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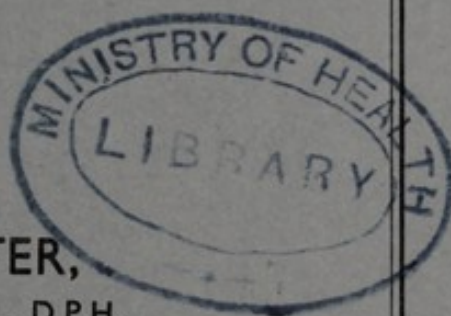
URBAN DISTRICT OF ILKLEY



HEALTH REPORT

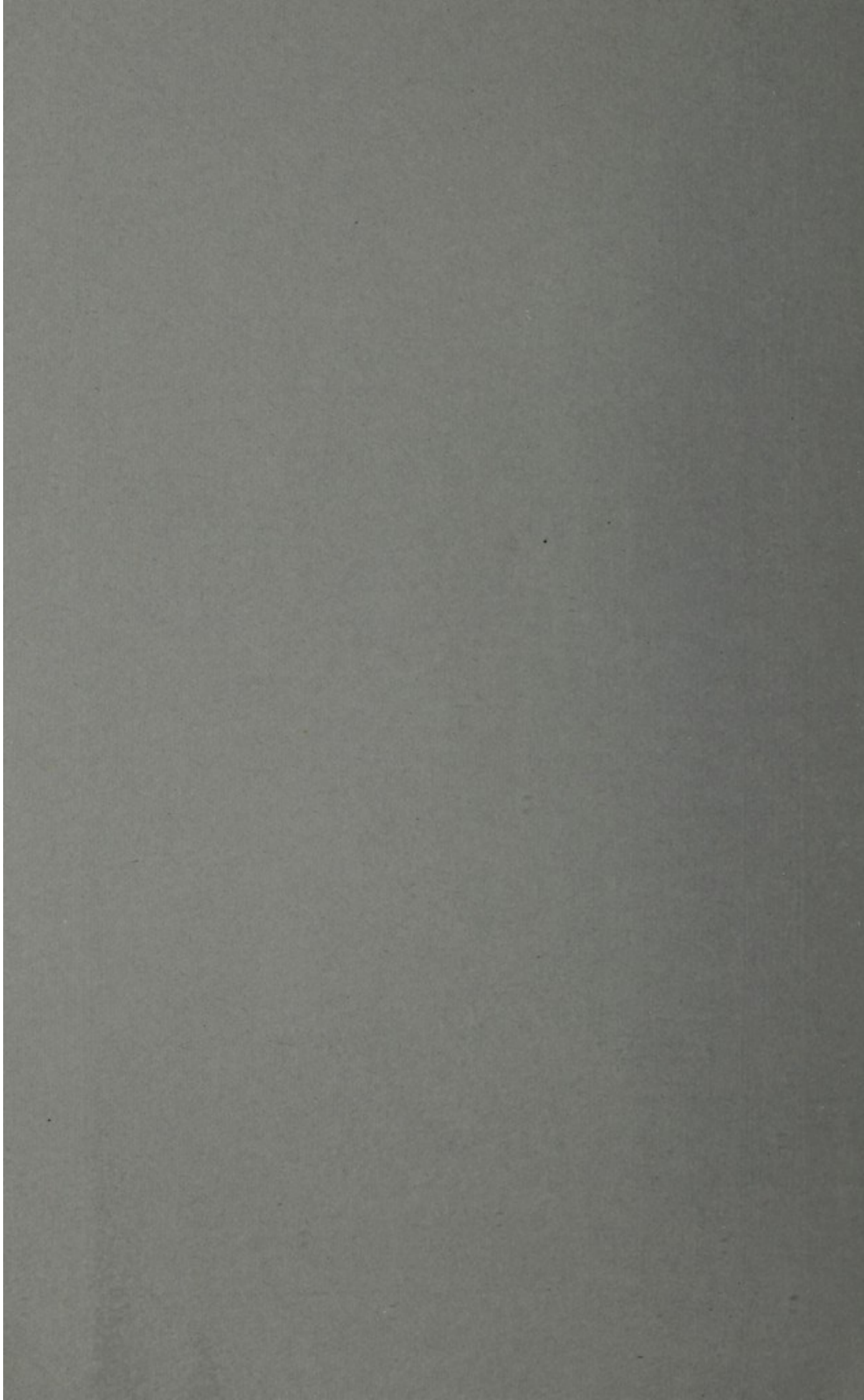
FOR THE YEAR

1952



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,
M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.,
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LIST OF COUNCILLORS FOR THE YEAR 1952

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COUNCILLOR E. WOLFE.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. HARDY.

COUNCILLOR R. ADAMS.	COUNCILLOR H. HARGRAVE.
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COUNCILLOR M. E. MIDGLEY.	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

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.

ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1952

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the report on the health of the district for the year 1952.

SECTION I—VITAL STATISTICS

Births

During the year 1952, 108 male and 85 female live births were referable to the Ilkley District. This total of 193 live births represents a substantial fall on the total of 224 live births in 1951. The total of 193 births include 4 male and 6 female illegitimate births. The birth rate for the year 1952 was 11.3 per 1,000 population, and is the lowest rate recorded since the war. The birth rate in the Ilkley District is now appreciably lower than the average in the other parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire and in England and Wales. Although according to the Registrar-General's figures the crude and adjusted birth rates are the same, it is difficult not to believe that Ilkley's low birth rate is to some extent due to the high average age of the population.

Deaths

In the year 1952, there were 247 deaths referable to the Ilkley Urban District. This total is higher than in 1951 when 234 deaths were recorded. There was a considerable preponderance of female deaths over male, there having been 141 female deaths to 106 male deaths. The crude death rate of 14.5 per 1,000 population is higher than the figure of 13.7 for 1951, and it is considerably higher than the average death rates in other parts of the country. This again is due to the large proportion of old people resident in the Ilkley district, and it is compensated for statistically by multiplying the crude death rate by a comparability factor (in this case 0.79) and thereby obtaining an adjusted death rate. The adjusted death rate for Ilkley for 1952 is 11.5 compared to 10.8 for 1951.

About one-fifth of the deaths were due to cancer, and it is disturbing to find that 6 of these were cases of cancer of the breast, which ought to be curable if taken in time. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for no less than 107 deaths, and apoplexy for 36. No death was attributable to a notifiable infectious disease.

Stillbirths

Three male and four female stillbirths were recorded during the year, all legitimate births. This is nearly twice as many as in 1951, and gives a still-birth rate of 35 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. This is approximately twice the 1951 rate and compares unfavourably with the rates in other parts of the country.

Infant Mortality

During 1952, four male and three female infants died under the age of one year. Two male and two female deaths occurred during the first month of life, all due to prematurity or congenital abnormality. In addition, one female died at the age of three months from asphyxia partly due to congenital defects, and male premature twins died at the ages of one and two months.

