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L. Lang

URBAN DISTRICT OF ILKLEY



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1957



A. TELFORD BURN

T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

J. H. WILSON

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Chief Public Health Inspector

LIST OF COUNCILLORS FOR THE YEAR 1957

Chairman :

Councillor HYLDA HAWKINS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor R. THACKRAH, A.R.I.B.A.

Councillor F. S. HAMPSHIRE

Councillor E. WOLFE, LL.B.

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Councillor O. B. MOSS

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S. (Dunelm), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

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

Additional Public Health 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 1957

To the Chairman and Members of
The Health Committee of Ilkley.

MR CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my first report as your Medical Officer of Health, covering the year 1957.

At the outset I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Battersby, who acted as your Medical Officer for the period between the retirement of Dr. Procter, and September, 1957, when I took up duty with the Council. He has been of great assistance to me in the early stages of my work.

The year was notable for a considerable outbreak of influenza which started in the Far East and spread throughout the world. The District was affected in late September and early October, but fortunately the disease was not so severe as was expected, and relatively few complications occurred.

The birth rate was lower than in the previous year, and was well below the average for the country as a whole. Fortunately this was accompanied by a low infantile mortality rate, which to some extent offset the reduction in births.

The corrected death rate compares favourably with that of the whole country, and the average age at death is rising.

I have referred to the fact that public health services must turn their attention from infectious diseases towards the killer diseases of our time, heart disease and cancer, but there is one infectious disease to which we are giving a great deal of attention at present—I refer to poliomyelitis. I am pleased to say that there is a good and increasing response to the offer of vaccination against the paralytic form of this disease, and we can hope that this too will join smallpox and diphtheria as rare conditions.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of the Health Committee, and of the Council as a whole for your interest and support in the work of the department, and to my colleagues, especially Mr. Wilson, your Chief Public Health Inspector, for their invaluable assistance to me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. TELFORD BURN,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	8,610
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate) ..	17,250
Number of inhabited houses	5,491
Rateable value	£200,877
Income of a penny rate	£785

The urban district consists of three townships, Ilkley, Burley and Menston, which are essentially residential. The built up area of the district only comprises about a fifth of the total area, much of the remainder being moorland.

Included in the district is Scalebor Park Mental Hospital, and there are several convalescent homes, nursing homes, and homes for elderly persons.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

231 Live births (112 males and 119 females) were assigned to mothers normally resident in the district. This is 31 less than last year and, in consequence, the birth rate shows a fall from 15.2 to 13.4 per thousand of the population. Even when adjusted to allow for the age and sex distribution of the population as compared with that of the whole country the rate only rises to 14.5 as against a national rate of 16.1 per thousand. There were 3 illegitimate births.

In addition there were 5 stillbirths (3 male and 2 female) all of which were legitimate, giving a stillbirth rate of 22.2 per thousand total (live and still) births, which is almost exactly that for England and Wales.

Deaths

There were 260 deaths (117 male and 143 female) of persons normally resident in the area. This includes 15 males and 20 females, who had previously lived outside the area, but had been resident in either Scalebor Park Hospital or Aged Persons Homes for more than six months, and whose deaths are therefore assigned to the district. This gives a crude death rate of 15.0, but when adjusted to allow for the hospital etc., residents, and the age and sex distribution the corrected rate was only 11.0 per thousand of the population which compares favourably with the national rate of 11.5. I have prepared a table showing the age at death and the cause of death, from which it will be seen that the main cause of death in both sexes was heart disease, but the second cause in men was cancer, while in women it was cerebral vascular disease, that is cerebral hæmorrhage (apoplexy) or stroke. Cancer was the cause of death in 23 men, of whom 7 died of lung cancer, and of 21 women with cancer of the breast responsible for 9 deaths. In public health we have in the past interested ourselves mainly in the infectious diseases, which up to the outbreak of the war were a major cause of death. Now that these have been conquered by improved environmental conditions, and new drugs which are effective in the treatment of the relatively few cases which do occur, we must turn our attention more and more to the new problems of cancer and diseases of the heart and circulation to see if we can delay their effects, for together they were responsible for the deaths of 22 of the 36 men who died during the normal working ages of 15 to 65. It is perhaps not unexpected in an area to which many people retire that 67 per cent of the male deaths and over 80 per cent of the female deaths occurred at ages over 65, in fact, the average age at death was 67½ for men and 73½ for women.

