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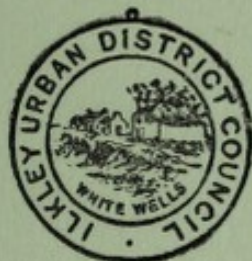
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URBAN DISTRICT OF ILKLEY



# HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

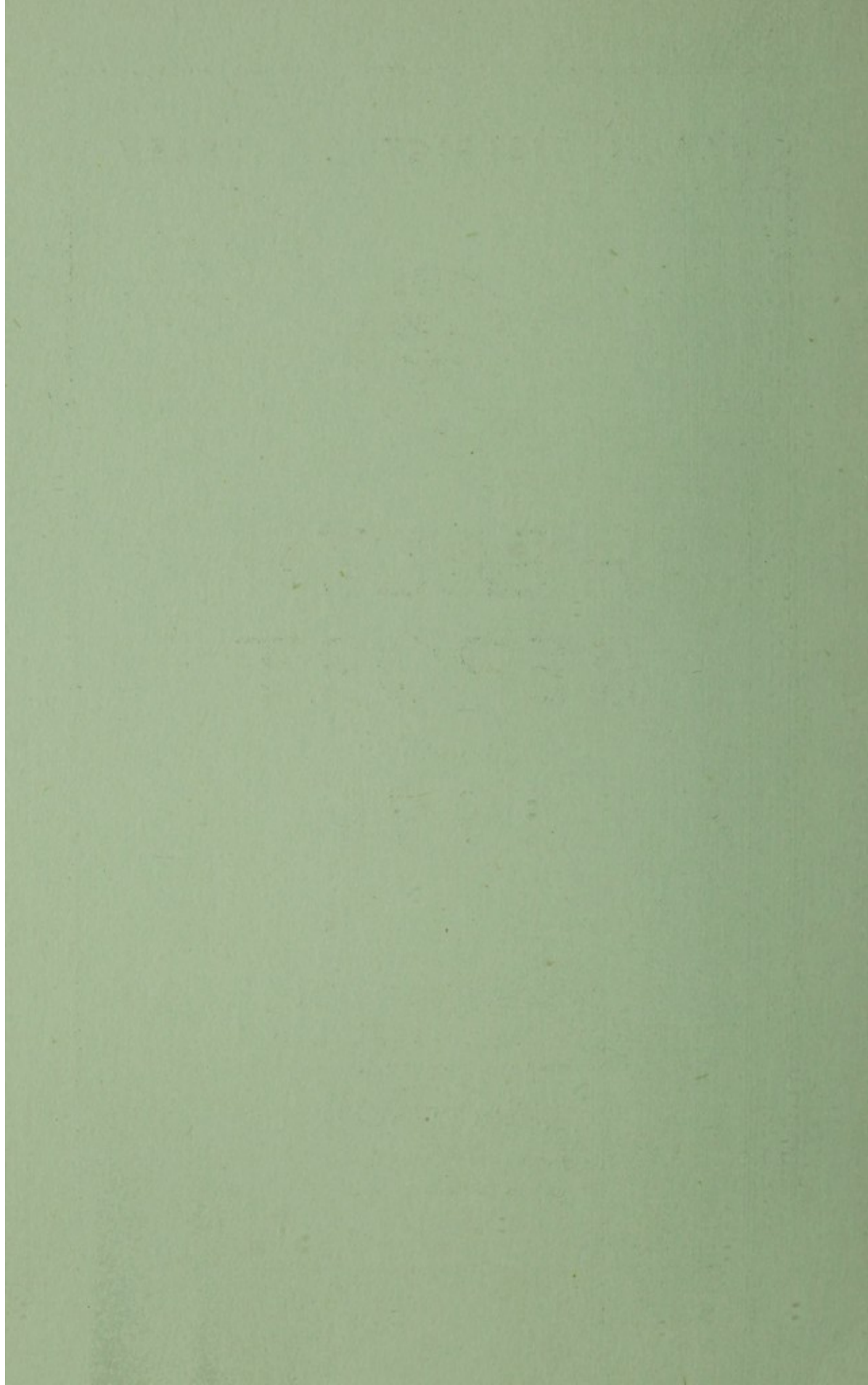
1951

R. A. W. PROCTER,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

J. H. WILSON,

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*Vice-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR E. WOLFE.

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

R. A. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

J. H. WILSON, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

R. S. DYKES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





ILKLEY HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1951



## **ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

### **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1951**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the report on the health of the district during the year 1951.

#### **SECTION I—VITAL STATISTICS**

##### **Births**

As indicated in my annual report for 1950 the birth-rate has now returned to a peace-time level. In the Ilkley Urban District there were 224 live births in 1951 compared to 234 in 1950. The birth-rate for the year 1951 is 13.1 per 1,000 population, only slightly less than the figure for the previous year 13.3. The birth-rate is lower than that of the aggregate of Urban Districts, the Administrative County of the West Riding and for England and Wales as a whole.

##### **Deaths**

During the year 1951, 234 deaths were recorded as referable to the Ilkley Urban District. This is 20 fewer than in the previous year when the total was 254. The crude death rate of 13.7 is lower than the figure of 14.4 for 1950 but it is again higher than the crude death rates for the aggregate of Urban Districts, the West Riding Administrative County and for England and Wales. This gives a rather false impression because, after adjustment for the age composition of the population of Ilkley, the adjusted death rate is only 10.8 compared to 11.6 in the previous year. There is only one lower adjusted death rate among the urban districts of the West Riding Administrative County.

As in previous years, cancer, heart disease, and apoplexy are the principal causes of death and together account for three-quarters of the deaths recorded. Deaths from apoplexy are slightly higher and deaths from cancer slightly lower than in the previous year, while deaths from various forms of heart disease show a moderate fall compared to 1950.

##### **Stillbirths**

There were 4 stillbirths compared to 6 in the previous year. The still-birth rate for 1951 is 18 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. This is lower than the figure for 1950 and considerably lower than the rates for 1949 and 1948.

##### **Infant Mortality**

There were 8 deaths of infants under 1 year during 1951. This figure is the same as in 1950 and males preponderated, there being 6 male and 2 female deaths. The infant mortality rate of 35.7 per 1,000 live births is slightly higher than in the previous year when there were more live births. Four of these deaths were due to prematurity; one being a baby born at about 5 months who was alleged to have breathed. This had to be recorded as the death of a premature infant. One death was due to serious congenital abnormality. The remaining 3 deaths were due to Bronchopneumonia, Sonne Dysentery, and Hæmolytic Anæmia, and may be regarded as preventable deaths.



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

### 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,545
Registrar General's Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,110
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,272
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£149,449
Nett sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£594

### II. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<b>Live Births :</b>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>			
Legitimate	...	110	...	107	...	217			
Illegitimate	...	4	...	3	...	7	<i>Crude</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>	
							<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>	
Total	...	114	...	110	...	224	...	13·1	...
									13·1

<b>Stillbirths :</b>				<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	
									<i>Rate</i>
Total	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...
									18

<b>Infant Mortality :</b>				<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	1	
									<i>Rate</i>
Total	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	...
									35·7

<b>Deaths :</b>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
		107	...	127	...	234

Crude corrected death rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	...	13·7
Adjusted rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	...	10·8

#### Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	0·35
All forms Tuberculosis	...	0·35
*Respiratory Diseases (other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	1·11
Cancer	...	2·51
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	...	5·08
Zymotic Diseases	...	0·29

\* Including Influenza.

# CAUSES OF DEATH

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	4	2	6
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ... ..	5	5	10
"    "    Lung, Bronchus ... ..	7	2	9
"    "    Breast ... ..	—	4	4
"    "    Uterus ... ..	—	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	11	18
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ... ..	1	—	1
Diabetes ... ..	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	17	26	43
Coronary Disease, Anginae ... ..	18	7	25
Hypertension with Heart Disease ... ..	4	7	11
Other Heart Disease ... ..	10	36	46
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	3	2	5
Influenza ... ..	3	1	4
Pneumonia ... ..	1	3	4
Bronchitis ... ..	6	1	7
Other Disease of Respiratory System ...	1	3	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhœa ... ..	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	2	2	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations ... ..	1	1	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	9	5	14
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	1	1	2
All other Accidents ... ..	1	1	2
Suicide ... ..	1	1	2
All Causes ... ..	107	127	234



## COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE

	Ilkley Urban District	Aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
<b>Birth Rates :</b>				
Per 1,000 Estimated Population				
Crude Corrected ...	13.1	15.6	15.8	15.5
Adjusted ...	13.1	15.9	16.1	15.5
<b>Death Rates :</b>				
All per 1,000 Esti- mated Population				
All causes, crude rate ...	13.7	13.5	12.7	12.5
All Causes adjusted rate ...	10.8	13.6	13.2	12.5
Infective and Parasitic diseases (excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases)	0.29	0.11	0.10	†
Tuberculosis of Res- piratory System ...	0.35	0.24	0.24	0.28
Other forms of Tuber- culosis ...	Nil	0.04	0.04	0.04
Respiratory Diseases* (excluding Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System) ...	1.11	1.90	1.81	†
Cancer ...	2.51	1.89	1.80	1.96
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	5.08	5.10	4.72	†
<b>Infant Mortality</b> ...	35.7	30.8	31.8	29.6
<b>Maternal Mortality</b> ...	Nil	0.81	0.93	0.79

\* Including Influenza.

† Figures not available.

### SECTION 11

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The year 1951 has passed without any effective machinery for liaison within the National Health Service having been created, although the desirability of a closer link-up between the 3 parts of the service is becoming more generally realized and some progress can be recorded. The Divisional Medical Officer was co-opted as a member of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Middleton and Grassington Hospital Management Committee and was also invited to attend a meeting of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Otley and Ilkley Hospital Management Committee. The ante-natal and midwifery services have had a difficult year. A proposal to delegate responsibility for the administration of local health services to district councils was put forward during the year and accepted by all the councils in the Division. No definite steps to implement the proposal had been achieved by the end of the year.

#### Staff

No staff changes took place during the year. The Medical Officer of Health continued in his capacity of Divisional Medical Officer to be responsible



for the local health services while the Chief Sanitary Inspector has dealt with the supervision of environmental hygiene, on which he reports directly to the Health Committee.