Although no normal healthy and thriving infant died under one year, and although the total number of such deaths was one less than in 1951, the infant mortality rate for the Ilkley District is 36.3 per 1,000 live births which is considerably higher than in other parts of England and Wales. This high rate is due to the fall in the total number of live births in the district, and does not indicate any lack of maternal or infant care.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

I. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,610
Registrar General's Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,030
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,403
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£149,092
Nett sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£597

II. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :		<i>Males</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>			
Legitimate	...	104	...	79	...	183			
Illegitimate	...	4	...	6	...	10	<i>Crude</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>	
							<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>	
Total	...	108	...	85	...	193	...	11.3	...
									11.3

Stillbirths :		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>			
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	7	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	
									<i>Rate</i>
Total	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	7	...
									35

Infant Mortality :		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>			
Legitimate	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	
									<i>Rate</i>
Total	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7	...
									36.3

Deaths :		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
		106	...	141	...	247

Crude corrected death rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	...	...	14.5
Adjusted rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	...	...	11.5

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12
All forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23
*Respiratory Diseases (other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.76
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.88
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.28
Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

* Including Influenza.

CAUSES OF DEATH

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	—	2
Tuberculosis, Other forms	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	4	9
„ „ Lung, Bronchus	3	2	5
„ „ Breast	—	6	6
„ „ Uterus	—	2	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	11	14	25
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...	14	22	36
Coronary Disease, Angina	14	21	35
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	5	8
Other Heart Disease	24	33	57
Other Circulatory Disease	3	4	7
Pneumonia	4	1	5
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
Gastric, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	7	13	20
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	1	1
All other Accidents	1	4	5
All Causes	106	141	247

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE

	Ilkley Urban District	Aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Birth Rates :				
Per 1,000 Estimated Population :				
Crude Corrected ...	11.3	15.3	15.4	—
Adjusted ...	11.3	15.4	15.7	15.3
Death Rates :				
All per 1,000 Esti- mated Population :				
All causes, crude rate ...	14.5	12.1	11.5	—
All causes, adjusted rate ...	11.5	12.3	12.0	11.3
Infective and Parasitic diseases, (excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases)...	—	0.07	0.07	†
Tuberculosis of Res- piratory System ...	0.12	0.17	0.16	0.21
Other forms of Tuber- culosis ...	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.03
Respiratory Diseases* (excluding Tuber- culosis of Respira- tory System) ...	0.76	1.21	1.15	†
Cancer ...	2.88	2.02	1.92	1.99
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	6.28	4.66	4.35	†
Infant Mortality ...	36.3	30.1	30.0	27.6
Maternal Mortality ...	Nil	0.88	0.80	0.72

* Including Influenza.

† Figures not available.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Some progress in liaison with hospitals in the area can be recorded during 1952. The Divisional Medical Officer was co-opted as a member of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee. As he was already a member of the Middleton and Grassington Medical Advisory Committee, he now has a link with both the Hospital Management Committees in the area. This is a definite improvement on the situation in past years, but still falls far short of what was envisaged by the Central Health Services Council, and set out in Ministry of Health Circular 11/52. This advocates the formation of local joint health consultative committees on the initiative of the Regional Hospital Board, and recommended that the Association of Urban and Rural District Councils should be consulted. Since the issue of this circular in April, 1952, no developments in this area have taken place.

The proposal for delegation of responsibility for the local health services to district councils which was the subject of considerable discussion in 1951 was not pursued during 1952.

Staff

There are no changes to be recorded in the arrangements for the administration of the preventive and environmental health services.

Ambulance Service

Arrangements in the area have remained unaltered with the local depot at Guiseley and the control station at Birkenshaw, Bradford. One complaint was brought to my notice, but on investigation, neither the patient nor her friends were willing to support the complaint.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacterial examination of samples and specimens may be carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield, Bradford and Harrogate. Water samples may also be sent to the Public Health Laboratories. Milk and ice-cream samples for chemical analysis are sent to R. Mallinder, Public Analyst, National Provincial Bank Chambers, Halifax.

Hospitals and Maternity Homes

There is no change to record in local hospital arrangements. A high proportion of Ilkley mothers have been confined at St. Winifred's Maternity Home as well as a number of women from other areas. Surgical and medical work is dealt with at the Coronation Hospital. Infectious diseases are sent to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds, Morton Banks Hospital, Keighley, The Fever Hospital, Leeds Road, Bradford, or The Harrogate, Knaresborough and Wetherby Joint Isolation Hospital.

Midwifery

The unsatisfactory arrangement whereby the Ilkley midwife had to attend confinements in Otley has continued during the year. Home confinements in Ilkley show a small rise, and if the proposed new maternity grants are introduced, a further increase in domiciliary midwifery may be anticipated. If these anticipations are justified, there should again be enough work in Ilkley to justify the employment of a full-time midwife. It is becoming increasingly recognised that the right place for a normal woman to have a normal confinement is in the familiar environment of her own home, providing that home conditions are satisfactory.

	1952	1951	1950
Cases delivered	42	44	82
Post-natal visits	804	1771	2093

In 17 cases the assistance of the family doctor was required. 19 Women were given gas and air analgesia.

Home Nursing

One Home Nurse has continued to carry out the work in Ilkley, while in Burley, home nursing is done by a district nurse/midwife. At Menston, the home nurse resigned at the end of June, 1952, and it was eventually decided not to replace her. The Memorial Cottage, Menston, was occupied by the Relief District Nurse/Midwife who is available to undertake emergency calls while routine work is carried out by the Otley nurses. These new arrangements coincided with the resignation of the Otley nurses, and it has been a matter of some difficulty to provide a regular and satisfactory service. However, by the loyal work of the nurses concerned and the assistance of part-time nurses, home nursing in the Menston area has given rise to no cause for complaint.

<i>Home Nursing Visits paid :</i>					1952	1951	1950
Ilkley	...	...	...	...	3,247	3,282	2,611
Burley	...	...	...	...	2,300	2,230	2,122
Menston	...	...	...	...	1,494	1,332	1,621

Child Welfare Centres

There was a further slight decline at Ilkley in the number of children attending and in the total attendances. As pointed out in the report for 1951, there has been a shift of population towards Ben Rhydding and away from the clinic. This tendency has been accentuated in 1952 by the transfer of families from lodgings and bad housing conditions in the centre and western parts of Ilkley to new houses in Burley. This has been reflected by an increase in the number of children attending and total attendances at the Burley Clinic. At Menston Clinic, attendances show a further slight fall.

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres—

<i>No. of Children attending</i>				1952	1951	1950
Ilkley	...	...	...	259	276	293
Burley	...	...	...	121	92	114
Menston	...	...	...	64	71	76

<i>Total Attendances</i>			<i>Under 1 year</i>			<i>Over 1 year</i>		
			1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950
Ilkley	...	...	1,165	1,350	1,647	874	939	714
Burley	...	...	974	517	757	576	632	433
Menston	...	...	316	300	348	240	346	296

Ante-Natal Care

As indicated in the report for 1951, it had become obvious that the ante-natal clinic in Ilkley was not attaining its object. An approach was therefore made to local medical practitioners to enlist their support. At a meeting held to discuss the matter, it was abundantly clear that there was an unanimous opinion among local doctors against clinical examination of ante-natal cases by the clinic doctor. A willingness was expressed to send patients for ante-natal exercises and ante-natal instruction if clinical examination was omitted. As it was impossible to have a successful clinic without the support of local doctors, and as the primary object of an ante-natal clinic should be the education of the mother in the care of the health of herself and her baby, it was agreed to omit clinical examination except in cases where the patient asked to be examined at the clinic, or where the midwife required an opinion about one of her domiciliary cases. As a result of this arrangement, numbers and attendances at the Ilkley Ante-Natal Clinic show a sharp fall.