Four infants (1 boy and 3 girls) died within 24 hours of birth, 2 of them from gross congenital malformations, and one from prematurity. In the present state of medical knowledge such deaths are unavoidable, but it is gratifying to note that all the other infants survived their first year. The infantile mortality rate of 17.3 per thousand live births is well below the rate for England and Wales of 23, but it should be remembered that with only 231 births one infant death makes a difference of over 4 per thousand in the rate.

There were no maternal deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Births :

			<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Live births—legitimate	..	..	111	..	117	..	228
illegitimate		..	1	..	2	..	3
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	..	..	112	..	119	..	231
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Still births (all legitimate)	..		3	..	2	..	5
Live birth rate per thousand							
population (crude rate)	..						13.4
(adjusted rate)	..						14.5
Still birth rate per thousand total							
(live and still) births	..						21.2

Deaths :

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
	117	..	143	..	260
Death rate per thousand population					
(crude rate) ..					15.0
(adjusted rate) ..					11.0
Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year)					
(all legitimate) ..	1	..	3	..	4
Neonatal Mortality (deaths under					
4 weeks)	1	..	3	..	4
Infantile mortality rate per thousand					
live births					17.3
Maternal deaths associated with					
pregnancy and childbirth ..					nil

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE

Cause of Death	0-1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		Total M. F.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Syphilitic disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	1	6	5	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	1	7	1	
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	9	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	2	1	3	1	10	4	
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Diabetes ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	4	5	19	15	31	
Coronary disease, angina ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	4	9	7	3	4	22	17	
Hypertension with heart disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	7	
Other heart disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	7	13	15	30	
Other circulatory disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	2	7	
Pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	6	4	8	
Bronchitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	2	-	8	1	
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Congenital malformations ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	9	
All other accidents ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	
Suicide ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
TOTALS ..	1	3	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	5	19	15	37	29	34	59	9	29	117 143

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	Ilkley Urban District	Aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Birth Rate : (Per 1,000 Estimated Population)				
Crude corrected Rate ..	13.4	16.1	16.6	16.1
Adjusted Rate ..	14.5	16.2	16.7	
Death Rates : (All per 1,000 Estimated Population)				
All Causes Crude Rate	15.0	12.4	11.7	11.5
All Causes Adjusted Rate	11.0	12.9	12.7	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases) ..	0.17	0.07	0.07	†
T.B. of Respiratory System	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.09
Other forms of Tuber- culosis	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01
Respiratory Diseases* (excluding T.B. of Respiratory System)	1.51	1.46	1.37	†
Cancer	2.47	1.99	1.87	2.09
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	6.14	4.61	4.30	†
Infant Mortality ..	17.3	25.4	26.4	23.0
Maternal Mortality ..	Nil	0.41	0.51	0.47

* Including Influenza.

† Figures not available.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Services provided by the Local Health Authority :

Mothers and Young Children

Clinic facilities are available at Ilkley, Burley and Menston. Child welfare clinics are held at all three centres, and ante-natal educational and relaxation clinics take place weekly at Burley and Ilkley.

Midwifery and Home Nursing

At the end of the year there was one Home Nurse/Midwife at Ilkley (Miss Watson having retired during the year after many years of devoted service to Ilkley Nursing Association and the County) and one at Burley and Menston, with additional nursing services at Menston from the Otley area.

Health Visiting

The services of two health visitors are available in the area, one of whom also covers part of the adjacent area.

Vaccination and Immunisation

These services are provided at infant welfare clinics and school clinics and through general practitioners.

Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Depot at Guiseley provides adequate cover for the area.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Items of loan equipment were available at the Divisional Office at Otley, and through Home Nurses. Convalescent Home treatment was provided on request from general practitioners.

Domestic Help Services

These were able to meet most of the demands in the District.

Details of the work done and service provided by the staff of the Wharfedale Health Division (No. 6) of the West Riding County Council is appended to the report.

Laboratory Services

All bacteriological investigations are carried out at the Bradford Public Health Laboratory.

Hospital Services

General medical and surgical cases can be admitted to the Coronation Hospital, Ilkley, or to the General Hospital, Otley, special cases going to Leeds or Bradford.