### Ambulance Service

The ambulance control station at Birkenshaw, Bradford, and the local depot at Guiseley have continued to administer the ambulance services of the area. Arrangements have worked very smoothly and no complaints have been brought to my notice. One of the latest Ambulances was demonstrated at the Ilkley Health Exhibition and proved a centre of interest and a useful advertisement of the Exhibition.

### Laboratory Facilities

Arrangements have continued as in the past, for chemical analyses to be carried out by Messrs. Richardson & Jaffé, Public Analysts, Bradford, while samples and specimens for bacteriological examination and other tests may now be sent to the newly formed Public Health Laboratory at Harrogate as well as to the laboratories at Wakefield and Leeds.

### Hospitals and Maternity Homes

Hospital arrangements in the area remain as in the previous year. St. Winifred's Maternity Home has been in use the whole year but not to full capacity owing to staffing difficulties. A high proportion of Ilkley mothers were confined there ; others went to the General Hospital, Otley, which deals with surgical, medical and maternity cases. No midwifery is undertaken at the Coronation Hospital, Ilkley, which admits medical and surgical cases. Infectious cases can be sent to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds, The Fever Hospital, Leeds Road, Bradford, and the Harrogate, Knaresborough and Wetherby Joint Isolation Hospital at Knaresborough.

### Midwifery

Domiciliary midwifery in the district has been rendered difficult by the illness of the midwife at Otley and by the continued decline in the number of women wanting to have their babies at home. The Otley midwife was unable to do any work after June and as a consequence of the decline in domiciliary midwifery, it became unjustifiable to replace her by a new full-time midwife. The full-time midwife at Ilkley has been doing the work at Otley as well as her own work. She has done excellent work and the patients have been very well cared for, but it is not a satisfactory situation. Arrangements in Burley and Menston have remain unchanged.

The figures given below show the fall in home confinements. The fall is slight in Burley and Menston but heavy in Ilkley. This is undoubtedly due to the opening of St. Winifred's Maternity Home.

<i>Cases attended</i>	1951	1950	1949
Ilkley ... ..	24	51	55
Burley and Menston ... ..	20	31	33

In addition the relief district nurse-midwife attended 2 confinements in Ilkley and 6 in Burley and Menston.

<i>Visits Paid</i>	1951	1950	1949
Ilkley ... ..	1,137	1,288	1,245
Burley and Menston ... ..	634	805	734

In addition, the relief district nurse-midwife paid 291 visits in Ilkley and 126 in Burley and Menston. It will be noticed that the number of visits has declined much less than the number of confinements ; this is due to the fact that during the first half of the year the midwives were attending their patients for 28 days after the confinement.



Midwives called in the assistance of the family doctor by means of medical aid notices in 22 cases. Twenty-four women received gas and air analgesia. This was not given and was not needed in a number of cases where the mother had attended the ante-natal exercise classes.

### Home Nursing

Arrangements continued unchanged with one nurse employed in Ilkley, a district nurse-midwife in Burley and a full-time nurse for Menston.

<i>Home Nursing Visits paid</i>					1951	1950	1949
Ilkley	...	...	...	...	3,282	2,611	2,892
Burley	...	...	...	...	2,230	2,122	1,854
Menston	...	...	...	...	1,332	1,621	1,431

The Menston nurse was off duty owing to illness for some weeks and her work was carried on partly by the Otley nurses and partly by the relief district nurse-midwife who paid a total of 1,593 visits in the Ilkley and Wharfedale districts.

### Child Welfare Centres

The decline in attendances at Child Welfare Centres has continued and the figures are lower than in 1950. In Ilkley new house building has taken place at the Ben Rhydding end and the population of the Victoria Bungalows has been transferred. The clinic is now not so central as it used to be and mothers are not so easily persuaded to bring their children. The attendance at all centres has been affected by the fall in the birth rate.

#### *Attendances at Child Welfare Centres—*

<i>No of children attending</i>				1951	1950	1949			
Ilkley ...	...	...	...	276	293	293			
Burley	...	...	...	92	114	125			
Menston	...	...	...	71	76	83			
<i>Total Attendances</i>				<i>Under 1 year</i>			<i>Over 1 year</i>		
				1951	1950	1949	1951	1950	1949
Ilkley ...	...			1,350	1,647	1,612	939	714	657
Burley	...			517	757	791	632	433	307
Menston	...			300	348	288	346	296	226

### Ante-Natal Care :

<i>Ilkley Ante-Natal Clinic</i>					1951	1950	1949
Number of women who attended							
during the year	...	...	...	...	38	60	62
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	135	219	190

The figures given above illustrate the serious falling off in the use made of the Local Health Authority clinic at Ilkley. During the year it became increasingly clear that the ante-natal clinic had not got the support of the local medical practitioners and that it depended for its clientele on cases referred by the midwife. Very often these were women having their third or fourth baby and were not those for whom the educational facilities of the clinic were primarily intended. A reduction in the number of domiciliary confinements has thus had a corresponding effect on the attendances at the ante-natal clinic. By the end of the year it was abundantly clear that the ante-natal clinic was not attaining its object.

The ante-natal relaxation exercises clinic has been favourably received by the local medical profession and the attendances have been good and the results most encouraging. Thirty-five women made 240 attendances during the year. Plans are being matured to develop the educational side of the exercise classes and reduce clinical ante-natal supervision to a minimum.



## Health Visiting :

Owing to the expansion in the range of the Health Visitor's activities a second Health Visitor for Ilkley and Ben Rhydding was engaged in the middle of the year and commenced duty on the 1st August, 1951. This enabled adequate visiting of cases of Tuberculosis to be undertaken and a start was made in assessing the needs of old people in the district. There is no intention that the Health Visitors should undertake routine visiting of the aged. They have been ascertaining the needs of old people and where regular visiting is needed and would be welcome the case is referred to the Hon. Secretary of the Conference of Women's Organisations.

The Health Visitor for Burley and Menston who also acts as liaison with the General Hospital, Otley, for the purposes of aftercare, has been undertaking lectures to the Nursery Students at One Oak Hostel. These extraneous duties have limited the time she can devote to her ordinary health visiting. She has therefore been assisted in Burley by one of the Health Visitors from Otley.

### *Visits Paid by Health Visitors in 1951—*

	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Children under 1 yr.</i>	<i>Children 1 - 5 yrs.</i>	<i>Other Visits</i>
Ilkley and Ben Rhydding	100	1,161	2,115	2,679
Burley and Menston	27	942	1,349	183

These figures include a number of visits made within the district by the Supervisor who investigates applications for Home Helps.

All the Health Visitors throughout the Division contributed towards the success of the Health Services Section of the Ilkley Health Exhibition. I am indebted to them for their hard work and enthusiasm and for voluntarily giving up so much of their spare time.

## Day Nurseries :

The Ilkley Nursery has been full throughout the year and has had a long waiting list. The Burley Day Nursery was not fully used during the last quarter of the year owing to the regulations imposed to govern priority of admission to a nursery. The standard of work and training given to students has been high as was well illustrated by the excellent nursery exhibit at the Ilkley Health Exhibition.

	<i>No. of children on Register</i>		<i>Average daily attendance</i>	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Ilkley Day Nursery	15	26	12	20
Burley Day Nursery	11	26	7	19

## Home Helps

The Home Help service has functioned very satisfactorily during the year. The establishment for the whole division has been the equivalent of 10 full-time staff. It has been possible to meet all demands, although requests for home help were heavier in the latter part of the year. Help given to the aged has increased while home help provided for confinement cases has diminished. This is readily understandable in view of the fall in domiciliary confinements. At the end of the year 28 women were employed part-time as home helps and 12 of these had been recruited from the Ilkley district. A total of 161 cases were given home help of which 65 were resident in the district.



*Number of Cases provided with Home Help during the year—*

				Whole Division	Ilkley only
				1950	1951
Ill	...	...	...	41	52
Lying-in	...	...	...	37	23
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	2	4
Aged	...	...	...	56	77
Children	...	...	...	3	4
Mentally Defective	...	...	...	—	1
				139	161
				65	

### Immunization and Vaccination :

Vaccination against smallpox and immunization against diphtheria are carried out at Child Welfare Clinics and also by the family doctor who receives a fee for submitting a record. The figures according to the records received are:-  
*Numbers vaccinated and immunized in the Ilkley district during 1951—*

Number of Primary immunizations	...	...	...	153
Number of Refresher doses	...	...	...	53
Number of Primary vaccinations	...	...	...	173
Number of re-vaccinations	...	...	...	70

These figures suggest that more children have been vaccinated than immunized and that only a little over half of the children born in 1950 have been protected against diphtheria. If the latter surmise is true it would indicate an alarming state of affairs but from reports from Health Visitors I have reason to believe that the district is very well vaccinated and immunized and that the comparatively low figures are due to failure to submit records.

### School Health Service :

Routine and special medical inspections at school have been carried out by the Assistant County Medical Officer. A total of 875 children at schools in the district were examined during the year. Of these 171 had defects requiring treatment although they were often not serious. It is interesting to note that in only one instance was the nutritional state of the child considered to be poor.  
*Medical Inspections in Schools.*

	En- trants	2nd Age Group.	3rd Age tations.	Other Periodic Inspec-	Special exams.	Re- exams.
Total number inspected	287	212	128	21	11	216
Defects found—						
(a) requiring treatment	65	44	19	4	2	37
(b) to be kept under obser- vation	30	15	4	—	3	21
Nutritional State—						
A. Good	208	158	98	14	9	146
B. Fair	79	53	30	7	2	70
C. Poor	—	1	—	—	—	—

Regular school visits and cleanliness inspections are carried out by the Health Visitors and Minor Ailments are dealt with each morning at Ilkley and Menston. A remedial exercise clinic is held once a week by a Physiotherapist at Ilkley, and an Ultra Violet Light clinic twice weekly during the winter months. Both clinics are for school children and others below school age. Cases are accepted only on the recommendation of the family doctor or of the School Medical Officer. At the beginning of the Autumn Term regular instruc-



tion in hygiene and mothercraft was introduced at the Modern School, Ben Rhydding. The lectures were given by one of the Health Visitors and have proved useful and popular.