<i>Ilkley Ante-Natal Clinic</i>		1952	1951	1950
Number of women who attended				
during the year		20	38	60
Total number of attendances	...	53	135	219

On the other hand, 44 women made 355 attendances at the Ante-natal Exercise Clinic and received group talks and individual instruction. This is an increase compared to the previous year, but still only about a quarter of the Ilkley women confined during the year.

Health Visiting

In Ilkley two Health Visitors were employed throughout the year. Some difficulty arose owing to the fact that there was really not enough work in Ilkley for two Health Visitors. This was accentuated towards the end of the year by the transfer of several families to Burley. The figures show an actual decline in the work done in the district, but statistics are an exceedingly unreliable yardstick by which to measure a health visitor's value to the community. The increased figures for Burley and Menston are mainly accounted for by the Health Visitor being relieved in the middle of the year of her duties as Liaison Health Visitor at the General Hospital, Otley, and as a lecturer to students at One Oak Hostel ; but also partly due to an increase in Burley's population due to the occupation of new houses.

Visits paid by Health Visitors in 1952 :-

	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Children under 1 yr.</i>	<i>Children 1-5 yrs.</i>	<i>Other Visits</i>
Ilkley and Ben Rhydding	142	1,372	2,500	2,219
Burley and Menston	48	851	1,898	117

These figures include visits paid by the Home Help Supervisor.

Day Nurseries :

At Ilkley, the Nursery has continued to carry on at full capacity although the average daily attendances have been below capacity. The difficulty is that the nursery will only accommodate a certain number of children, and although there are usually a number of absentees, it is inadvisable to admit more to the register in case they all turn up. Overcrowding in a day nursery ought not to be permitted.

Towards the end of the year, the Matron of the Burley Day Nursery took over also the Otley Day Nursery in order to supervise and direct a complete reorganisation of staff and method. She was still undertaking this dual task at the end of the year.

	<i>No. of Children on Register</i>		<i>Average daily attendance</i>	
	<i>0-2</i>	<i>2-5</i>	<i>0-2</i>	<i>2-5</i>
Ilkley Day Nursery	15	26	11	21
Burley Day Nursery	9	27	9	22

Home Helps

During the year the establishment of Home Helps for the Division was raised to 13. At the end of the year, 27 part-time home helps were employed of whom 13 were women resident in the Ilkley district. Out of a total of 165 cases who received home help, 72 were residents of the Ilkley district. Demands for help for the aged and infirm increased while requests for home help for confinement cases have decreased corresponding with the decline in home confinements. Some of the cases of the aged and infirm have presented great difficulty as their needs have been greater than the home help service could provide while hospital accommodation for such cases is very difficult to obtain. Experience is proving how heavy a burden the care of the aged is becoming and how difficult it sometimes is to make satisfactory arrangements.

Number of cases provided with Home Help during the year :

	1952	1951
Ill	20	26
Lying-in	9	3
Expectant Mothers	4	1
Aged	38	33
Children	1	1
Mentally Defective	—	1
	72	65

Immunisation and Vaccination :

Immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox were carried on as in past years at Clinics and by the family doctor. The recorded figures were :-

Numbers vaccinated and immunised in the Ilkley district during 1952 :

Number of Primary immunisations against Diphtheria	208
Number of Refresher doses	280
Number of Primary vaccinations against Smallpox ...	187
Number of re-vaccinations	42
Number of Primary inoculations against Whooping Cough	99

These figures may be regarded as highly satisfactory at a time when the standard of protection against diphtheria and smallpox had fallen so low in parts of the country as to give cause for anxiety. The records actually received proved that over 90% of babies were immunised, and between 80% and 90% vaccinated.

In June, 1952, inoculation against whooping cough was undertaken in a similar manner to immunisation against diphtheria. Unfortunately a reliable combined vaccine is not yet available. During the remainder of the year, 99 children in the Ilkley district had completed a course of inoculations, and up to the date of writing this report, none had suffered from whooping cough.

School Health Service

The Assistant County Medical Officer has continued routine school health inspections. A total of 1,004 pupils within the district were examined, and 208 defects were discovered requiring treatment. Although many of these defects were comparatively trivial, it is the particular object of the school health service to discover them at an early stage and to refer them to the family doctor for treatment where necessary. It is gratifying to be able to report that again during 1952 only one child was recorded as being in a poor nutritional state.

	En- trants	2nd Age Group	3rd Age Group	Other Periodic Inspec- tions	Special Exams.	Re- Exams.
Total number inspected...	412	223	101	14	94	160
Defects found :						
(a) requiring treatment	109	48	20	2	29	—
(b) to be kept under observation ...	50	8	4	—	7	—
Nutritional State :						
A. Good ...	370	193	97	12	—	—
B. Fair ...	41	30	4	2	—	—
C. Poor ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

School cleanliness inspections and school visiting has been carried out by the Health Visitors and minor ailment clinics are held each morning during term time at Ilkley and Menston.

Post Mortem Arrangements

The agreement with Scalebor Park Hospital for post mortems to be conducted in the hospital mortuary has continued during the year and has proved quite satisfactory. The new mortuary at Ilkley was nearing completion at the end of the year.

SECTION III

HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Although in the years 1950 and 1951 the total number of deaths had exceeded the total number of births in the district, the excess of deaths over births in 1952 reached the substantial figure of 54. This, as indicated earlier in the report, is due to the age composition of the population and not to any unfavourable aspect of the health of the district. The Ilkley district happens to provide a home to a large number of elderly and retired people. The year has in fact been singularly free of epidemics or other untoward health events.

A cold dull summer, while not marked by a heavy rainfall, provided sufficient to prevent any real anxiety about the water supply except in the late spring which was unduly dry. Work on the borehole continued throughout the year, and by the end had not been completed. The only extensions of water mains were in connection with site preparation for new housing. One house at Menston was connected to the Council's mains.

The overloading of the Ilkley Sewage Works was not relieved during 1952 and no progress towards a solution of the problem can be recorded. Apart from the preparation of new building sites, no sewerage extensions were provided. It is disappointing to have to record that the long overdue provision of sewerage to Burley Woodhead and Viewlands, Menston, has been held up. Plans and estimate had been prepared, but Ministry of Health sanction for the expenditure was refused.

Refuse disposal has been a matter for earnest consideration during 1952. Detailed proposals for the repair and extension of the old Ilkley refuse destructor were prepared and submitted, but again Ministry of Health sanction was not forthcoming. At the end of the year, the problem was still unsolved, and, owing to the approaching exhaustion of existing tipping space, had become a matter of some urgency.

During 1952, the Ilkley Urban District Council had completed 38 houses, all in Burley and Menston; but plans had been made for a great extension of the building programme in 1953, and the necessary sites had been acquired. If present hopes are fulfilled, most of those who are at present very badly housed will have been provided with a house within the next two years. Ten houses were built by private enterprise and a further 30 licences issued.

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In contrast to the year 1951 when no less than 592 cases of infectious disease were reported, the total of notifications in 1952 was the very low figure of 84, of which well over half were due to whooping cough.