Maternity cases can be admitted to St. Winifred's Home, a general practitioner maternity unit in Ilkley, or to Otley General Hospital. Complicated cases go to Leeds Maternity Hospital.

A geriatric unit is available at Middleton Hospital at which there is also accommodation for tuberculosis cases.

Infectious diseases are admitted to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

388 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year compared with 119 during 1956. This increase was due entirely to a considerable outbreak of measles which seems to follow a two year cycle. Apart from this the incidence was small.

The district was affected by the world wide epidemic of influenza in the early autumn, but only one case of influenzal pneumonia was notified.

Measles

There were 337 notifications of measles, almost all of which occurred between March and August. The peak months were May and June with 82 and 87 cases respectively. Fortunately most of the cases were of a relatively mild character. The incidence was highest in children in infant schools, but some younger members of the family were infected.

Whooping Cough

Almost all remaining infectious diseases were cases of whooping cough, 33 being notified. None of the children had been recorded as being vaccinated against the disease.

Scarlet Fever

15 cases of this disease, all sporadic, were notified. The disease was of a mild character and without complications.

Poliomyelitis

The district was free from this disease during the year.

Good progress was made with the inoculation of children against this disease.

Diphtheria

Once again there have been no cases of the disease during the year.

There is a danger that freedom from this disease may make parents neglect to have their children immunised. There is always the risk of further outbreaks of diphtheria, which is still as fatal as it used to be in children who have not been protected.

Tuberculosis

Seven new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year and one non-respiratory case. Two deaths from the respiratory form of the disease occurred in the period. 95 cases remained on the register of tuberculosis patients at the end of the year, an increase of one as compared with 1956.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE YEAR

INFECTIOUS DISEASES		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year Total
Whooping Cough	.. ..	7	3	1	3	11	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	33
Measles ..	.. ..	2	1	41	54	82	87	55	14	1	-	-	-	337
Erysipelas	.. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	3	15
Pneumonia	.. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
TOTALS ..	.. ..	13	9	42	57	93	91	55	20	2	-	3	3	388

TABLE SHOWING CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Measles		Whooping Cough		Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Scarlet Fever	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers Originally Notified—	176	161	17	16	—	2	1	—	10	5
Final Nos. after correction										
0—1	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	10	12	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
2—3	11	17	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
3—4	21	20	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5	19	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	101	73	7	4	—	1	—	—	8	2
10—15	9	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
15—20	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—35	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	176	161	17	16	—	2	1	—	10	5

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number on Register at 1-1-57	46	35	8	5
Number of cases notified for first time in 1957	6	1	1	
Number of cases restored to register				
Number of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed from register	5	1	—	—
Number of cases remaining on register	4	7	1	—
	52	30	8	5

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1957

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

ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1957

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
LITTLE LANE,
ILKLEY.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF

THE ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information and consideration a brief review of the Sanitary Administration and the Environmental Health Services of the Urban District for 1957.

The year under review has been uneventful in the field of Environmental Health with little of outstanding importance, though the work of the Department was handicapped as a result of my sudden illness in July and subsequent five months' absence from duty. A great strain was thrown upon my deputy, Mr. R. S. Dykes, and it was inevitable that much of the routine inspection work could not be carried out. Work on slum clearance, completion of the survey of food premises for the purpose of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and other matters, had to be deferred. Nevertheless, the principle Environmental Health Services of the Urban District were uninterrupted, and I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the able and conscientious efforts of Mr. Dykes. It was only by working beyond normal hours of duty that such essential services as meat and food inspection, etc., were maintained.

I wish to record my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which was accorded to me by the chairman and Members of the Council, and in particular by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

In my Report for 1956 I referred to the retirement of Dr. R. A. W. Procter, then Divisional Medical Officer of Health, and it is now my pleasant duty to welcome his successor, Dr. A. Telford Burn, to assure him of the close co-operation of this Department, and to wish him a long and happy term of office in this district.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of Mr. R. A. Lister, Sanitary Foreman, and the office staff, and to thank them for their special efforts during my absence. I am also indebted to fellow chief officers for their support.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. H. WILSON,

Chief Public Health 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 by sampling and supervision of premises, etc., to ensure a clean, safe and unadulterated supply of milk.

