost per Ton (1 Load estimated at 18 cwt.)	0	10	10.9
Disposal of Refuse.			
Total Cost	525	5	11
Average Cost per Load	0	3	5.58
Average Cost per Ton	0	3	10.19
Collection and Disposal.			
	£	s.	d.
Gross Cost	2013	15	2
Income :			
Salvage	749	16	0
Manure	18	15	0
Trade Refuse	20	6	5
Miscellaneous	11	3	6
	800	0	11
Nett Cost	1213	14	3
Average Net Cost per Load	0	8	0.07
Average Net Cost per Ton	0	8	10.73
Estimated Annual Cost per Building	0	6	8.28
Trade Refuse (Offal).			
	£	s.	d.
Total Cost	42	11	5
Income	7	7	0
Net Cost	35	4	5
Cleansing of Pails and Tanks.			
	£	s.	d.
Cost	66	15	7
Average Cost per Pail	0	0	6.96
Average Cost per Tank	0	5	2.38
Cost of Cleaning Streets and Gullies	389	19	6

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Seven hundred and forty-four visits were made to rat infested premises and sewer manholes.

Where baiting was considered to be the most suitable way of disinfection, sausage rusk or stale bread were used as the base for baits, and arsenic or zinc phosphide as poisons.

In one instance the cause of infestation was found to be due to defective drains and in another case to building defects.

The following types of premises were dealt with :

Sewage Works	1
Refuse Tips	1
Food Premises	2
Confectionery and Ice-cream Premises	1

Drapery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	1

Number of pre-baits, 152.

Number of poison baits, 48.

One hundred and twenty-seven sewer manholes were baited and the following were the results :

Number of Pre-baits	...	...	...	381
„ Poison Baits	...	...	...	127
„ No Takes	...	...	...	83
„ Small Takes	...	...	...	43
„ Good Takes	...	...	...	1
Approximate Number of Rats Killed	...	...	...	138
Total Cost : £15 7s. 2d.				

COMMON LODGINGHOUSES.

There are three Common Lodginghouses and the Keepers of the premises are licensed annually.

At the largest Lodginghouse, with accommodation for 166 beds, the standard of cleanliness was poor, but after the appointment of a new Keeper in April there was no cause for complaint. In the early part of the year it was necessary to take action in relation to the cleanliness of the floors, walls and bedding at a lodginghouse with accommodation for 11 beds. After a notice was served on the Keeper these matters were given attention. The other Lodginghouse was kept in a satisfactory condition.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There is one wooden erection used as a dwelling. There was no reason for complaint in relation to sanitary accommodation, water supply and overcrowding.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is one tripe boiler on the register, and on inspection the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

SHOPS ACT.

The Department is responsible for the supervision of shops in relation to the provision of suitable and sufficient ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences. The owners of three shops were requested to provide sufficient sanitary accommodation and a contractor was instructed to carry out the work.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Number of Chimneys	...	...	...	13
Number of Observations of 30 minutes duration	...	...	...	66

Minutes of Black Smoke	... ..	22
Average Time of Black Smoke emitted per observation	... ..	0·33
Average Time of Smoke Emitted per observation	... ..	9·43

On one occasion black smoke was emitted in excess of three minutes allowable in the Council's by-laws. The main cause of the nuisance was found to be due to the inferior quality of the coal. The Manager and Engineer of the firm were interviewed and no further action was necessary as it was found, on further observation, that conditions had improved.

DISINFECTATION.

The disinfection of bedding and clothing from cases of infectious diseases is carried out at the Isolation Hospital, and a "Velox" steam disinfectant is installed for the purpose. The rooms where patients have been isolated are disinfected with formalin.

The articles and rooms disinfected were as follows :

Rooms	... ..	28
Beds	... ..	25
Bolsters	... ..	16
Pillows	... ..	50
Quilts	... ..	37
Blankets	... ..	54
Sheets	... ..	39
Suits of Clothes	... ..	30
Sundries	... ..	39

FILTHY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Seventeen visits were made to two verminous houses. Vermicine insecticide was applied with a fine spray to destroy the bed bug. The furniture, walls, floors and ceilings were sprayed twice within a fortnight, and in one instance the beds were destroyed. This method of treatment proved successful.

SCHOOLS.

There are five elementary schools in the area, and the medical inspection of schoolchildren is under the supervision of the West Riding County Council.

Sixteen inspections were made and the sanitary conveniences were kept in a satisfactory condition.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

No. of Cowkeepers and Wholesalers	...	...	...	...	...		17
„ Wholesalers and Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...		3
„ Cowkeepers and Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...		11
„ Purveyors (only)	...	...	...	...	...		5
„ Purveyors coming from outside the Urban Area	...	...	...	...	...		3
„ Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...		6
„ Licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1941. Pasteurised (High Temperature short time process)							1
„ Licensed Producers of "Accredited Milk"...							3

The following additions and alterations were carried out on milk-producing farms :

New Dairies constructed	...	...	...	...	...		2
Dung Channels re-laid	...	...	...	...	...		2
Back Walks re-laid	...	...	...	...	...		2
Standings re-laid	...	...	...	...	...		2
Additional light and ventilation provided...					...		2
Walls rendered smooth in cement	...	...	...	...	...		2
Cowshed Ceilings raised	...	...	...	...	...		2
New Septic Tank constructed	...	...	...	...	...		1
Sterilisation Equipment provided	...	...	...	...	...		2
New Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...		1

Two hundred and eight-four inspections were made of milk-producing farms and dairies. The general standard of cleanliness of the cowsheds, dairies and cattle was good.