#### **Post Mortem Arrangements :**

The temporary arrangement to use the mortuary at Scalebor Park Hospital, Burley, has continued during the year and has worked very satisfactorily. The plans for a new mortuary at Ilkley have been accepted and the new mortuary may be expected to be completed in 1952.

### **SECTION III**

#### **HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**

The measles epidemic mentioned in my report for 1950 continued into the first quarter of 1951 and was followed by an epidemic of whooping cough. These two diseases caused widespread illness among young children ; but in other respects the health of the district has been good. For the second year running, no food poisoning outbreak was reported. This is to a large extent attributable to the careful supervision exercised by the Council as local sanitary authority and also to the better education of caterers and public with regard to food handling. A considerable part of Ilkley Health Exhibition was concerned with this important subject.

The summer of 1951 like that of 1950 was wet. This at least had the merit of relieving the Council of anxiety about a possible water shortage. The plans for a borehole to supplement the present supply which is derived from catchment areas, would have been put into operation during 1951, but the date for commencement was postponed. When this borehole is completed the water supply of Ilkley and Burley should be adequate.

Although plans for providing sewerage to certain outlying parts of the district have been under consideration for a long time, it has not been possible to put these plans into effect. No extension of the sewage system was undertaken during the year. The sewage works at Ilkley is overloaded and the effluent is not up to the required standard. Long term plans to modernize the sewage system of the district received consideration, but were only in the exploratory stages at the end of the year.

Refuse disposal has also received serious consideration during the year. Owing to the imminent exhaustion of all available tipping space, plans have been prepared to re-build and modernise the destructor. This will be a costly project but under the circumstances unavoidable.

Housing progress during the year has been slow, although building by the Council has continued in Ilkley and Burley and a start was made on the Council's housing programme for Menston. The temporary bungalows off Victoria Avenue have nearly all been demolished and their inhabitants rehoused. This was a considerable undertaking in view of the long waiting list of other applicants many of whom were in urgent need of housing. Towards the end of the year the Council introduced a points scheme to facilitate the placing of applicants according to need.

### **SECTION IV INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

During the year 1951, notifications of infectious disease reached the formidable total of 592. This is more than twice as high as in 1949 and 1950 when 246 and 237 notifications respectively were received. This increase was entirely due to widespread epidemics of measles and whooping cough which



developed in the early months of the year. The incidence of other infectious diseases was low.

### **Measles**

The epidemic of measles which I referred to in my 1950 report and which started in November of that year, continued into the first four months of 1951. Four hundred and three cases of measles were notified during the year and of these all except 23 occurred in the first four months. The epidemic therefore, which lasted for six months from November, 1950, to April, 1951, accounted for 461 cases. As far as the Ilkley district was concerned, the epidemic started and was most severe in Ilkley and later spread to Burley. Finally, Menston was affected, but not so severely. As this epidemic will have conferred immunity on a substantial proportion of the young children of the Ilkley district, the incidence of the disease in 1952 is likely to be low.

### **Whooping Cough**

Unfortunately the measles epidemic was followed closely by an epidemic of whooping cough and in a considerable number of cases, children recovering from measles were affected. One hundred and forty-two cases of whooping cough were reported compared to 34 in 1950. One hundred and thirty of these occurred in the first quarter of the year. Again the disease appeared first in epidemic form and was most severe in Ilkley. It spread later to Burley and did not appear in Menston. It is regrettable that two children died of bronchopneumonia following measles and whooping cough.

### **Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis**

Five patients were reported as suffering from poliomyelitis and one from polioencephalitis. The diagnosis in the latter case and in three of the cases suspected to be poliomyelitis was not confirmed. The two confirmed cases were both females and were both very mild and each made a complete recovery.

### **Paratyphoid Fever**

One boy and two girls of school age were notified as cases of paratyphoid B infection. The boy had acquired a mild infection while on holiday away from Ilkley. The two girls were pupils of a school in a neighbouring town where a considerable outbreak occurred. On checking up absentees from this school, these girls were found to be ill with suspicious symptoms and were admitted to hospital. One case was confirmed; investigations in the other case were negative. The younger sister of the confirmed case was found to be a symptomless carrier.

### **Food Poisoning**

Eleven cases of food poisoning were reported; the same number as in 1950. Seven of the cases occurred sporadically in October, and five of the cases all had the same milk supply, but it was not possible to prove that this was the cause.

### **Scarlet Fever**

Only 9 cases of scarlet fever were reported during the year compared to 58 in 1950. During the second half of 1950 and during the whole of 1951, the incidence of this disease has been very low and most of the cases have been extremely mild. The virulence of the causative organism has been declining in recent years and the future will reveal whether this diminution of virulence is to continue.



### **Diphtheria**

No case of diphtheria was reported. This is undoubtedly due to the high degree of protection conferred by immunisation. There is a real danger that the public may forget that diphtheria was a disease which killed thousands of young children yearly, and may become careless about maintaining protection by immunisation.

### **Dysentery**

Throughout the north of England and in neighbouring districts dysentery due to *Shigella Sonne* was rife, especially among young children during the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951. In the Ilkley district 14 cases were reported in the last quarter of 1950, but no further cases were notified until July, 1951, when two suspected cases were notified. The diagnosis was never confirmed owing to lack of co-operation on the part of the patients. In addition to these cases, in January, 1951, an Ilkley mother developed dysentery while in the General Hospital, Otley, for her confinement; unfortunately the baby became infected and died in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

### **Bornholm Disease**

During the early summer a disease characterised by headache, fever and severe pain in the upper abdomen and lower chest became epidemic in the district. This is known as epidemic pleurodynia or Bornholm disease, which is due to a virus which is related to that which causes poliomyelitis. The disease, although unpleasant, usually lasts only a few days and has no serious consequences.

**MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR**

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Measles ... ..	163	133	64	20	4	4	12	2	—	—	—	1	403
Whooping Cough ...	32	58	30	7	2	2	1	2	3	5	—	—	142
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	9
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	11
Pneumonia ...	3	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Polioomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	5
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
TOTALS ...	203	200	96	29	6	8	17	6	5	17	2	3	592



TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Measles		Whooping Cough		Pneumonia		Food Poisoning		Scarlet Fever		Dysentery		Polioencephalitis		Polio-myelitis		Paratyphoid		Puerperal Pyrexia		Erysipelas		Meningococcal infection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nos. originally notified—	215	188	68	74	5	5	6	5	7	2	1	1	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	1	2	2	1	—
Final Nos. after correction—																								
0—1	3	3	5	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	19	14	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3	28	18	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	30	32	14	12	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5	41	27	12	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	86	81	18	29	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	4	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
15—20	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—35	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—65	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	215	188	68	74	5	5	6	5	7	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	1	—



**SECTION V.**  
**TUBERCULOSIS**

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of cases on register at 1/1/51 ... ..	130	76	47	41
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in 1951 ... ..	6	4	—	—
(c) Number of cases restored to register ... ..	1	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to register other than by notification.	4	4	2	—
(e) Number of cases removed from register ... ..	88	60	38	34
(f) Number of cases remaining on register ... ..	53	24	11	7

**NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1951**

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 5 ... ..	1	1	—	—
6—10 ... ..	—	—	—	—
11—20 ... ..	—	—	—	—
21—40 ... ..	2	2	—	—
41—60 ... ..	3	—	—	—
Over 60 ... ..	—	1	—	—
Totals ... ..	6	4	—	—

Additions to the register during 1951 were 6 male and 4 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one male pulmonary case restored to the register owing to a breakdown in health after having been previously reported as recovered. Four male and four female pulmonary, and two male non-pulmonary cases were added to the register on transfer from other areas or on information provided in the Registrar General's returns. It will be noted that no new case of glandular tuberculosis was reported. As this type of tuberculosis is milk-borne, this fact speaks well for the purity of the milk supply.

During the year, the revision of the Tuberculosis Register for the district was completed. As indicated in my report for 1950, this proved a formidable undertaking. It has, however, been possible to remove the following:—88 male and 60 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 38 male and 34 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Thus, out of a total of 294 cases of all forms of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning of the year, it was possible to remove no less than 220, leaving only 95 on the register at the end of the year. This is equivalent to an incidence of all forms of tuberculosis of approximately 5·5 per 1,000 population. This figure would undoubtedly be lower but for the fact that a number of ex-patients of the Middleton Hospital are employed there as members of the staff and have their homes in Ilkley. Towards the end of the year the Divisional Medical Officer was co-opted as a member of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Middleton and Grassington Hospital Management Committee, and one meeting was attended in November. This will serve as a useful means of contact with those whose chief concern is the treatment of tuberculosis.



## CONCLUSION

I will conclude this report by referring to the Ilkley Health Exhibition, which was part of Ilkley's contribution to the Festival of Britain and which was held in the last week of September, 1951. No health report would be complete without some mention of this successful effort. The exhibition was intended to illustrate the preventive services provided by the local Sanitary Authority and the Local Health Authority. Exhibits demonstrating various aspects of environmental hygiene were organised by Mr. J. H. Wilson, Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff, and those concerned with health services by the medical and nursing staff of the Division. Publicity was undertaken by the Clerk to the Council and his staff, and arrangement of the King's Hall Annexe by the Surveyor. Members of the Conference of Women's Organisations, including members of the Ilkley Health Committee, gave invaluable assistance. The exhibition was so well attended that it was necessary to keep the hall open one hour later at night and to extend the duration of the exhibition by one day.

The exhibition was in fact a co-operation effort in which the work of the executive officers was warmly supported by the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman and members of the Health Committee. It illustrates the spirit of co-operation which is manifested by the Clerk, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the other officers of the Council. I have learned to rely on their ungrudging help when needed. It has been an encouragement to me to realise the interest taken in the prevention of disease by the Chairman and members of the Health Committee. My thanks are due to them and to the officers of the Council for all that they have done to render my work throughout the year easy and pleasant.



**ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1951**

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,  
SOUTH HAWKSWORTH STREET,  
ILKLEY.

*July, 1952.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF  
ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration, my report upon the Sanitary Administration and the Environmental Health Services of the Urban District for 1951.