Measles

Only ten cases of measles were notified compared to the very high figure for 1951 of 403. This dramatic fall in incidence was anticipated owing to the high proportion of immune children after the epidemics in 1950 and 1951. Such a low figure cannot be expected in the coming year, but a heavy epidemic is unlikely owing to the comparatively small number of non-immune children.

Whooping Cough

This disease accounted for 52 notifications, and it is still one of the most dangerous of infectious diseases to very young children. The introduction of inoculation against whooping cough may help to reduce both the incidence and the danger of this disease. A campaign in favour of whooping cough inoculation is not likely to have much success until a reliable combined diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine is available. It is expecting a lot of any mother to ask her to have her baby vaccinated against smallpox and then injected five times, all during the first year of life.

Poliomyelitis

Nothing in the nature of an epidemic of poliomyelitis occurred during the year. Only three cases were reported within the district. In one case, the diagnosis was not confirmed; one case was very mild without any paralysis; the third was a severe paralytic case, but fortunately the boy made a very good recovery.

Scarlet Fever

The incidence of scarlet fever remained very low and in almost every case the disease was mild. In many cases removal to isolation hospital was not considered necessary.

Diphtheria

Once again no notification of diphtheria was received and no suspected case was sent to hospital for observation. If the public will continue to have their children immunised against the disease, there is every reason to believe that diphtheria can be eliminated as a cause of sickness and mortality among the child population.

Intestinal Diseases

The group of intestinal diseases which include typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery and food poisoning, only gave rise to three notifications during the year. It would be too optimistic to imagine that this is the sum total of food-borne disease. Those cases of mild diarrhoea and vomiting which are often referred to as "gastric 'flu'" are undoubtedly due to food contamination. Such cases, being of very minor severity, may not require medical attention and are in any case not usually reported as food poisoning. The figures for 1952 at least indicate that recent efforts to improve food hygiene have greatly reduced the incidence of serious intestinal disease. It remains to be seen whether this happy state of affairs will continue if the summer of 1953 proves to be hot and dry.

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	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	1	10
Whooping Cough ...	-	4	3	6	5	6	3	5	2	7	11	-	52
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	8
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
Meningococcal Infection ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polioomyelitis	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	6	5	8	11	7	8	7	3	12	11	3	84

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Measles		Whooping Cough		Scarlet Fever		Food Poisoning		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia		Erysipelas		Polio-myelitis		Dysentery	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nos. originally notified—	6	4	25	27	6	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	4	3	—	1	—
Final Nos. after correction—																		
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3	2	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	2	—	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	2	2	11	11	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—35	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
45—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	4	25	27	6	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	4	2	—	1	—

SECTION V. TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of cases on register at 1/1/52	53	24	11	7
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in 1952	5	5	1	1
(c) Number of cases restored to register	—	—	1	—
(d) Number of cases added to register other than by notification.	7	1	2	—
(e) Number of cases removed from register	5	1	3	—
(f) Number of cases remaining on register at end of 1952 ...	60	29	12	8

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1952

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

As indicated in the Annual Report for 1951, the number of cases on the Ilkley Tuberculosis Register had been reduced to 95, a figure which gives a truer picture than the high figures which were recorded before the register was revised. During 1952, 10 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary cases equally divided between the sexes had been notified for the first time. Eight pulmonary and three non-pulmonary cases were added to the register on transfer from other areas and 6 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary cases were removed from the register. There were therefore 89 pulmonary and 20 non-pulmonary cases on the register at the end of the year. It is by no means certain that the pruning of the register has yet been completed, and it is intended to carry out a further revision in 1953.

The mass radiography unit visited Ilkley in the first week in August, and although this was an unfavourable time for the visit owing to the commencement of the holiday, attendances were better than in 1951. The figures for the two years were :—

	1952	1951
Examinations	586	439
Active Cases found ...	3	2

This gives a figure for presumably active tuberculosis of 5 per 1,000 which is reasonably satisfactory, and which corresponds fairly closely to the incidence as estimated from the numbers on the register.

CONCLUSION

It is again a pleasure to refer to the cordial relations which have existed throughout the year with the Clerk and other officers of the Council. The Co-operation and assistance rendered by Mr. J. H. Wilson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his staff have been particularly helpful to me. My thanks are also due to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help and consideration and the interest shown in local health services during the year.

I am, your obedient servant,

R. A. W. PROCTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1952

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTH HAWKSWORTH STREET,
ILKLEY.

June, 1953.

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 1952.

The year under review, however, has been one of only limited success in efforts directed towards the solution of certain major environmental health problems. The activities of the Health Committee included detailed and lengthy consideration of the problem of the future disposal of the refuse collected within the Urban District, and much time and effort was expended, both by members of the Health Committee and by the members of the Sanitary Department, in the preparation of plans and details for a scheme of disposal by pre-separation and incineration intended to solve the problem for many years to come. The Council also considered and approved a scheme of sewerage for the Woodhead area of Burley, the efficient drainage of which, it was felt, was long overdue. Applications for loans for both Refuse Disposal and Sewerage schemes were, however, rejected by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government owing to the need to conserve capital expenditure, and both problems remained unsolved at the close of the year. For the greater part of the year little improvement was possible in the Street Cleansing Service and in control of weeds, to which this area is particularly prone. A serious setback affecting the finances of the Department was the considerably reduced income from the sale of salvage materials, and though the failure of the markets for waste paper was nation-wide in its effect, this unexpected loss of revenue resulted in overspending in the local refuse collection and salvage service.

Despite these difficulties, however, this review of the work of the Department does record advances in other directions. The survey of food premises and catering establishments has provided an assurance as to the general satisfactory conditions prevailing; the high standard of food value and hygienic quality of ice-cream sold in the district has been maintained and improved; the provision of additional public conveniences with which the area is now well served, has improved the amenities of the district; the use of the mechanical sweeper/collector, delivered in December, has ensured regular and frequent cleansing of the busy thoroughfares in the town centre, and the control of insect pests, the low incidence of which places the district in a particularly enviable position, together make a contribution to progress in environmental sanitation.

Additional legislation directly affecting the scope and extent of the duties of the Sanitary Department came into operation during the year, and included the Pets Act of 1951, designed to control pet shops and the sale of pets. The Council adopted the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951, which contains, amongst other important public health measures, control by registration of all itinerant vendors of foodstuffs and their premises. This Act, and bye-laws made thereunder, also provides for registration of barbers or hairdressers and their premises.

I wish to express 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.

I take this opportunity to record my appreciation of the work of Mr. R. S. Dykes, your Additional Sanitary Inspector, and to commend to your notice the efficient, tactful and conscientious manner in which he carries out his duties.

I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health, to the other fellow chief officers of the Council, and to the staff of the Sanitary Department 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

So far as practicable, within the limits of existing legislative control, the Department has sought to ensure a clean, safe and unadulterated supply of milk, and 77 samples were taken as a check upon cleanliness in production, distribution, and efficiency of processing, for evidence of adulteration and for the presence of pathogenic organisms.

(a) Bacteriological Examination

36 samples were taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, a test which indicates the probable keeping quality of the milk. Four (or 11%) were unsatisfactory, and of these, 3 samples were of milk produced on farms within the Urban area. Investigation at producers' premises following unsatisfactory samples, formerly the work of the local Sanitary Authority, 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.