There is only one dairy in the Urban District properly equipped and licensed for the heat treatment of milk. At this dairy the milk is heat treated by the High-Temperature Short-Time method (H.T.S.T.), and the plant is capable of dealing with 600 gallons per hour.

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 neighbouring urban and rural areas.

During recent years the production and sale of designated milk has greatly increased in the area and each year more of the 32 milk producing farms in the Urban District are being altered, equipped and licensed for the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

By an Order made by the Ministry of Food in 1955, all milk sold by retail in this area must be "Specially Designated," that is pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. The only raw or untreated milk to be sold is tuberculin tested, the remainder being heat treated, that is, pasteurised or sterilised milk.

The licensing of local milk distributors for the retail sale of designated milk is a duty of this local authority and the number of licences issued by the Council during the year is as follows :-

Dealer's licences to retail "Tuberculin Tested" Milk ..	21
Dealer's licences to retail "Pasteurised" Milk ..	9
Supplementary licences to retail "Pasteurised" Milk ..	5
Supplementary licences to retail "Sterilised" Milk ..	4
Supplementary licences to retail "Tuberculin Tested" Milk ..	3

There are 5 premises registered as dairies and 17 milk retailers registered as distributors. In four cases distributors use the registered premises of other producers or retailers for the cleansing and storage of cans, bottles and other utensils, and for the storage of milk. Eight distributors registered use dairies outside the Urban District.

(2) MEAT

(a) Meat Inspection

The post-mortem inspection of the carcasses, organs and offals of all food animals brought for slaughter to the Public Abattoir is carried out by your Public Health Officers.

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

	<i>Bovines</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
January	90	350	13	124
February	69	199	8	98
March	66	132	12	107
April	53	115	10	103
May	53	160	6	91
June	71	313	5	70
July	62	420	2	49
August	74	489	2	68
September	66	412	4	96
October	66	413	11	112
November	85	482	10	157
December	60	313	7	196
	815	3798	90	1271
	(749)	(3595)	(126)	(1126)

Comparative figures for 1956 are given in brackets beneath each class of animal, and it will be noted that the total this year of 5,974 is 378 (6.3%) greater than 1956.

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.

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ..	705	110	90	3798	1271	Nil
Number inspected ..	705	110	90	3798	1271	Nil
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI Whole carcasses con- demned	1	—	5	7	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	272	41	—	192	148	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticeri ..	38.7%	38.2%	5.5%	5.2%	11.9%	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY : Whole carcasses con- demned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	38	7	—	—	28	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis	5.5%	6.4%	—	—	2.2%	—
CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

	Bovines		Sheep		Calves		Pigs	
	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals
Tuberculosis ..	929	737	—	—	—	—	339	51
Septicæmia	392	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bone Taint ..	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis and Bacillosis ..	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy and/or Emaciation ..	—	—	47	14	—	—	34	8
Extensive Bruising ..	254	—	98	21	—	—	120	—
Distomatosis and/or Cirrhosis ..	—	1579	—	142	—	—	—	107
Johne's Disease ..	—	205	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammitis	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Suppuration ..	—	329	—	15	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis ..	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	—	—	44	12	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	68	10	—	—
Pyrexia	—	—	74	18	42	9	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	40	8	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198
Uræmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	25
Swine Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	286	33
	1726	3086	263	222	150	27	919	464

A total of just over 3 tons (6,857 lbs.) (1956—8,252 lbs.) of meat and offals were condemned for various diseased and unsound conditions.

Localised Tuberculosis, involving the condemnation of certain individual organs, offals or parts of carcasses, was found in 45 beasts, representing an incidence of Tuberculosis of 5.5% (1956—7.5% ; 1955—9.9%) in the total slaughtered. In one case inspection showed that the disease had reached an advanced stage, that is, 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 46 beasts and the percentage affected is 5.6%.

The most prevalent disease found on post-mortem examination of pigs is Pneumonia, but where the inflammation of the lungs is non-septic, there is little or no detrimental effect upon the flesh of the animal and it is only necessary to reject the affected lung tissue.

Tuberculosis is still one of the greatest causes of wastage of pork at the Abattoir, though in this area at least the incidence of the disease has greatly decreased during the last decade. Of the 1,271 pigs slaughtered and inspected at the Abattoir, only 28 or 2.2% were affected.