A number of important problems associated with the work of this Department have been considered by the Council during the year, and amongst these were the future policy as to the disposal of refuse, and the ever increasing difficulty in carrying out an efficient street cleansing service with shortage of labour. In these and other matters the Council has continued to adopt a progressive attitude towards Public Health work. It is proposed to discontinue the tipping of household refuse and it is hoped that in the near future all refuse from the Urban District will be disposed of by separation and incineration. To simplify street cleansing problems the Council decided to purchase a Mechanical Sweeper-Collector. Further progressive steps include improved refuse collection arrangements in the Burley area by the purchase of a horse-drawn vehicle specially designed for refuse collection purposes. Additional sanitary accommodation for use by the General Public has been provided in the Car Park, new conveniences are in course of erection near New Brook Street, and a new mortuary is being built in Cemetery Road. New garages for the Department's vehicles, together with office accommodation, are being provided on the site of the Decontamination Centre in Little Lane, Ilkley.

The Health Committee have been actively concerned in improvement in hygienic conditions in food shops and food preparing premises, and the endeavours of the Department to improve supervision of food supplies and food hygiene generally have been fully supported.

An event of importance during the year was the Health Exhibition which attracted approximately 6,000 visitors from the Urban District and surrounding areas. In this connection I wish to record my sincere appreciation for the active support of the Committee, and for the vast amount of extra work and enthusiastic co-operation from all members of the Sanitary Department. It can be safely stated that as a result of the Exhibition many members of the general public will better appreciate the extent of the work and duties of the Council in connection with personal health services and environmental hygiene.

This review of the work of the Department records advances in many directions. Satisfactory progress has been made in regard to food value and hygienic quality of ice-cream, in which a rather unique record of 100% satisfactory samples was achieved; to the safeguarding of private water supplies, to control of insect pests in which the district is in a particularly enviable position, to the decrease in the number of dirty premises, and to the financial success of the new Salvage Scheme adopted during the year.

I wish to record my appreciation for the courtesy and consideration which has been accorded to me by the Chairman and Members of the Council,



and in particular by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee whose progressive attitude and enthusiasm towards the work of the Department have encouraged my efforts.

The progress achieved would not have been possible without the efficient and conscientious efforts of your Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. S. Dykes, and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for his work, and for the willing assistance of the other members of the staff of the Sanitary Department.

I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health and fellow chief officers of the Council for their co-operation and support.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. H. WILSON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

## **SECTION I—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES**

### **(1) MILK**

Every effort has been made to ensure a clean, safe and unadulterated supply of milk, and 94 samples were taken as a check upon cleanliness in production, distribution, and efficiency of processing, for evidence of adulteration and the presence of pathogenic organisms.

#### **(a) Bacteriological Examination**

34 samples were taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, a test which indicates the probable keeping quality of the milk. Seven (or 28·8%) were unsatisfactory, and of these, 4 samples were of milk produced on farms within the Urban area. Investigation at producers' premises, following unsatisfactory samples, is now the duty of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who took over powers of supervision of milk production at dairy farms in 1949.

#### **(b) Biological Tests**

12 samples of milk were taken for the purpose of examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, all of which proved negative to the tests. Further samples taken from the milk producer from whom a positive sample was obtained in 1950 have now proved negative.

#### **(c) Heat Treatment**

There are two dairy premises in the Urban District properly equipped and licensed for the heat treatment of milk. At the Ilkley dairy the milk is heat-treated by the High-Temperature Short-Time (H.T.S.T.) method and at Burley the Holder process of pasteurisation is operated.

In addition to heat treatment at local dairies, a quantity of pasteurised and sterilised milk is retailed in the district by distributors whose registered premises are situated in other areas.

During the course of the year, 16 samples were submitted for examination and all were found to satisfy the prescribed tests as to keeping quality and adequacy of heat treatment.

#### **(d) Adulteration**

32 samples of milk were taken in course of delivery from producers and vendors for detection of adulteration. The Public Analyst reported that in two instances (6·2%) the milk was not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser and details of these are set out below.



No.	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
1.	Sample contained only 7.52% solids-not-fat, indicating the addition of 11.5% water.	Vendor-Producer summoned before Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Case dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
28.	Sample contained 2.73% fat, or only 91% of the minimum amount required.	Letter of caution sent to Vendor-Producer.

The average fat content of the 30 genuine samples is 3.78% with solids-not-fat 8.55%. (1950—fat 3.81% and solids-not-fat 8.65%).

The number of samples in which the percentage of solids-not-fat falls below the statutory minimum of 8.5% increases each year and the average percentage of solids-not-fat in all milk sold in this district is gradually falling. This decrease is not peculiar to Ilkley and within recent years has become noticeable throughout the country. The demand in many instances for quantity at the expense of quality is no doubt the cause for this deterioration.

#### (e) Graded Milk

Of the 35 dairy farms in the Urban District 17 are licensed for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk. Many of the local dairymen are licensed for the retail of graded milk and the number of licences issued during the year is as follows :—

Dealer's licences to retail "Tuberculin Tested" milk	...	19
Dealer's licences to bottle "Tuberculin Tested" milk	...	2
Dealer's licences to retail "Pasteurised" milk	...	1
Supplementary licence to retail "Pasteurised" milk	...	1
Supplementary licence to retail "Sterilised" milk	...	1

#### (f) Dairies and Milkshops

These premises were regularly inspected with the object of maintaining a high standard of cleanliness in the handling and distribution of milk supplies in the Urban District.

One new dairy was constructed to replace existing premises which were no longer suitable for use, and at the end of the year there were 5 premises registered as dairies, and 12 milk retailers registered as distributors. In some cases these distributors use the registered premises of other retailers for the cleansing and storage of cans, bottles and utensils, and for the storage of milk.

## (2) MEAT

### (a) Meat Inspection

Prior to the operation of the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order of 1940, there were three private (licensed) slaughterhouses and one Public Abattoir in use in the Urban District. Upon the operation of this Order, the private slaughterhouses were closed and all slaughtering of food animals was concentrated at the Council's Public Abattoir. Under this scheme of Centralised Slaughtering, all butcher's meat sold in Ilkley, Burley, Menston and Addingham is dealt with at the Public Abattoir.

This abattoir is not requisitioned by the Ministry of Food and the equipment remain under the control of the Council, the Ministry paying slaughtering charges according to the number and type of animal dealt with. The food animals are purchased by the Ministry of Food at cattle markets and delivered to the Abattoir. All animals, with the exception of a small number brought in under licence for private slaughter for the owner's consumption, are the property of the Ministry of Food, and at the inception of the scheme, in order to avoid duplication of inspectorial staff, the Ministry requested that the existing system of meat inspection by the Council's Sanitary Officers be continued. The Council acceded to this request and post-mortem inspection



of all carcasses, organs and offals of home-killed meat, together with imported meat and offals, is therefore carried out by your Sanitary Officers. The responsibility of these officers, however, ends with this inspection, and all meat and offals condemned remain the property of the Ministry. The Ministry may call in one of their specialised officers to dispute any condemnation made, but it is gratifying to report that during the whole of the operation of the Scheme no such dispute has arisen.

Whereas prior to the war all condemned meat was taken by the Council and destroyed in the furnaces at the Refuse Destructor or the Gas Works, when the Centralised Slaughtering Scheme was introduced the Ministry of Food undertook responsibility for the safe custody of condemned meat, and for its mutilation and treatment with a special dye to prevent the possibility of its use for human consumption. Contractors are employed to collect the condemned meat, and supervision of its collection, transport and subsequent treatment is carried out by the Ministry who also undertake responsibility for the loss of any meat from the Abattoir, and the decision to take any subsequent action. It is understood that diseased and unsound meat and offals are so heat treated and processed by the Contractor that all infective matter is destroyed and the resulting material is used for fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs.

After inspection, meat which is passed as sound is graded into "First Class," "Second Class," or "Manufacturing," according to value, by the Ministry's Slaughterhouse Manager and a representative of the Wholesale Meat Supply Association (W.M.S.A.). At this point, the dressed carcasses and offals are taken over by the W.M.S.A., who act as agents between the Ministry of Food and the Retail Butchers' Association (Retail Buying Group). The meat is then transferred to the Retail Buying Group, whose responsibility it is to allocate and deliver to each retail butcher according to his Food Office Permit.

The following figures give details, month by month, of the number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the Public Abattoir.

				<i>Bovines</i>		<i>Calves</i>		<i>Sheep</i>		<i>Pigs</i>
January	...	...	...	40	...	80	...	199	...	19
February	...	...	...	32	...	46	...	131	...	66
March	...	...	...	50	...	49	...	130	...	79
April	...	...	...	62	...	19	...	112	...	50
May	...	...	...	66	...	3	...	131	...	37
June	...	...	...	32	...	13	...	74	...	36
July & August	...	...	...	141	...	152	...	427	...	33
September	...	...	...	156	...	101	...	349	...	48
October	...	...	...	111	...	112	...	321	...	33
November	...	...	...	147	...	136	...	361	...	70
December	...	...	...	79	...	86	...	158	...	38
				916	...	797	...	2,393	...	509

During the period from February to June, an allocation of 200 pigs was made to the butchers. These were, however, bacon pigs which could not be absorbed by the Bacon Factories and were allocated as pork pigs.

The following table, given in the form requested by the Ministry of Health, shows the number of cases in which diseased and unsound conditions were found in food animals at the Abattoir.



	Bovines	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	916	797	2393	509
Number inspected ... ..	916	797	2393	509
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole Carcasses condemned ...	5	23	12	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	583	3	118	88
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ... ..	63.9%	3.27%	5.4%	19.8%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned ...	8	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned ... ..	150	4	—	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	17.2%	0.5%	—	5.3%

The following table shows the quantities of unsound meat and offals detected during routine inspections, with the principal causes of condemnation and weight in pounds.