There is a dairy in the district which receives milk from the farms in the surrounding area. During the year approximately 2,851,000 gallons of milk were received. Approximately 2,414,000 gallons were brine cooled or pasteurised, and sent to Leeds, Bradford, Barnsley and Dewsbury. Cheese was made from the remainder of the milk.

One hundred and eight samples of milk were obtained for bacteriological examination. The test as applied for "Accredited" milk was used as a standard for raw milk. To fulfil the requirements of the test, samples should not decolourise Methylene Blue at the end of 4½ hours if they are taken between the 1st May and 31st October, or at the end of 5½ hours if they are taken between the 1st November and 30th April.

RAW MILK.**Produced in the District :**

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	61
Number satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	...	43
Number not satisfying Test	...	...	...	...	18

Produced Outside the Area :

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	12
Number satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	...	10
Number not satisfying Test	...	...	...	...	2

PASTEURISED MILK.**Treated at the Local Dairy :**

(Plate count and phosphatase tests made with one sample)

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	4
Samples satisfying Plate Count Test	...	...	...	...	4
Samples satisfying Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	4
(Separate samples taken for each test)					
Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	10
Samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	...	5
Samples satisfying Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	5

From Outside the Area :

(Plate count and phosphatase tests made with one sample)

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	8
Samples satisfying Plate Count Test	...	...	...	...	4
Samples satisfying Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	4
(Separate samples taken for each test)					
Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	13
Samples satisfying Plate Count Test	...	...	...	...	4
Samples satisfying Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	5

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936—1942.

SAMPLES TAKEN BY OFFICERS OF THE WEST RIDING
COUNTY COUNCIL.

"Accredited" Milk :

Number Taken.	Number satisfactory.
7	7

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

No. of Private Slaughterhouses (Unoccupied)	...	...	...	...	6
„ Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	18
Premises used for the preparation of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods (excluding butchers' shops)	...	...	...	...	9
Manufacture and Sale of Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	2

The slaughtering of animals, for human consumption, was carried out at the Skipton Urban District Council's Abattoir. Sixty-four visits were made to food premises and there was no action taken, as the premises were clean and in a satisfactory condition.

Thirteen visits were made to premises where ice-cream was manufactured and sold. At one of the premises the floor of the preparing room was re-laid in concrete and an intervening ventilated space was constructed between the sanitary convenience and the room.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of Bakehouses on the register is 22. Ninety-one visits were made to these premises and on each occasion they were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.

Thirty-eight cases of this disease were notified and 34 of the cases were removed to the Council's Isolation Hospital. The other four cases were treated in their respective homes.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no cases of Diphtheria reported.

The number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year was :

Age under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	85
Age 5 years and over, but under 15	...	...	...	...	...	17

The estimated percentage of the child population immunised was :

Under 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	46%
5—15 years of age	...	...	...	...	58%

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

One hundred and fifty cases of measles and 34 cases of whooping cough were notified. The number of cases have increased considerably from last year, when only 7 cases of each were notified.

SCABIES.

Accommodation is provided at the Council's Isolation Hospital for the treatment of Scabies. Treatment is carried out in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health.

Fourteen cases were treated with Emulsion of Benzyl Benzoate with very successful results.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

	AGES.												Total Notified	Removal to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Under 1	1 2	2 3	3 4	4 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 35	35 45	45 65	65 75			
Scarlet Fever ...				2	1	16	13	3	2	1			38	34	—
Diphtheria ...													—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...													—	—	—
Small Pox ...													—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...									1				1	—	—
Pneumonia ...									1	1	1	2	5	—	4
Erysipelas ...									1	1	2		4	—	—
Ophthalmia ...													—	—	—
Neonatorum													—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis													—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	3	2	8	7	9	1			1			34	—	—
Measles ...	3	8	23	13	34	65	3		1				150	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever													—	—	—
Dysentery ...			1	1			1	1					4	—	—

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under the provisions of Section 176 Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are notified to the West Riding County Council Medical Officer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any action under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to removing persons employed in the milk trade, or the compulsory removal of persons suffering from the disease.

Phthisis rate per 1,000 population was .39, compared with .29 last year.

	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0						
1	1					
5		1		1		
15					1	
25	1		1	1		
35	2	1				
45		1				
55 and Upwards				1		
Totals	4	2	2	2	1	

CANCER.

Patients suffering from cancer may receive treatment at the Burnley Victoria Hospital or the Leeds General Infirmary.

There were 27 deaths occurring at the following ages :

	M.	F.
25—35	—	—
35—45	11	3
45—55	4	—
55—65	1	4
65 and upwards	10	4

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