Records kept of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir shows that the incidence of Tuberculosis in pigs has remained at a very low level during recent years, and that the incidence in beasts continues to diminish.

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	..	..	10.96	..	1.45	6.3
1950	..	..	20.04	..	0.56	7.8
1951	..	..	17.2	..	0.5	5.3
1952	..	..	16.4	..	—	2.3
1953	..	..	15.8	..	0.7	3.8
1954	..	..	13.0	..	1.4	3.6
1955	..	..	9.9	..	—	2.6
1956	..	..	7.7	..	—	3.0
1957	..	..	5.6	..	—	2.2

There are no suitable facilities in the Urban District for the destruction of condemned meat and offals by incineration, and all diseased meat from the Abattoir is disposed of to Contractors for processing and conversion to fertilizers, etc.

(b) Private Slaughterhouses

The only private slaughterhouse in operation in the Urban District is that at Scalebor Park Hospital, and this caters only for the meat used at the Hospital and no sale to the general public is involved.

This slaughterhouse continued to operate throughout the year and post-mortem inspection of the carcasses and offals of 45 cows, 12 bullocks, 6 heifers and 73 sheep was carried out. Owing to the fact that slaughter is confined to a high class of animal and to those cattle which have passed the Tuberculin Test, only small quantities of offals were found to be in a diseased or unsound condition. Four complete carcasses and offals, however, were condemned, two cows for Septicæmia, a bullock Moribund and unset, and a sheep for Extensive Bruising.

(c) Fatstock Guarantee Scheme, 1957/58

The Council continued to permit the use of the Public Abattoir as a Deadweight Certification Centre on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the grading and certification of pigs is carried out by the Council's Public Health Officers.

During the 12 months ended 31st December, 1957, 873 pigs were graded and certified, that is, 68.7% of all pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir.

(d) Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 and 1954

The provisions of these Acts, designed to prevent cruelty and unnecessary suffering to animals, were generally well observed during the year.

All animals dealt with at the Abattoir and the Scalebor Park slaughterhouse are stunned prior to slaughter by means of a Captive Bolt "Humane Killer." Electrical Stunning apparatus is also available at the Public Abattoir for the stunning of pigs, sheep and calves.

In accordance with the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act of 1954, all slaughtermen must be licensed by the Council for the slaughter of food animals, and at the end of 1957 there were 33 licensed slaughtermen on the register.

(3) ICE-CREAM

The following are details of registered premises in the Urban District at the close of 1957 :

Premises registered for manufacture and sale	..	6
Premises registered for sale only	.. ..	62
Premises registered for storage only	.. ..	Nil

Only a small proportion of the ice-cream manufactured in the district is sold at the 62 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, and the majority of the premises registered only for sale obtain their ice-cream wholesale from manufacturers whose registered premises are situated in other areas. Of the six premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream, only two now carry out the manufacturing process, one being equipped with "Complete Cold Mix" method, which obviates heat treatment of the mix and provision of expensive plant and equipment.

Section 79 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, by which local authorities require the registration of hawkers of food and their premises has been adopted by the Council, and this legislation, together with the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order of 1953, establishing a statutory standard of quality for ice-cream, and the Council's requirements in connection with the design and equipment of vehicles, provides a reasonable measure of control over 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 unsound foodstuffs were examined. The type of food dealt with was principally of the tinned variety, but a wide variety of other food stuffs was condemned, including sweets, paper-packed food stuffs, meat products, etc. Condemnation Certificates were issued to enable shopkeepers to obtain replacement or credits from wholesalers.

(5) FOOD PREPARATION, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION

Supervision at premises where food is prepared, stored or sold was continued during the year, particular attention being paid to Catering Establishments and those premises where meat, meat products and fish, etc., are prepared or sold. Due to staff shortage during the second half of the year, inspections were necessarily on a much reduced scale.

Bye-Laws made under the Food and Drugs Act of 1938 are in operation in the district. These have the object of 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.

(6) HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

The Council have 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.