	Bovines		Sheep		Calves		Pigs	
	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals
Tuberculosis ... ..	6,118	3,317	—	—	—	16	506	184
Septic Metritis ... ..	801	247	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis and Bacillosis ... ..	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy and/or Ema- ciation ... ..	768	256	397	145	90	23	304	63
Bone Taint ... ..	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extensive Bruising ...	220	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
Distomatosis and Cirrhosis ... ..	—	3,958	—	184	—	—	—	—
Johne's Disease ... ..	—	204	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammitis ... ..	—	251	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Suppuration ...	—	195	—	16	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis ... ..	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Degeneration ...	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ... ..	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis ... ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund ... ..	—	—	19	6	58	12	—	—
Enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	236
Immaturity ... ..	—	—	—	—	384	134	—	—
Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	28	9	—	—
Pyæmia ... ..	—	—	—	—	271	63	—	—
Acute Swine Ery- sipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	252	51
Swine Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	12
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Decomposition ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	415	—
Parasitic Conditions ...	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	3
Total in lbs. ... ..	8,077	8,543	429	368	831	257	1,588	604



A total of almost 9½ tons (20,697 lbs.) (1950—11½ tons) of meat was condemned for various diseased and unsound conditions, and, as in previous years, the greatest loss in butcher's meat is due to Tuberculosis; the weight of meat and offals affected with this disease represents 49·1% (1950—52·2%, 1949—47·1%) of the total quantity condemned for all causes.

Localised Tuberculosis, involving the condemnation of certain individual organs, offals or parts of carcasses, was found in 150 beasts, representing an incidence of Tuberculosis of 16·4% (1950—18·7%, 1949—20·4%), in the total slaughtered. In 8 cases inspection showed that the disease had reached an advanced stage or had become generalised throughout the lymphatic system or the blood stream, and consequently the entire carcasses and offals were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Tuberculosis was, therefore, found in some degree in 158 beasts and the percentage affected is 17·2%.

The following records of Tuberculosis found in animals slaughtered at the Abattoir suggest that the incidence of Tuberculosis in bovines is gradually diminishing, and whilst the class and quality of animal allocated to the Ilkley district has recently improved, it would appear that the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to reduce, and eventually to eradicate, Tuberculosis in cattle are now showing positive results. Without wholesale slaughter of reactors, the process of eradicating Tuberculosis by the Attested Herds Scheme is a slow and gradual one.

#### Incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals

				<i>Bovines</i>		<i>Sheep</i>		<i>Calves</i>		<i>Pigs</i>
				%		%		%		%
1946	...	...	...	23·7	...	—	...	—	...	18·1
1947	...	...	...	26·3	...	—	...	—	...	3·6
1948	...	...	...	19·9	...	—	...	1·4	...	1·5
1949	...	...	...	20·96	...	—	...	1·45	...	6·3
1950	...	...	...	20·04	...	—	...	0·56	...	7·8
1951	...	...	...	17·2	...	—	...	0·5	...	5·3

The incidence of Tuberculosis (3·6%) (1950—7·8%) detected in pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir is again abnormally low. It is increasingly rare to find Tuberculosis in locally reared pigs, but inspection of the 200 pigs sent from other areas for allocation as pork pigs during the period February to June revealed an incidence of 8% (1950—13·8%).

Whilst Tuberculosis causes the greatest loss of meat, the most common cause of condemnation of offals in beasts and sheep is Distomatosis. This disease, a localised condition found in the liver, is due to an infestation of the bile ducts by parasites. These "Flukes" cause thickening of the bile ducts and hardening of the liver tissue. The incidence of the disease varies considerably with the district in which the animals have been bred and on some occasions during inspections at the Abattoir, it has been found necessary to condemn a greater quantity of liver than the quantity passed as fit for human consumption. The incidence of the disease in bovines shows little tendency to decrease, and it accounted for 46·3% of the total quantity of beast offal rejected (1950—50·6%, 1949—50·4%). In beasts, fortunately, the disease has little effect upon the condition of the animal, but in sheep is frequently the cause of serious loss, Dropsy and Emaciation often following heavy infestation of the liver. The carcase and offals of 10 sheep were so affected and were condemned.

55·5% of all beasts and 4·7% of all sheep inspected were found to be affected in varying degrees, and this parasitic infestation, though fortunately not communicable to man, often renders the liver totally unfit for human consumption.



The following are particulars of the disease or conditions which involve the condemnation of entire carcasses and offals :—

6 Cows	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Bullocks.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Cows.	Emaciation following chronic Johne's Disease.
1 Bullock.	Emaciation following chronic Johne's Disease.
1 Cow Heifer.	Septic Metritis.
1 Cow.	Septic Metritis.
10 Sheep.	Dropsy and Emaciation due to chronic Distomatosis of Liver.
1 Sheep.	Moribund.
1 Sheep	Emaciation following Fatty Degeneration of Liver.
14 Calves.	Immaturity.
1 Stirk Calf.	Dropsy and Emaciation.
1 Calf.	Pyrexia.
1 Calf.	Moribund.
6 Calves.	Pyæmia.
2 Pigs.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
1 Pig.	Swine Fever.
2 Pigs.	Acute Swine Erysipelas.*
8 Pigs.	Dropsy and Emaciation.
2 Pigs.	Emaciation.

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The following amounts of imported meat and offals were dealt with at the Abattoir.

Lambs.	2,420 carcasses.
Sheep.	629 carcasses and 17 packages.
Beef.	264 quarters and 276 packages.
Pork.	78 sides and 8 packages.
Veal.	98 packages.
Offals.	193 bags.
Canned Corn Beef.	430 cases.

Little trouble is experienced so far as unsoundness is concerned, since the meat undergoes thorough inspection in the countries of origin, that is, Australia and New Zealand for beef, sheep, lambs and offals, and the Argentine for beef for manufacturing purposes. The only conditions found during the year which warranted condemnation were not due to pathological unsoundness, but to faults of storage or refrigeration, etc., causing moulds, brine staining, bone taint, etc.

The most frequent cause of condemnation was "Heating" or "Bone Taint," a condition which results from putreficative changes near the bone, due to the retention of body heat in the thickest parts of the carcass (e.g. buttocks), for a sufficient length of time to produce a tainted condition of the meat. Meat so affected possesses an unpleasant and distinctive smell.

The following quantities of imported meat were condemned.

Beef ... ..	196 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb ...	11 lbs.
Corned Beef ... ..	25 tins.

Early in the year the attention of the Health Committee was drawn to the fact that an allocation of live animals was being made to a local Institution for slaughter upon their own premises, and the Health Committee requested that the work of post-mortem inspection be undertaken by this Department.



It was an unfortunate coincidence that this regular inspection disclosed an incidence of Tuberculosis in the animals slaughtered of 45.5% during the first four months. By the end of the year a total quantity of 1,657 lbs. of meat and offals was condemned, of which 761 lbs. were due to Tuberculosis. Before the close of 1951, however, the amount condemned had fallen considerably, and it is understood that with the object of preventing loss from Tuberculosis, arrangements had been made by the Institution that only cattle which had passed the Tuberculin Test would be slaughtered.

The outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease which occurred in the Urban District early in the year did not materially affect the Department, but complete disinfection of the Public Abattoir was undertaken as a precaution against any spread of infection. This involved limewashing of all walls and treatment of floors and yards with strong solution of disinfectant. Special means were also adopted for disposal of manure, etc., from the slaughterhouse, and until all restrictions had been released no manure was allowed to leave the Abattoir for use as fertilizer.

One confirmed case of Swine Fever was detected at the Abattoir, and further disinfection, on a smaller scale, was necessary.

#### (b) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The provisions of this Act, which are designed to prevent cruelty and unnecessary suffering to animals, were generally well observed during the year.

All animals dealt with at the Abattoir are stunned prior to slaughter by means of a Captive Bolt "Humane Killer."

During 1951 two new licences were issued and 23 renewals were granted. There were 31 licensed slaughtermen on the register at the end of the year.

### (3) ICE-CREAM

The following are details of registered premises in the Urban District at the close of 1951.

Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale ...	6
Number of premises registered for sale only ... ..	46
Number of premises registered for storage only ... ..	Nil

Whilst there have been no new premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, 6 additional registrations have been approved by the Council for sale. Only a small proportion of the ice-cream manufactured in the district is sold at these premises and the majority of the premises registered for sale only obtain the ice-cream wholesale from manufacturers whose registered premises are situated in other areas. Of the 6 premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream only 4 now carry out the manufacturing process, one being equipped with pasteurisation plant, etc., and the remainder use the "Complete Cold-Mix" method, which obviates heat treatment of the mix.

Ice-cream is an ideal medium for the growth of micro-organisms, and in view of the possibility of the conveyance of infection by disease organisms, special attention has been devoted to all ice-cream premises, and particularly to the supervision of methods of manufacture, storage, and distribution. As a check upon the efficiency and cleanliness of these methods samples of ice-cream were taken from vendors and manufacturers in the area, the results being expressed in two forms, (a) Food Value, and (b) Cleanliness.

Total number of samples taken ... ..	31
Total number taken from premises registered by the Council for manufacture and sale ... ..	12
Total number taken from premises registered by the Council for sale only ... ..	16
Total number taken from itinerant vendors whose premises are situated outside the Urban District ... ..	3



#### (a) Food Value—Chemical Analysis

The fat content of samples varied from 5.32% to 12.38%, with an average of 8.84%. The improvement in the food value of samples taken continues and will be better appreciated by comparing the figures for samples taken during the past 6 years.

##### FAT PERCENTAGES

		<i>Lowest</i>		<i>Highest</i>		<i>Average</i>
1946	...	0.25	...	11.16	...	3.32
1947	...	0.14	...	8.18	...	2.54
1948	...	0.04	...	11.60	...	4.40
1949	...	2.37	...	18.90	...	7.13
1950	...	3.52	...	15.20	...	8.24
1951	...	5.32	...	12.38	...	8.84

Early in the year the Food Standard (Ice-Cream) Order, 1951, came into operation. This Order prescribes a minimum standard of composition for ice-cream, and provides, with certain exceptions, that ice-cream must contain at least 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat. It is intended to be an interim standard which it is proposed to improve as supplies of ingredients become more plentiful. All samples taken during 1951 were found to reach the required standard.

#### (b) Cleanliness—Bacterial Quality

The 31 samples were also subjected to the Methylene Blue Test, a test which is a measure of the organisms in ice-cream. The number of such organisms is influenced by cleanliness of utensils and equipment during manufacture, storage, and distribution, and by the cleanliness and personal habits of manufacturers and vendors.