The number of complaints in regard to the keeping quality of milk has been negligible, and whilst this is due in some measure to greater care on the part of the milk producer, it would appear that the increased demand and sale of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested milk should also be credited with the improvement.

(b) Biological Tests

8 samples of milk were taken for the purpose of examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, all of which proved negative to the tests.

(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, 18 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

15 samples of milk were taken in course of delivery from producers and vendors for detection of adulteration. The Analyst reported that in two instances the milk was not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser. The unsatisfactory samples were taken in transit between the producer and the dairyman and were slightly deficient in fat and solids-not-fat. A warning against a recurrence of the adulteration was sent to the Pro-

ducer and further samples taken in the new year indicated that the warning had produced the desired result.

The average fat content of the 13 genuine samples is 3.77%, with solids-not-fat 8.53% (1951—fat 3.75% and solids-not-fat 8.78%).

The number of samples in which the percentage of solids-not-fat fall below the statutory minimum of 8.5% continues to increase each year and it appears from the limited number of samples taken that the average percentage of solids-not-fat is gradually falling.

(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 sale of graded milk and the number of licences issued during the year is as follows :—

Dealer's licences to retail "Tuberculin Tested" milk ...	20
Dealer's licences to bottle "Tuberculin Tested" milk ...	2
Dealer's licences to retail "Pasteurised" milk ...	5
Supplementary licence to retail "Pasteurised" milk ...	1
Supplementary licence to retail "Sterilised" milk ...	1

(f) Dairies and Milkshops

These premises were regularly inspected, and throughout the year the standard of cleanliness in the local dairies has been maintained at a high level.

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 buildings and 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 the 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 since the inception 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. 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>		<i>Goats</i>
January	...	...	47	...	104	...	133	...	51	...	—
February	...	...	54	...	117	...	214	...	24	...	—
March	...	...	39	...	113	...	198	...	51	...	—
April	...	...	48	...	81	...	204	...	63	...	—
May...	...	...	52	...	50	...	154	...	74	...	—
June	...	...	23	...	21	...	172	...	40	...	2
July and August	...	...	214	...	130	...	525	...	73	...	—
September	...	...	119	...	97	...	321	...	4	...	—
October	...	...	125	...	70	...	641	...	33	...	—
November	...	...	61	...	76	...	413	...	14	...	—
December	...	...	45	...	31	...	230	...	48	...	—
			827	...	890	...	3,205	...	475	...	2

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.

	<i>Bovines</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Goats</i>
Number killed ...	827	890	3,205	475	2
Number inspected ...	827	890	3,205	475	2
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS : Whole carcasses condemned	4	7	25	7	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	568	5	252	77	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	69.2%	1.35%	8.6%	17.6%	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY : Whole carcasses condemned	6	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	130	—	—	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	16.4%	—	—	2.3%	—

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 ...	4,855	2,253	—	—	—	—	343	54
Septic Metritis ...	300	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pericarditis	460	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis and Bacillosis ...	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy and/or emaciation ...	340	65	519	149	30	10	185	38
Extensive Bruising	81	—	46	18	—	—	65	—
Jaundice ...	520	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis and Cirrhosis ...	—	3,918	—	567	—	—	—	21
Johne's Disease ...	—	242	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammitis...	—	384	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Suppuration	—	203	—	20	—	—	—	9
General Suppuration ...	—	—	28	12	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis ...	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ...	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund ...	—	—	75	22	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	54
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	23	9	—	—
Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	70	24	—	—
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	128	30	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	50
Total in lbs. ...	6,716	7,409	668	812	251	73	593	226

A total of almost 7½ tons (16,748 lbs.) (1951—9½ tons) of meat was condemned for various diseased and unsound conditions, and, as in previous years, the greatest loss in butcher's meat, particularly in bovines, is due to Tuberculosis; the weight of meat and offals affected with this disease represents 44.2% (1951—49.1%, 1950—52.2%) 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 130 beasts, representing an incidence of Tuberculosis as a localised condition of 15.7% (1951—16.4%, 1950—18.7%), in the total slaughtered. In 6 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 carcase and offals were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Tuberculosis was, therefore, found in some degree in 136 beasts and the percentage affected is 16.4%.

In general a good class and quality of animal is allocated to the Ilkley district, and the following records of Tuberculosis found in animals slaughtered at the Abattoir support the suggestion in the report for 1951 that so far as animals allocated to this district are concerned, the incidence of Tuberculosis, particularly in bovines, is gradually diminishing.

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
1952	...	...	16.4	...	—	...	—	...	2.3

The incidence of Tuberculosis (2.3%) (1951—3.6%) detected in pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir continues to be abnormally low. It is increasingly rare to find Tuberculosis in locally reared pigs, and, in fact only two local animals were affected.

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 48.1% of the total quantity of beast offal rejected (1951—46.3%, 1950—50.6%). 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 carcass and offals of 20 sheep were so affected and were condemned.

57% of all beasts and 6% 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 particulars of the diseases or conditions which involved the condemnation of entire carcasses and offals:—

5 Cows	Generalised Tuberculosis.
1 Bullock.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
1 Cow.	Emaciation following chronic Johne's Disease.
1 Cow.	Jaundice.
1 Cow.	Septic Metritis.
1 Cow.	Septic Pericarditis.
20 Sheep.	Dropsy and Emaciation due to Chronic Distomatosis of Liver.
1 Sheep.	General Suppuration.
2 Sheep.	Moribund.
2 Sheep.	Extensive Bruising and lacerations following accident.
1 Calf.	Immaturity.
1 Calf.	Emaciation.
2 Calves.	Pyrexia.
3 Calves.	Pyæmia.
2 Pigs.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
6 Pigs.	Dropsy and Emaciation.
1 Pig.	Emaciation.

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

Lambs.	4,198 carcasses.
Sheep.	1,437 carcasses and 57 packages.
Beef.	749 quarters and 182 packages.
Pork.	155 sides.
Veal.	35 packages.
Offals.	372 packages.

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

The following quantities of imported meat were condemned.

Beef	68 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb ...	12 lbs.

(b) Scalebor Park Hospital

Post-mortem inspection of the carcasses of all animals slaughtered at the private slaughterhouse of this Institution was continued during the year. It is now the practice to slaughter only animals which have passed the Tuberculin Test and, in fact, post-mortem examination revealed no evidence of Tuberculosis. During 1952 there was a considerable reduction in the quantity of diseased and unsound meat and offals, and apart from the condemnation of the carcasses and offals of two sheep affected with Dropsy and Emaciation, it was necessary to reject only 185 lbs. of offals.

(c) 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 1952 two new licences were issued and two renewals were granted. There were 36 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 1952.

Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale ...	6
Number of premises registered for sale only	49
Number of premises registered for storage only	Nil

Whilst there have been no new premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, 3 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 their ice-cream wholesale from manufacturers whose registered premises are situated in other areas. Of the 6 premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream, only 3 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	...	...	...	...	32
Total number taken from premises registered by the Council for manufacture and sale	...	...	...	...	10
Total number taken from premises registered by the Council for sale only	...	...	...	...	20
Total number taken from itinerant vendors whose premises are situated outside the Urban District...	...	...	...	...	2

(a) Food Value—Chemical Analysis

The fat content of samples varied from 5.76% to 14.10%, with an average of 8.91%. The improvement in the food value of samples taken continues and will be better appreciated by comparing the fat content of samples taken during the past seven years.