At the close of 1957 the following registrations had been approved by the Council :-

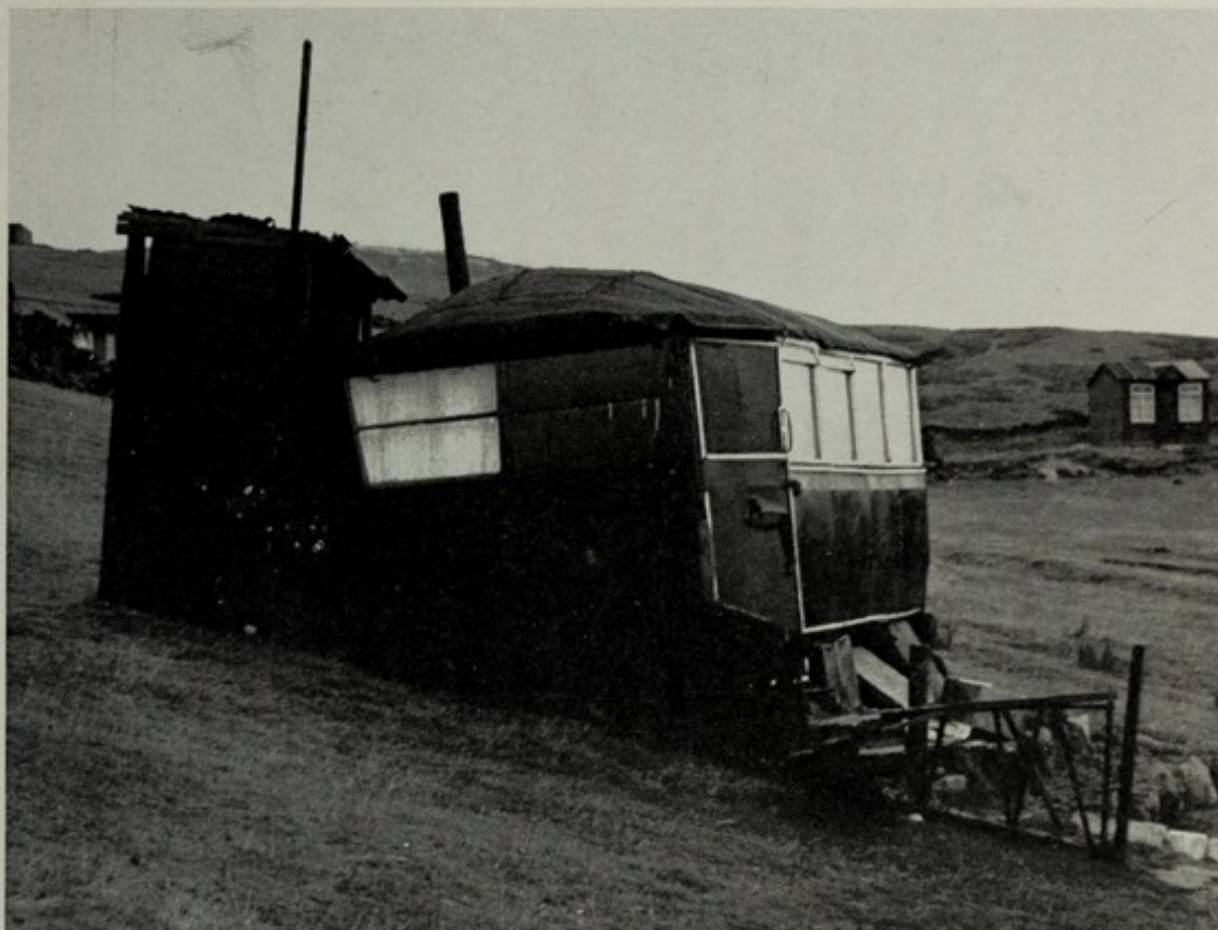
				<i>Hawkers</i>		<i>Premises</i>
Greengrocers	..	..	..	7	..	4
Ice-Cream	..	..	..	8	..	—
Bread & Confectionery	..	..	..	1	..	—
Meat Products	..	..	..	1	..	—
Wet Fish, Poultry, etc.	..	..	..	2	..	—
Fried Fish and Chips	..	..	..	1	..	1

Eight of the hawkers registered are from neighbouring areas, with the Public Health Officers of which contact is maintained to ensure that storage premises are satisfactory.