<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce</i>	<i>Methylene Blue</i>	<i>Number of Samples.</i>		
1.	4½ hours or more.	Satisfactory	...	...	25
2.	2½ to 4 hours	Satisfactory	...	...	6
3.	½ to 2 hours.	Fair	...	...	—
4.	0 hours.	Poor	...	...	—

These results, which indicate that the standard of hygiene during manufacture, storage and sale by local manufacturers has been consistently satisfactory, are a credit to the trade. The results also demonstrate the value of regular inspection and advice and disclose that manufacturers and vendors are becoming more conscious of the principles of hygiene and of their obligations to the consuming public.

#### (c) Sale of Ice-Cream in the Open Air

The Regulations formulated by the Health Committee in 1949 to eliminate the dirty conditions in which bulk or loose ice-cream was being sold from stalls, carts, barrows, motor vehicles, etc., have secured and maintained the improvement intended. It appears that the majority of Local Authorities in the West Riding have followed Ilkley's lead and similar requirements are now in force in those areas.

There is a strong case for the registration of ice-cream hawkers, as well as hawkers of other foods, and this is one of the requirements of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, of 1951, which comes into operation early in the new year.

#### (4) OTHER FOODS

During inspection of premises where food is stored or prepared for sale, and as a result of requests by shopkeepers, etc., quantities of foodstuffs were examined. The type of food was principally of the tinned variety and condemnation certificates were issued to enable shopkeepers to obtain replacements or credits from wholesalers.



The year was significant for an abnormal quantity of tinned cooked ham, which it was found necessary to condemn for decomposition. This was almost entirely of foreign (European) origin, and comprised some 40 tins with a total weight of 356 lbs.

No instance of formal seizure of unsound foodstuffs was found to be necessary, and where practicable unsound food was disposed of for the feeding of pigs and poultry.

#### **(5) FOOD PREPARATION, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION**

Further progress has been made in connection with improvement upon premises where food is prepared, stored and sold, and in a number of cases major structural alterations, etc., have been obtained in hotel kitchens and other food shops. Whilst the position with regard to shortages of skilled labour and certain building materials has been appreciated, it was felt that unnecessary difficulties and delay have resulted from lack of co-operation from the Ministry of Works, and much duplication of work has been caused. During the year two instances of undue difficulty and delay in obtaining building licences were encountered, even though the applications were supported by statutory notices from the Council. A great deal of time can be spent in consultation, visits and advice, etc., upon necessary and urgent schemes for improvements, and efforts are frustrated by delay or disapproval of applications. A statutory notice requiring the carrying out of structural works of repair and improvement, is only served after careful consideration by the Council but works required by such a notice are demanded for health reasons and not for luxury purposes.

It is not too much to expect that applications for licences resulting from statutory notices in connection with food premises should be given priority.

#### **(6) OFFENSIVE TRADES**

There are two offensive trades processes in the district, both of which are carried out in one building, that is, the Gut Scraping and Tripe Boiling establishment situated in Cemetery Road, Ilkley. The trades were well conducted during the year, and no complaints were received or nuisances detected during the inspections made.

### **SECTION II—ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION**

#### **(7) HOUSING**

The enforcement of the provisions of the Housing Acts relating to the inspection of houses for "housing" defects, reports in respect of the closure and demolition of unfit houses, and investigation of overcrowded conditions, etc., are the responsibility of the Sanitary Department, and statistics in connection with this work will be found in Appendix 4.

A number of complaints were received by the Department, upon a variety of subjects, and a large proportion related to sanitary defects in residential premises (See Appendix 2). Although in a number of instances investigation showed that many owners are continuing to maintain their properties in a reasonable state of repair, there were several cases in which it was obvious that some properties are being neglected. Certain defects had reached major proportions, which, if they had been attended to at an early stage, would have cost only a fraction of the ultimate expense. The rising cost of labour and building materials is, of course, the principal reason for this neglect, and there is a strong case for the amendment of the Rent Restrictions Acts to permit an increase in house rentals.

All complaints are carefully investigated by the Department and only those repairs and renewals which are of a necessary and urgent nature and essential for the well-being of the occupants are required in notices served. Whilst the majority of house tenants are conscientious in their treatment of



the properties they occupy, a number of cases were noted where the tenant might have saved the owner a substantial repair bill by his early attention to a minor defect.

Most repair work is carried out by owners and by owner's agents following informal notice from the Department, and only in extreme or urgent cases has it been necessary for the Council to resort to formal notice to require the repair of defects. Only 8 statutory notices were served and no Court action has been necessary during the year.

Further deterioration has occurred in certain old properties in the area and a detailed report upon conditions in a block of houses in Burley was submitted to the Health Committee. Negotiations with the owner for the improvement of this property were still in progress at the end of the year.

Owing to the continued shortage of housing accommodation little progress has been possible in regard to closure or demolition of sub-standard property. It was necessary, however, to submit reports to the Health Committee upon two basement dwellings and a part of a building which are unfit for human habitation, and the following is a brief account of the action taken by the Council.

35a, Leeds Road, Ilkley.

Closing Order in respect of two basement rooms and one attic room to be made as and when the Housing Committee can make available alternative accommodation for the tenant.

5, Wells Walk, Ilkley.

Prohibition of use of two basement rooms for any purposes other than as a studio for hand-loom weaving provided that nothing in the Order shall permit use of rooms in this behalf as business premises (1952).

Your Sanitary Officers have visited 93 houses in connection with applications for Council houses and reports have been submitted to the Housing Committee with a view to assisting the Committee in the choice of applicant. Such reports have included details of insanitary and/or overcrowded conditions, together with other information which might be helpful to the Committee. The circumstances of applicants earmarked for accommodation were checked in each case at the home of the applicant and at the same time the possibility of vermin infestation was investigated. The standard set out in the Housing Act, 1936, is used for the determination of overcrowding and this basis is strictly adhered to, so that all cases can be considered in a fair and consistent manner.

A new points scheme for the allocation of Council houses was prepared by the Housing Committee during the year, and was put into operation early in 1952.

There is no accurate information available as to the incidence of statutory overcrowding in the area, but the number of cases brought to notice is not unduly high. As a result of investigations of applications for Council's accommodation, etc., it was disclosed that 5 new cases existed, of which 2 were relieved. It is known, however, that there were at least 19 families living in overcrowded conditions at the end of the year.

In connection with housing, the following information (for which I am indebted to the Surveyor), is of interest.

During 1951 the erection of 22 new Council houses was completed, and one house was converted into two flats. Under private enterprise 3 houses were erected, and 4 large houses were converted into flats, providing additional accommodation for 9 families.



## **(8) PUBLIC CLEANSING**

### **(a) Refuse and Salvage Collection**

The collection and removal of house refuse is carried out entirely by the cleansing staff of the Sanitary Department, and no work is let to private contractors. No charge is made for the removal of trade refuse from shops and business premises, etc. With the exception of a small number of privies, ashpits and pail closets, at outlying houses and farms, all refuse is stored, pending collection, in metal dustbins of standard size and pattern.

Early in the year export and rearmament demands threatened supplies of steel and spelter for the manufacture of dust bins and from February 1st a ban was introduced on the use of zinc, copper and brass in the manufacture of a wide range of articles, including galvanised dust bins and garbage or refuse pails. Galvanised dust bins have therefore been replaced with painted receptacles similar to those introduced during the World War, but unfortunately these bins have a life of less than half that of a galvanised bin.

Three Double-Cab "Chelsea" type S. & D. Freighters, each with a capacity of 11.3 cubic yards, are used for the collection of refuse, and a horse and cart, hired from the Highways Department for one day per week, is used for the collection of refuse and the contents of privies and pail closets in the Burley Woodhead area, from premises inaccessible to motor vehicles.

A report was considered by the Health Committee upon the arrangements for the removal of refuse, etc., from outlying farms and cottages, in which their attention was drawn to unsatisfactory features possessed by the existing open cart used. The vehicle was unsightly, and difficult to provide with covers to prevent dust, paper, etc., being blown from it. It was inconvenient and difficult to load owing to its high loading line. In view of the adverse report upon this cart the Council decided upon its replacement with a new horse-drawn vehicle specially designed for refuse collection purposes, with suitable tipping arrangements, pneumatic tyres and steel sliding covers, etc.

The market for waste paper and other forms of salvage had so improved at the close of 1950 that the Council, upon reviewing the position, decided to commence a new system of salvage collection. The former method, involving the employment of voluntary salvage stewards and a separate collection of salvage, was abandoned. Trailers already in the possession of the Council were adapted for attachment to the refuse collection vehicles to enable waste paper, etc., to be stored separately when collected on the same round as household refuse. The new system was commenced in January and the following table, showing the quantities and value of salvage collected, demonstrates the success of the scheme.

		<i>Weight</i>		<i>Value</i>	
		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>£</i>	
Waste paper	...	231	—	...	3,057
Textiles	...	7	16	...	158
Scrap Metal	...	9	14	...	45
Old Boots and Shoes	...	3	—	...	2

Later in the year the Council decided to introduce an incentive bonus scheme for the workmen engaged upon refuse and salvage collection, with the object of encouraging these men to carry out more careful separation of paper and articles of value.

The response by householders and occupiers of shop and business premises to the appeals for waste paper proved so successful that the Council decided to place on order an electric baling machine to deal with the increased quantities and to reduce the labour required in the handling of waste paper. Delivery of this machine, however, was not effected until early in 1952.

### **(b) Refuse Disposal**

All house refuse collected in the Urban District is disposed of at two



tipping sites, one at Poorfields, Sun Lane, Burley, and the other at Cocken End, Skipton Road, Ilkley. Street sweepings are also disposed of at these tips.

In May the attention of the Council was again drawn to the serious difficulty which will soon arise in regard to the disposal of refuse, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, in his report to the Health Committee, stated that the existing tips could not be expected to accommodate more than a further 2½ year's yield of refuse. The tip surfaces are already well above the general countour of the surrounding ground, and whilst the life of each could be increased by adding a further layer of refuse, the resulting mounds will further disfigure the countryside and be seriously detrimental to the amenities of a district renowned for its scenic beauty.