F A T P E R C E N T A G E S

		<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
1952	...	5.76	...	14.10	...	8.91

The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order of 1951 remained in operation and prescribes a minimum standard of composition for ice-cream. The order provides, with certain exceptions, that ice-cream must contain at least 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat, and whilst it was intended as an interim standard which it was proposed to improve as supplies of ingredients became more plentiful, no amendment had been made by the close of the year. All samples taken during 1952 were found to reach the required standard.

(b) Cleanliness—Bacterial Quality

The 32 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 Methylene Blue.</i>			<i>Number of Samples.</i>
1.	4½ hours or more.	Satisfactory	...	25
2.	2½ to 4 hours.	Satisfactory	...	3
3.	½ to 2 hours.	Fair	...	4
4.	0 hours.	Poor	...	—

All the samples taken from local manufacturers were placed in Grade 1, and the results generally are most encouraging, indicating a satisfactory standard of hygiene during manufacture, storage and sale. The ice-cream traders in the district display an increased interest in up-to-date and hygienic methods and it is gratifying to be able to report so favourably upon the high standard of the ice-cream sold. It is interesting to record that an unsatisfactory sample of ice-cream has not been taken in this district since the summer of 1950.

(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., continue to be observed by itinerant vendors, and the majority of neighbouring Local Authorities in the West Riding have followed Ilkley's lead and enforce similar requirements in their areas.

The adoption of Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, of 1951, by which the Council require the registration of hawkers of food and their premises, brought into operation a measure which has been advocated by the Health Committee for some years past. This authority, together with the Order of 1951 establishing a statutory standard of quality for ice-cream, now provides a reasonable measure of control over the itinerant vendors who frequent this area during the summer months.

(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.

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

The detailed survey of food premises was continued during the year and special attention was devoted to catering establishments. In this connection it is gratifying to report that the fullest co-operation was obtained from the Local Food Executive Officer of the Ministry of Food. Lists of all catering establishments in the district were supplied and all new applications for catering licences were forwarded to the Sanitary Department for a certificate of suitability in regard to the premises, equipment, etc. This procedure provides an invaluable control and prevents the use of unsatisfactory premises as catering establishments.

The result of the survey so far undertaken indicates that with few exceptions, the cafes, restaurants, etc., in the area, are satisfactorily equipped and maintained. As may be expected, however, some advice was necessary in the remedy of certain matters of personal hygiene, for however modern and clean the premises and equipment, it is the odd case of neglect of an elementary precaution of personal hygiene which can be the cause of an outbreak of food poisoning. Perhaps the criterion of the general effectiveness of the measures taken and the condition of the premises is the absence of any case of food poisoning traceable to the consumption of food in a local catering establishment.

The main exceptions to the general satisfactory standard were unsuitable structural conditions in three small cafes. Informal action resulted in the closure of one premises, in the second case a new food preparation room was constructed to the specifications of the Department, and in the third instance certain improvements to the accommodation were effected and, with the co-operation of the Food Executive Officer, modification was made to the catering licence to permit the preparation of light meals instead of main meals.

The requirements of the Bye-Laws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly practices and conditions in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open-air, were generally observed, though instances of insufficient protection of foodstuffs were detected. This infringement of the Bye-Laws usually takes the form of undue exposure of articles of food such as biscuits, bread, confectionery, sausages and meat products, etc. Such foodstuffs are unprotected and exposed on an open shop counter over which customers stretch, talk, cough and sneeze.

The registration of two new Bakehouses was approved by the Council during the year. In one case the premises had been constructed to replace an underground bakehouse and in the second case a change from the occupation of old to new premises.

As the result of informal notice a new preparation room for cooked, etc., meat products has been constructed to replace unsatisfactory premises. The new room is designed on hygienic lines and fitted with modern equipment.

(6) HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

The Council adopted Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act of 1951, which provides that all hawkers of food and their premises shall be registered by the local authority.

By the end of the year the following registrations had been approved by the Council.

Greengroceries	...	...	8
Ice-cream	...	...	2
Bread and Confectionery	...	...	1
Meat Products	...	...	1

The registration of the premises of four hawkers of greengroceries was approved by the Council, subject to arrangements being made in each case to instal a sink with suitable means for the provision of a constant supply of hot water, together with the necessary drainage facilities.

(7) OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two offensive trade 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

(8) HOUSING

The enforcement of the provisions of the Housing Acts relating to the inspection of "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 comparatively large number and variety of complaints were received in the Department, and a large proportion related to sanitary defects in residential premises (See Appendix 2). Evidence of neglect in repair and maintenance work in house property was frequently brought to notice, and discretion is exercised in the extent and type of repair required in notifications to property owners, since the present high cost of building repairs have rendered the repair of some old houses an uneconomical proposition. The majority of the repair work is carried out by owners and owner's agents following informal notice from the Department. Only in extreme and urgent cases has it been necessary for the Council to resort to formal notice to require the repair of defects, consequently only 5 statutory notices were served and no Court action has been necessary during the year.

The absence of suitable alternative accommodation has prevented earlier action in respect of certain blocks of old property about which reference has been made in previous reports. The extended programme of house building suggested by the Council for 1953, however, gives rise to the hope that it will be possible within a reasonable time to rehouse some of the tenants of these sub-standard dwellings.

Following consideration of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report to the Health Committee, the Council made a Closing Order in respect of three basement rooms at 1, Tarn Villas, Ilkley, and the occupants were rehoused in a Council house.

The task of allocation by the Housing Committee of such vacant accommodation as is available is a difficult and unenviable one and requires consideration of many aspects which are not always appreciated by unsuccessful applicants. The difficulties of the Committee were complicated during the year by the necessity to re-house the remainder of the tenants of the temporary bungalows in Victoria Avenue. By March, however, all the tenants from the 50 dwellings had been rehoused, a considerable achievement in view of the limited number of alternative dwellings at the disposal of the Council. The

housing position generally was further complicated by the request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that early steps should be taken to release to the owners the houses at present under requisition by the Council for housing accommodation.

Your Sanitary Officers, in the course of their general duties, acquire specialised and intimate knowledge of the housing conditions in the area, and this knowledge is useful to the Housing Committee in their selection of tenant and allocation of accommodation. 133 special investigations were made in connection with applications for Council houses and reports submitted to the Housing Committee with a view to assisting in assessing the relative merits of each application. Such reports include details of the applicant's accommodation, and any insanitary and/or overcrowded conditions, together with other information which might be helpful to the Committee. The circumstances of applicants earmarked for accommodation are checked in each case at the home of the applicant and at the same time the possibility of vermin infestation is investigated. The department is also called upon to report in connection with any applications for lodgers by Council house tenants.

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. 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. Through investigation of applications for Council's accommodation, etc., during 1952, it was disclosed that three new cases existed, which, together with the 12 outstanding at the close of 1951, made a total of 15 cases. Despite the continued shortage of alternative accommodation, however, the Housing Committee were able to relieve 6 cases. 9 houses were known to be overcrowded at the end of the year.

In connection with housing, the following information, supplied by the Surveyor, is of interest.

During 1952 the erection of 20 new Council houses was completed. Under private enterprise 5 houses were erected, and 6 houses were converted into flats, providing additional accommodation for 20 families. The West Riding County Council completed the erection of three Police houses.