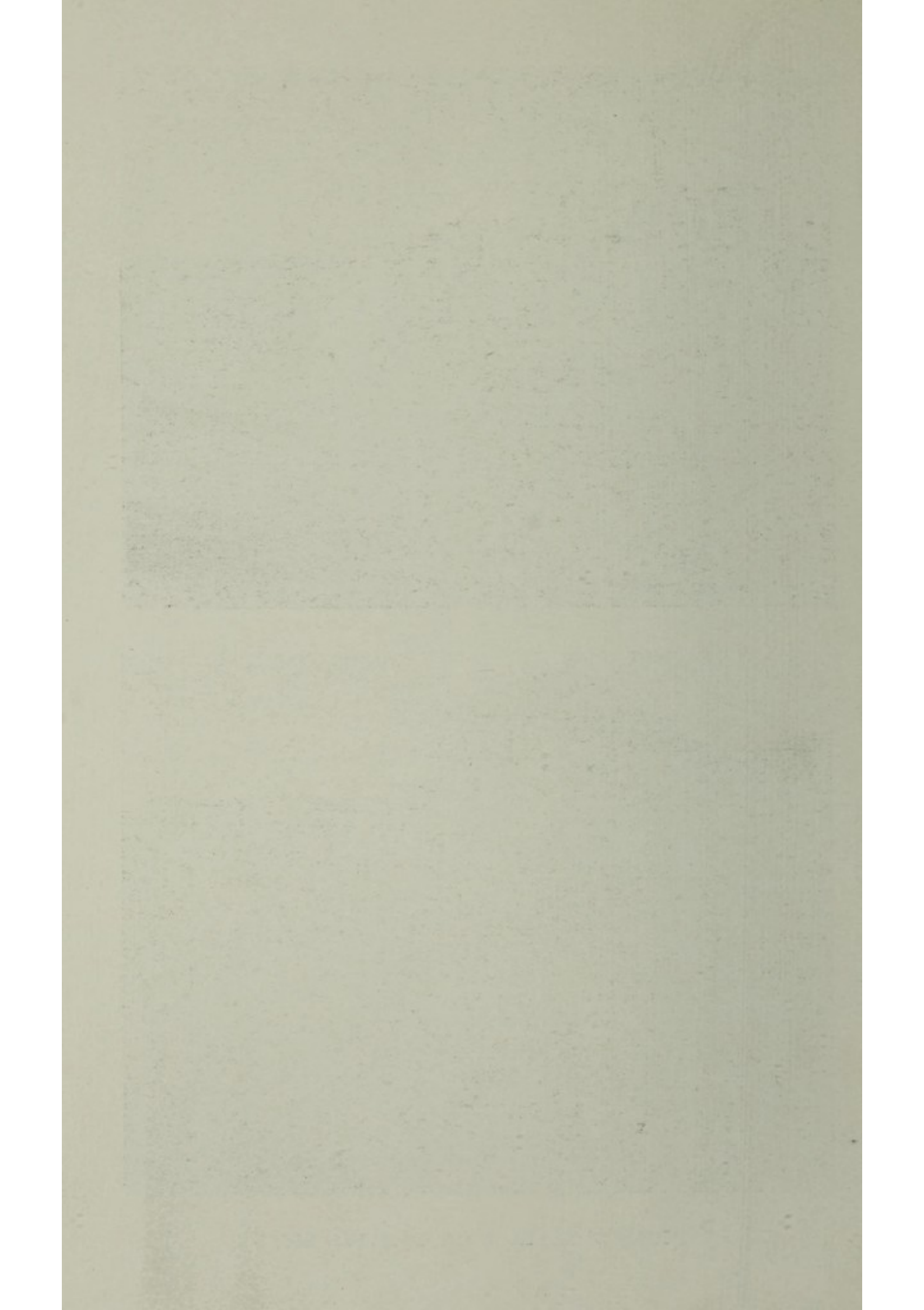
(7) OFFENSIVE TRADES

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 in Cemetery Road, Ilkley.

Bye-Laws under section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the regulation of these trades are in operation in the district.



TYPICAL DWELLINGS ON CAMPING SITES



SECTION II—ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

(8) PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection

The collection and removal of house refuse is carried out entirely by the Cleansing Staff of the Health Department, and no work is let to private contractors. No charge is made for the removal of trade refuse from shops and business premises, but the Department does not remove builder's and contractor's refuse, nor is responsibility accepted for garden refuse. A charge, based upon the cost of the labour and haulage involved, is made for any accumulations of extra refuse such as those which occur upon the change of tenancy or ownership of residential or business premises. The removal of these extra accumulations, however, is not encouraged since special collections of this kind interfere with routine and retard normal collections.