The Urban District does not possess natural hollows or quarries which are suitable for the tipping of the household refuse, and the report indicated that a comprehensive survey of the area had been made in an attempt to find alternative tipping sites. The report included the observations of the Surveyor upon a number of hollows and quarries, in regard to planning objections, danger to water supplies, etc., but each possessed some serious disadvantage sufficient to preclude its use.

The disposal of refuse in a manner which will not offend the senses is as important a Public Health matter as the proper disposal of sewage and it was recommended in the report that a long-term policy in respect of refuse disposal be adopted, and whilst it may be possible to find a limited number of small hollows, etc., in which refuse could be tipped, these sites could not be expected to accommodate the district's yield of refuse of more than a few months. The Chief Sanitary Inspector indicated that an approach had been made to neighbouring authorities as to the possibility of using sites in their areas, and one or two Authorities stated that this would be possible for a limited period. The length of haul, cost and time wasted would, however, render this an impracticable and uneconomical proposition. The report concluded with a recommendation that the existing refuse destructor, at present in disuse, be reconstructed and extended to deal with the refuse from the whole of the Urban area. This recommendation was accepted and specialist Engineering Contractors were requested to prepare and submit preliminary schemes for consideration by the Council.

A scheme, with alternative layouts, was subsequently submitted to the Health Committee for the disposal of refuse by incineration, after preliminary screening of dust and cinders and separation of salvage, etc., and a small sub-committee of the Health Committee visited similar plants in operation in Bury and Wigan. The Council adopted the recommendation of the Health Committee to accept the scheme in principle and also made preliminary application to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning for approval to the scheme in principle.

#### **(c) Street Cleansing**

Street cleansing is under the control of the Sanitary Department and this, in addition to sanitary scavenging, includes removal of grit, chippings, etc., resulting from attrition of road surfaces, together with the weeding of channels and pathways.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector submitted a detailed report upon the system of street cleansing in operation and referred to the difficulties being encountered, the greatest being that of obtaining replacements of staff. When labour is most needed during the summer months, the labour problem is most acute due to workmen's holidays and lack of extra men. The question of finance is also to be considered since the cost of cleansing must be kept within reasonable proportions. It is impossible with the present labour force effectively to deal with all weeds on roads and footpaths in the area, and at the same time carry out regular sweeping and removal of dust, paper and other debris. This district is particularly susceptible to the growth of weeds



and vegetation, its open spaces and comparatively small built-up areas being fertile ground for weeds. "Grass does not grow upon busy streets" because weeds do not grow where there are no seeds, and consequently the busy centres of the larger towns and cities, in which open spaces are rare, are not seriously affected. The suburban areas of such towns are, however, confronted with weed problems similar to this district and it is becoming a matter of concern to most local authorities. It is little consolation, however, that the position is not peculiar to the Urban District of Ilkley.

The report pointed out that for a period of the year the Ilkley Township is roughly divided into five areas with one sweeper per area, but in summer and autumn ("Weed" and "Leaf" periods), it is not possible to adhere strictly to this system of one man per area.

In a further report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector presented during the summer, the attention of the Council was again directed to the difficulty in keeping pace with the growth of weeds in the area, and to the critical position in regard to obtaining replacement of staff or additional labour, for this seasonal work. In certain parts of the district the growth of weeds is most prolific in the unpaved areas between footpaths and kerbs and a number of pathways are in such an unsatisfactory state of repair as to encourage the growth of moss and weeds. In an attempt to reduce the manual labour of hoeing and removal of weeds, and to conserve existing labour for other cleansing work, experiments were carried out with the use of a solution of weed killer in conjunction with the Gully Emptier. This solution has been sprayed upon the unpaved portions of footpaths and upon rough and defective pathways, and experience has shown that whilst this method does check the growth of grasses and similar vegetation, there is little effect upon the deeper rooted weeds.

Owing to labour difficulties, the Council adopted the recommendation of the Health Committee to purchase a mechanical sweeper. This sweeper, it was felt, would enable the sweeping of roads and channels in the town centre to be carried out regularly and frequently. Its use would reduce nuisance from dust, and, in the greater part of the area, would obviate the need for leaving heaps of sweepings to await collection by other transport. A further factor in favour of the use of such a machine is that the sweeping of the County roads, about the cleansing of which the Council have had cause for complaint, could be carried out by the Sanitary Department at frequent intervals.

The report indicated, however, that a mechanical sweeper collector possesses limitations. It will not sweep pathways, nor will it give a clean sweep in deep channels on heavily cambered roads or uneven surfaces. It will not remove weeds, it cannot be used where vehicles are parked, and each time it is turned, hand assistance is required to deal with the small trail. Although the machine possesses certain advantages, it is not the complete answer to all street cleansing problems, and much of the district must still be dealt with manually. The delivery of the sweeper is not anticipated until late 1952.

Arrangements are made for the sweeping up and removal of waste paper and other debris in the town centre on Sundays and during bank holidays, and for this purpose a street orderly cart, purchased during the year, is used.

## **(9) VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL**

### **(a) Rodent Destruction**

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Infestation Order, 1943.

Whilst several minor infestations were discovered during inspections of dwelling-houses and business premises, no evidence of undue infestation by rats or mice were found during the course of the year.

The Council does not employ a rat-catcher and disinfection of private property is carried out by the Sanitary Foreman upon written request by the owner or occupier, an appropriate charge being made for this service.



Poison biscuits are distributed free upon personal application to the Sanitary Department and when necessary advice upon baiting and rat-proofing is given on a visit to the site.

The food scraps and organic matter placed in the bins by householders is a natural attraction to rats, and to prevent major infestation of the tips monthly treatments are carried out with pre-bait and poison.

No necessity arose for formal action under legal powers, and all cases of infestation were dealt with by informal notice.

76 premises were treated for infestation by rats and 16 for infestation by mice.

#### (b) Other Vermin

The year is remarkable for the lack of evidence of infestation of premises by insect pests and it can be confidently claimed that the incidence of infestation by household pests such as bed bugs, fleas, cockroaches, etc., is very low indeed. No necessity arose for the treatment of premises by poison gas (H.C.N.) and with the exception of wasps' nests, when Cyanide is used, all treatments of infested properties are carried out by D.D.T. or Gammexane preparations; a residual spray (5% D.D.T. with kerosene or other solvent) being most frequently used.

The following are details of insect pests dealt with.

**Bed Bugs** (*Cimex Lectularius*), **Fleas** (*Pulex Irritans*), **Cockroaches** (*Blatella Orientalis*).

No new cases came to the notice of the Department during the year.

**Flies.** (a) **Common House Fly.** (*Musca Domestica*)

One house was treated with residual spray to control a severe infestation. The breeding ground of the flies was also found and dealt with.

(b) **Cluster Fly.** (*Pollenia*)

Two houses were treated for infestations by "Cluster Flies." These flies invade houses in the autumn and remain in a comatose condition through the winter, re-appearing when the weather becomes warmer.

**Wood Boring Beetle.** (*Anobium Punctatum*)

One case of infestation by woodworm was reported and affected woodwork was treated with residual spray. Whilst it is not claimed that this will eradicate the woodworm, there was ample evidence of the destruction of the adult beetle.

**Mosquitoes.** (*Culicines*)

Investigation into a complaint of infestation of cellars of a private house by flying and stinging insects revealed an infestation by Mosquitoes. The insects were successfully destroyed by the use of D.D.T. vapour.

**House Crickets.** (*Gryllus domesticus*)

Following complaints by the tenants of a pair of new semi-detached houses investigation indicated that the houses were infested with Crickets. The insects were destroyed by the use of Gammexane dispersible powder.

#### **Wasps**

12 wasps' nests were reported and investigated. Potassium cyanide is used where the nests are in the ground or other inaccessible positions. Where, however, the nests are fully exposed and readily accessible, it is found that all that is necessary is to saturate the nests with residual spray and the following day the nests may be removed without danger. An appropriate charge is made for the destruction of wasps' nests upon private property.



## **(10) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION**

Practically all the sanitary conveniences of residential and business premises in the area are on the water carriage system. There are, however, a number of pail closets and privies in use at Woodhead, Burley and Chevin End, Menston.

Following a review of the adequacy of sanitary accommodation in the area for use by the General Public, the Council accepted the recommendations of the Health Committee in regard to the provision of additional conveniences. Government approval of expenditure was obtained in connection with the erection of conveniences in the garden adjoining the 'bus terminus in New Brook Street, Ilkley, and extensions to the conveniences in the Car Park, South Hawksworth Street, Ilkley, were commenced towards the close of the year.

Wanton damage to conveniences has been less than previous years and some credit for this improvement is due to the vigilance of the local police.

In view of the difficulty experienced by visitors to the district in finding Public Conveniences during the hours of darkness, the Council decided upon the erection of illuminated direction signs near the approaches to six conveniences.

## **(11) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

Apart from the construction of sewers for the Council's new housing sites, and small extensions to existing sewers in connection with private building development, etc., no large scale sewerage schemes were commenced during the year.

In parts of Chevin End, Menston and Woodhead, Burley, properties are not connected to the public sewers, and though the sewerage of the districts had been under consideration by the Council, present restrictions on capital expenditure have prevented further progress for the time being.

The mechanical gully emptier has been operated on a full-time basis throughout the year and is in great demand by neighbouring authorities for the cleansing of gullies, cesspools, etc. This machine is an asset to the Council and its value can be better appreciated by comparing its operations with the former insanitary and out-of-date method of cleansing various sanitary appliances.

It has come to the notice of this Department that certain individuals are working in the district cleaning gullies and drains of private houses. These men have no connection with this Department or the Council, and in some cases exorbitant charges are being made for the work done. Householders would do well to obtain information about these charges before any work is carried out.

## **(12) WATER SUPPLIES**

The control and supervision of the public water supplies is carried out by the Water Engineer.