(9) PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse and Salvage Collection

The collection and removal of houses 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., and 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.

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 is employed for one day per week upon the collection of refuse and the contents of privies and pail closets in the Burley Woodhead area from houses inaccessible to motor vehicles. This open cart was replaced during the year by a new horse-drawn vehicle specially designed for refuse collection purposes with suitable tipping arrangements, pneumatic tyres and steel sliding covers, etc.

A regular collection of refuse was maintained throughout 1952. Residential premises enjoyed a seven-day collection whilst the refuse from certain shop, hotel and café premises was collected twice weekly, and this regular service was maintained except after bank holidays when periods between collections were temporarily extended for a day or so.

15 men are employed upon the collection of refuse, 4 men and one driver to each freighter, the normal and ideal complement for efficient collection. Sickness amongst the staff has not been excessive during the year, when 161 man-days were lost. This is, however, equivalent to the absence from work

of one man for more than half the year. Undue sickness can be a serious embarrassment to the service owing to the difficulty in obtaining temporary labour for short periods, and once a normal period between collections becomes extended, the accumulations take longer to collect. The bin becomes full to overflowing, and whilst some householders place the excess in other small containers, there are some who deposit the refuse on the ground beside the bin, and this has to be shovelled up by the collectors, thus further lengthening the time of collection at each house.

Salvage continues to be collected at the same time as the refuse, and is stored separately in trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles. The achievements of 1951, when 251½ tons of salvage were sold for £3,262, were not repeated during 1952, and the position in regard to the sale of waste paper became difficult in early April. By the end of that month the market for waste paper was negligible and large stocks of baled paper were being accumulated at the Depot. The position was regularly reviewed by the Health Committee, who decided against abandoning the salvage scheme, which had been so successfully built up over the past years. After all existing stocks had been baled and stored pending an improvement in the market, current collections were disposed of by burning at the refuse tips. At no time, therefore, did the collections cease and when the position eased in October the accumulated stocks of some 45 tons were sold. The future of the Salvage Collection Scheme in the Urban District was fully considered by the Health Committee in November, when it was decided, despite the greatly reduced value of waste paper, to continue collection. Apart from the fact that the income from salvage operations would exceed expenditure, the separation of waste paper from the refuse assists in improving the construction and appearance of the tips and reduces risk of tip fires.

The use of the electric paper baling machine delivered in February, secured the economy intended in salvage disposal operations. The time and manual effort in the baling of paper and rags was so eased that it was possible to reduce the staff in the Salvage Depot from two to one man, and the cost of the machine was therefore saved within twelve months.

(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.

The Health Committee had under consideration further reports of the Chief Sanitary Inspector in regard to the disposal of refuse, and in view of the nature of the district and the lack of suitable alternative tipping sites, continued to concentrate upon the possibility of reconstruction and extension of the existing Refuse Destructor. During the year a specialist firm of Engineering Contractors submitted schemes and plans for disposal by pre-separation and incineration, and application for approval in principle of a scheme was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The application was rejected owing to the present economic situation and the need to direct labour and materials, especially steel, to Housing, Rearmament and Export purposes. The problem was again discussed by the Council and further application made, and subsequently an Inspector of the Ministry visited the area for an informal Enquiry. After the Enquiry, however, the Council was informed that the Minister maintained his decision not to approve the proposal, in view of the urgent need to conserve capital expenditure and the present severe restrictions on the use of steel. The Council were recommended to reconsider the possibility of disposal by controlled tipping. The matter was still under consideration by the Health Committee at the end of the year.

Amongst the various details and statistics compiled in the preparation of the scheme for the disposal of the refuse by pre-separation and incineration, it was necessary to take accurate weights and analyses of the household and

trade refuse collected throughout the area. This involved sorting and weighing the contents of typical loads of both winter and summer refuse, and the results of these analyses of the composition of the refuse are given below.

COMPOSITION OF REFUSE

<i>Date of Analysis</i>				<i>15th January, 1952</i>					<i>9th June, 1952</i>				
				Winter Refuse					Summer Refuse				
				T.	C.	Q.	L.	%	T.	C.	Q.	L.	%
Load 1	...	...	...	2	4	0	0		1	4	0	0	
Load 2	...	...	...	2	6	0	0		1	15	3	0	
Load 3	...	...	...	2	10	1	0		2	9	0	0	
				7	0	1	0	100	5	8	3	0	100
2" Screenings	...	...	...	2	5	1	0	32.26	2	14	0	0	49.65
Dust, passing $\frac{3}{8}$ " sieve	...	...	...	3	8	1	0	48.67	1	17	0	0	34.03
Paper	...	...	...	-	3	2	15	2.60	-	2	0	0	1.84
Rags	...	...	...	-	-	2	16	0.46	-	1	0	20	1.08
Glass, pot, etc.	...	...	...	-	9	3	0	6.95	-	8	0	0	7.36
Tins and metals	...	...	...	-	6	0	0	4.27	-	6	0	0	5.52
Miscellaneous combustibles	...	...	...	-	5	3	0	4.09	-	0	1	8	0.30
				6	19	1	3	99.30	5	8	2	0	99.78
Loss on total weights (not accounted for)				-	-	3	25	0.70	-	-	1	0	0.22
				7	0	1	0	100.00	5	8	3	0	100.00

(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.

This service proved one of the most difficult to maintain throughout the year, due principally to shortage of labour and to the rapid growth of weeds in certain areas during the summer months. The mechanical Gully Emptier was again used to spray a solution of Sodium Chlorate upon certain verges and footpaths in the district, but this provided only a temporary check to the growth of the weeds, and the necessity for the use of the Gully Emptier on more essential health work prevented its continued use.

In the Ilkley area it had long been the practice to use a horse and cart for picking up the heaps of sweepings made by the sweepers, but this is a slow and expensive method, and on the recommendation of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Council dispensed with the horse and cart, and the spare S. & D. Freighter was used for limited periods for this purpose.

The Council again had cause for complaint as to the frequency of street cleansing by the West Riding County Council on certain County roads in the area, and agreement was reached with the County Council that the Ilkley Council would undertake the cleansing of all County roads in the area from the 1st of January, 1953. The Council's new mechanical sweeper was delivered on the 4th December, 1952, and a programme of sweeping was agreed with the County. It was emphasised, however, that this programme does not include the weeding of County roads.

During the summer months an increased number of complaints were received from householders in the District as to the condition of kitchen waste bins which had been placed on public highways and footpaths by certain pig keepers. The Council decided that all these bins should be removed and the pig keepers concerned were notified to this effect.

(10) VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL

(a) Rodents

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Infestation Order, 1953.

No evidence of undue infestation by rats or mice was found during the course of the year, though several minor infestations were discovered by inspections and after complaints by householders, shop-keepers, etc.

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.

80 premises were treated for infestation by rats and 8 for infestation by mice.

(b) Insect Pests

Infestation of premises by insect pests is becoming difficult to find and whilst it would be too optimistic to hope that insects such as the bed bug have been eradicated in the district, no case of infestation by this pest has come to notice during the last two years. It can, however, be stated with confidence that the incidence of infestation by insect 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 Flies.** (*Pollenia*)

One house was treated for infestation 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.

Crickets. (*Gryllus*)

During the Spring and Summer, treatments by Gammexane Dispersible Powder (P.520) were carried out on the Refuse Tips for small infestations by Crickets.

Wasps

22 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.

(11) 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 Moor Lane and Chevin End, Menston.

In consequence of the review by the Council in 1951 of the adequacy of the sanitary accommodation for use by the General Public, extensions to the conveniences in the Car Park, South Hawksworth Street, Ilkley, were completed during 1952. This Car Park is a frequently used stopping-place for motor coach parties and the additional accommodation now provided has done much to obviate former unpleasant conditions on the Park.

The erection of new conveniences on the riverside adjoining New Brook Street, Ilkley, was commenced during the year, and when completed the area will be well provided with Public Conveniences, there being 14 blocks of conveniences with accommodation for both sexes.

The Council employ a full-time attendant for maintenance and cleansing work and this man also carried out some supervision at week-ends and bank holidays. This attention at week-ends and holiday times is essential, particularly during the summer, since it is on these occasions when the conveniences suffer the greatest abuse. The vigilance displayed by the local Police has contributed to the comparative freedom from wanton damage to the conveniences during the year.

As a result of statutory notice from the Council, additional sanitary accommodation for both sexes has been provided at licensed premises in Burley.

(12) SMOKE ABATEMENT

A number of smoke observations of boiler chimneys were taken, but no necessity has arisen for formal action in regard to the discharge of black smoke or grit from industrial boilers. In general, boiler plants in the Urban area are well managed, and the smoke pollution in the district emanates principally from domestic chimneys.

(13) 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.

(14) MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

At the close of 1952 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. An application by the owner of the Ilkley site to increase the number of caravans to 50 was rejected by the Council.

Constant supervision has been necessary to check unauthorised development in the form of additional dwellings and extension of existing hutments, and for the time being the Council's policy is to discourage and restrict further growth of the sites. Informal action has been necessary in two instances to require the removal of isolated caravans on private land.

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.

(15) 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.

(16) 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 plumbo-solvent action, and 28 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 plumbo-solvent action was absent in all cases.

(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 Council's 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.

(17) 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 previous reports attention has been drawn to the sanitary arrangements and sewage disposal facilities at Chevin End, Menston, and in Moor Lane and Woodhead, Burley, conditions at which are most unsatisfactory and prejudicial to health. The extension of the sewers to these areas has again been considered by the Council during the year, and a sewerage scheme for the Burley Woodhead area was approved. Application for loan sanction to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, however, was unsuccessful owing to the need to conserve capital expenditure, and the scheme has had to be postponed for the time being.

The mechanical gully emptier continues to give efficient service and was operated on a full-time basis throughout the year. During periods when it is not employed by the Council the machine is in great demand by the County Council and neighbouring authorities.

The machine has been used for a wide variety of purposes during the year, including the emptying and cleansing of street gullies, grit chambers, cesspools, septic tanks, petrol, oil and grit interceptors, sewer grit settlement tanks, sludge lagoons, choked drain inspections chambers, sewer manholes, the flushing of drains and public sewers, the pumping of water and sewage from flooded excavations and cellars, and the clearing of Gasworks effluent sumps and residues from gas-holders. This list of work performed by the machine gives some indication of the scope of its use and its value to the Council's environmental health services.

(18) PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act, which came into force on the 1st of April, 1952, provides, briefly, that a licence must be obtained from the local authority to keep a pet shop, and the authority may arrange for the inspection of licensed pet shops by their officers. Pets are not to be sold in streets or public places except at stalls or barrows in a market and must not be sold to children under 12 years of age.

The assistance and experience of the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. were accepted in connection with the issue of licences in this area, and at the end of the year one licence has been granted by the Council.

(19) HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS AND THEIR PREMISES

The Council adopted section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, which provides that no person shall carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on any premises in the district unless he and those premises are registered by the local authority. By the end of the year 24 persons were registered by the Council, and the registration of 22 premises used by hairdressers or barbers was also approved.

Bye-laws for the purposes of securing the cleanliness of premises, instruments, towels, materials, equipment, etc., and the cleanliness of persons employed, were adopted and put into operation during the year.

SECTION III—INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(20) (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.

(ii) BASEMENT BAKEHOUSES

Of the two basement bakehouses still in use in 1951, only one remained in occupation at the end of 1952, the occupier of the other bakehouse having taken over new premises.

(21) WORKPLACES AND OFFICES

No special action has been taken.

(22) 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Dairy farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dangerous and Dilapidated structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Entertainment houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories—with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Factories—without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Food Preparing, etc., Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
Fried Fish premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Houses—re Dirty Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
re "Housing" defects, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	273
re Lodgers in Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
re Permitted Numbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
re Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
re Application for Council house	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
re Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Houses let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	87

Moveable Dwellings	17
Offensive Trade Premises	6
Piggeries... ..	17
Public Conveniences	67
Schools	9
Shops—re Shops Act	38
Stables	4
Tips and Salvage Depot	421
Workplaces and Offices	12
Visits or Inspections re :—	
Accumulations (Offensive)	6
Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.	8
Cellars re dampness and flooding	151
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	72
Drainage Work, Sanitary Appliances	381
Insect Pests	51
Nuisances and Complaints	290
Pollution of Rivers and Streams	28
Rats and Mice Infestations	128
Refuse and Salvage Collection	272
Refuse Storage Accommodation	76
Sanitary Accommodation	12
Smoke Abatement	3
Street Cleansing	196
Unsound Food	61
Water Supplies	82
Miscellaneous	180

APPENDIX 2

(a) Notices

Notices served—Informal 117	Complied with	104
Notices served—Statutory 11	Complied with	10
((b) Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.—nuisances abated		1
Basement areas constructed and drained		1
Bath waste pipes renewed		1
Cellars flooded—remedied		32
Dampness remedied		47
Dangerous structure removed		3
Defective dustbins replaced		54
Defective yard surfaces relaid		1
Doors repaired		2
Drains, relaid, repaired or cleared		87
Eaves gutters cleared		10
Eaves gutters or rainwater pipes repaired		32
Fireplaces, chimneys, etc., renewed or repaired		11
Floors relaid or repaired		2
Handrails repaired/renewed		1
Inspection chamber covers renewed		2
Roofs repaired		25
Sink waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleared		4
Soil pipes repaired, renewed		2
W.C. cisterns repaired		2
W.C. pedestals renewed		3
Wall or ceiling plaster repaired		19
Walls repaired		1
Water closets repaired		5
Water service pipes repaired or renewed		1
Windows repaired, sash cords provided, etc.		1
Coalplace door/grates renewed		1
Pollution of streams abated		3
Hard surfaces re-drained		1

APPENDIX 3

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

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	58	7	—
Factories without mechanical power	55	58	5	—
Total ...	126	116	12	—

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	7	7	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total ...	12	12	—	—

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 of Housing Acts) ...	96
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	273
(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	95

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	85
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	5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a)	By owners	4
(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 ...	1
(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
	Unhealthy Areas :	
	Housing Acts, Clearance, Postponment of operation ...	Nil
5	Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :	
(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1951	12
	(2) Number of above cases of overcrowding relieved during 1952... ..	6
(b)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1952	9
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	13
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein (Units)	72
(c)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(d)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases (Units) ...	32