The water supply of this Urban District is essentially soft in character, being drawn from moorland gathering grounds, and regular treatment is necessary to counteract the acid nature of the water. Routine samples are taken at regular intervals by the Sanitary Department for evidence of plumbosolvent action, and 16 samples were obtained during the course of the year, so arranged that the supply from each reservoir is sampled at least twice. The Analyst's reports indicated that in two cases the pH value was rather low. Full details were given to the Water Engineer and the treatment plants were adjusted to counteract any solvent action.

### **(b) Private Supplies**

The Sanitary Department is responsible for the supervision of private water supplies in regard to quality and sufficiency.



There are some 50 premises in the area not connected to the Councils' public main, and samples for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination are taken from these premises from time to time. Improvements have been effected in a number of these supplies and in four cases the private supplies have been disconnected and connections made to the public main.

### **(13) SMOKE ABATEMENT**

No necessity has arisen for formal action in regard to the discharge of black smoke or grit from industrial boilers and in general, boiler plants in the Urban area are well managed. The smoke pollution in the district emanates principally from domestic chimneys.

### **(14) INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION**

Disinfection by formaldehyde gas, of premises after cases of infectious disease, was carried out following the removal of the patients to the Isolation Hospital, or after recovery if nursed at home.

Premises are also disinfected after illness or death from non-infectious disease upon written request, and arrangements are made through this Department for steam disinfection of bedding, rugs, cushions, etc.

By an agreement with the Leeds Corporation Health Department the steam disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out at the Leeds Disinfecting plant.

The number of disinfections carried out during the year was :—

Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	...	...	17
Houses disinfected after non-infectious illness	...	...	6

### **(15) MOVEABLE DWELLINGS**

At the close of 1951 there were 9 established camping sites in the area, 6 in Burley and 3 in Ilkley. Of the licensed sites in Ilkley, however, only one is used for camping purposes. There is a total of 85 hutments on the 6 Burley sites, whilst the Ilkley site is used for moveable dwellings only and the number limited to 35.

Constant supervision has been necessary to check unauthorised development in the form of additional dwellings and extension of existing hutments, and four cases of unauthorised extensions were discovered. The Council's policy is to discourage and restrict further growth of the sites, and it was necessary to serve statutory notices upon the responsible persons before the additions were removed, and the hutments left in their original condition.

In general the sanitary condition of the camping sites is reasonably maintained and no formal action on Public Health grounds was found to be necessary.

### **(16) RIVERS AND STREAMS**

A number of cases of pollution were detected and dealt with during the year. In most instances the pollution was traced to the overflow of cesspools or defective condition of private septic tanks and sewage disposal plants. Special attention is being paid to sewage disposal arrangements from properties beyond the reach of the Council's sewers, and with the co-operation of the Surveyor, in plans submitted for any new plants, the system must be designed on scientific principles and be provided with approved mechanical means of distributing the sewage from the septic tank over the filter.

### **(17) HEALTH EXHIBITION**

The Health Committee decided, as a contribution to the activities of the Council in connection with the Festival of Britain, to hold a Health Exhibition.



This was arranged and held in the King's Hall Annexe during the week ended September 29th.

The Exhibition was divided into two main parts, (a) the Personal Medical Services, with which the Medical Officer is directly concerned, and (b) Supervision of Food Supplies and Environmental Health Services for which the Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible. So far as the Sanitary Department is concerned, the various exhibits endeavoured to show the work of the Department and the responsibilities of the Council in ensuring clean and safe food supplies and in promoting and maintaining a healthy environment. This section, displayed on the balcony of the Annexe, was divided into (a) Food Hygiene, (b) Milk, (c) Ice-cream, (d) Inspection of Meat and other Foods, (e) Housing and General Environmental Hygiene, (f) Sewage Disposal, with particular reference to disposal from isolated buildings, (g) Water Supplies, with particular reference to private supplies, (h) Public Cleansing, including refuse and salvage collection and disposal, and street cleansing, (i) Vermin Infestation Control, including insect pests and rodent control, and (j) Smoke Abatement.

It has been said that the success of Health Weeks, Clean Food Displays and Exhibitions such as this should be gauged by the lessons learned by the visitors, and on this point no definite information is available. From the point of view of attendance, however, which it is estimated exceeded 6,000, and which included parties of school-children from most of the local schools, and the large number and variety of questions asked, it is felt that the Exhibition can be regarded as successful. Moreover, by general demand, the period of the Exhibition was extended for an extra day and the time of closing extended by two hours upon the two final days.

Thanks are due to a number of trade firms who loaned exhibits free of charge, and to the active assistance during the Exhibition of members of the Local Women's Organisations.

## **SECTION 111—INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE**

### **(18) (i) FACTORIES**

Routine inspections of factories have been made under the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948, and in general the provisions of the Acts and the various Orders and Regulations affecting the welfare and comfort of the workers have been complied with.

### **(18) (ii) BASEMENT BAKEHOUSES**

The Council have kept under review the position with regard to the three existing basement bakehouses in the District, and during the year one had been closed and a new modern bakery constructed. Only two basement bakehouses were in use at the end of the year and further action by the Council has been deferred until 1953.

### **(19) WORKPLACES AND OFFICES**

No special action has been taken.

### **(20) SHOPS ACT, 1934**

Detailed investigation into conditions in Shops has not been undertaken during the year and these premises were inspected when occasion arose. Apart from verbal requests for regular renewal of internal decorations and cleansing of sanitary accommodation, etc., no special action has been found to be necessary.



## APPENDIX 1

### RECORD OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections, etc., at :—

Abattoir ... ..	275
Bakehouses ... ..	102
Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	27
Dairy Farms ... ..	7
Dangerous and Dilapidated structures ... ..	6
Entertainment houses ... ..	4
Factories—with mechanical power ... ..	31
Factories—without mechanical power ... ..	48
Food Preparing, etc., Premises ... ..	301
Fried Fish Premises ... ..	47
Hotel and Restaurant kitchens ... ..	61
Houses—re Dirty Premises ... ..	16
—re “ Housing ” defects, etc. ... ..	304
—re Lodgers in Council houses ... ..	62
—re Permitted Numbers ... ..	7
—re Overcrowding ... ..	7
—re Applications for Council house ... ..	93
—re Infectious Diseases ... ..	31
Houses let-in-lodgings ... ..	4
Ice-cream premises ... ..	141
Moveable Dwellings ... ..	151
Offensive Trade Premises ... ..	7
Piggeries ... ..	21
Public Conveniences ... ..	47
Schools ... ..	12
Shops—re Shops Act ... ..	31
Stables ... ..	7
Tips and Salvage Depot ... ..	317
Workplaces and Offices ... ..	8

Visits or Inspections re :—

Accumulations (Offensive) ... ..	13
Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc. ... ..	12
Cellars re dampness and flooding ... ..	142
Cesspools and Septic Tanks ... ..	121
Drainage Work, Sanitary Appliances ... ..	450
Insect Pests ... ..	31
Nuisances and Complaints ... ..	281
Pollution of Rivers and Streams ... ..	38
Rats and Mice Infestations ... ..	114
Refuse and Salvage Collection ... ..	301
Refuse storage Accommodation ... ..	43
Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	15
Smoke Abatement ... ..	7
Street Cleansing ... ..	271
Unsound Food ... ..	49
Water Supplies ... ..	62
Miscellaneous ... ..	181

## APPENDIX 2

(1) Notices

Notices served—Informal	167	Complied with	...	...	133
Notices served—Statutory	8	Complied with	...	...	6



(b)	Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.—nuisances abated	...	...	7
	Basement Areas constructed and drained	...	...	3
	Bath waste pipes renewed	...	...	2
	Cellars Flooded—remedied	...	...	37
	Dampness remedied	...	...	51
	Dangerous Structures removed	...	...	2
	Defective dustbins replaced	...	...	23
	Defective yard surfaces relaid	...	...	1
	Doors repaired	...	...	10
	Drains, relaid, repaired or cleared	...	...	110
	Eaves gutters cleared	...	...	6
	Eaves gutters or rainwater pipes repaired	...	...	25
	Fireplaces, chimneys, etc., renewed or repaired	...	...	13
	Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	8
	Handrails repaired/renewed	...	...	4
	Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	7
	Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	11
	Roofs repaired	...	...	37
	Sinks renewed	...	...	7
	Sink waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleared	...	...	8
	Soil pipes repaired, renewed	...	...	1
	W.C. cisterns repaired	...	...	3
	W.C. pedestals renewed	...	...	3
	Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	22
	Walls repaired	...	...	7
	Water closets repaired	...	...	12
	Water service pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	5
	Windows repaired, sash cords provided, etc.	...	...	8
	Gas Service Pipes repaired	...	...	1
	Staircases repaired	...	...	1
	Coalplace door/grates renewed	...	...	2
	Pollutions of streams abated	...	...	3
	Pail closets, pails renewed	...	...	1
	Yard surfaces re-drained	...	...	1
	Moveable Dwellings—Unauthorised developments removed...	...	...	3
	Factories & Workshops—Sanitary accommodation.			
	—intervening ventilated space provided	...	...	1
	—Cleansed	...	...	4
	—Repaired	...	...	1
	—Constructed	...	...	1

### APPENDIX 3

#### FACTORIES ACT 1937 and 1938

##### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	71	31	2	—
Factories without mech- anical Power ...	55	48	2	—
Total ...	126	79	4	—



## 2. Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8	8	—	—

## APPENDIX 4

### HOUSING STATISTICS

#### 1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 147
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 304
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932... Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... Nil
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action.
- (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil
- (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 147

#### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their Officers ... 120

#### 3. Action under statutory powers during the year.

- A Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16, Housing Act, 1936.
  - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil
  - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice
    - (a) By owners ... Nil
    - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil
- B Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
  - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 8



	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	(a)	By owners ... ..	6
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
C		Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	
	(1)	Number of reports made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation ... ..	Nil
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
	(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil
	(4)	Number of undertaking to close accepted ... ..	Nil
D		Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
	(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	Nil
	(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil
4.		Unhealthy Areas.	
		Housing Acts, Clearance, Postponement of operation	Nil
5.		Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.	
(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1950	9
	(2)	Number of above cases of overcrowding relieved during 1951 ... ..	2
(b)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1951	12
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	19
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein (Units) ... ..	79½
(c)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	5
(d)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	2
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases. (Units)	9