With the exception of a small number of privies, ashpits and pail closets at outlying houses and farms, refuse is stored, pending collection, in metal dustbins of standard size and pattern, approximately 9,500 such containers being emptied during each complete collection round. Three double-cab "Chelsea" type S. & D. Freighters, each with a capacity of 11.3 cubic yards, are used for the collection of refuse. In the Burley Woodhead area, where some premises are inaccessible to the freighters, a specially designed cart, drawn by a motor tractor, is used for the collection of refuse and the contents of privies and pails. Except for isolated occasions due to snow and severe frost conditions, these premises have enjoyed a weekly collection of refuse, etc., throughout the year.

Each of the three refuse collection vehicles is manned by a driver and four men, and the average period between collections of refuse from domestic premises throughout the year has been 11 to 12 days.

The closure of the tip at Cocken End, Ilkley, and the concentration of disposal of all refuse at Sun Lane, Burley, with consequent longer haul has had an adverse effect upon the periods between refuse collection. The erection of new houses in the district, each with long bin "carry," has also increased the work and extended collection times.

(b) Refuse Disposal

During the greater part of 1957 the house refuse collected in the Urban District was disposed of by controlled tipping at two sites, one at Poorfields, Sun Lane, Burley, and one at Cocken End, Skipton Road, Ilkley. Street sweepings and the residue from the cleansing of street gullies are also brought to these tips. Towards the end of the year, however, tipping space at Cocken End became exhausted and disposal was therefore concentrated at Sun Lane, Burley.

The Burial Board, Moor & Parks Committee have accepted future control of the disused Cocken End tip, and it is anticipated that the site will eventually be planted with trees.

Negotiations for the purchase of land adjoining Sun Lane Tip were successfully completed during the year, and provision has been made for disposal for several years' yield of refuse. This tip is not, however, ideally situated in relation to the collection area, it is 4 miles from Ilkley, where the bulk of the refuse is obtained, and the long haul reduces actual collection time.

Two further tipping sites are available, a small quarry known as West Chevin Delph in the Otley Urban area, and the disused railway cutting adjoining Menston Hospital. These two sites, however, are small and are to be retained for emergency use. The Council have an agreement with the Quarry owners at Esscroft that the disused part of the Gravel Quarry may be used for the tipping of clean material.

(c) Salvage Collection and Disposal

Salvage is collected on the refuse collection round and is stored separately in trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles.

The recovery of salvage continued to be an important function of the Department throughout the year, and the income from sales, particularly of waste paper, provides a welcome contribution towards the cost of the refuse collection and disposal services.

All salvage is dealt with at the Depot in Railway Road, Ilkley, and during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1957, £2,221 was realised from the sale of 330 tons of miscellaneous salvage, the most lucrative commodity being waste paper, 310 tons being sold for £2,027.

(d) Street Cleansing

The Street Cleansing service includes, in addition to the removal of street refuse, the clearing of sand, chippings, etc., and grit resulting from attrition of road surfaces, together with the weeding of channels and pathways.

The normal routine work of street sweeping is carried out by manual workers and one Karrier/Yorkshire mechanical sweeper. The mechanical sweeper is engaged upon a regular rota of sweeping which includes classified roads under the control of the West Riding County Council Highways Department.

The men in Burley and Menston are each provided with a Street Orderly cart, and with assistance from the mechanical sweeper, this labour force under ordinary circumstances has been found to be adequate to keep the highways in these areas in a clean and tidy state. In Ilkley it is the policy to use sweepers to make good the absence of refuse collectors, and during the summer months, the reduced labour force has difficulty in keeping pace with the growth of weeds. The practice of previous year in employing voluntary refuse collectors and other men of the Department to carry out weeding during the evenings was continued this year. A more extended use of weed killer has been undertaken during the past year or two, and although this is a somewhat expensive method, the results in the reduced growth of weeds and consequent saving in labour have justified its use.

The Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicle is used for the picking up of street sweepings as well as being employed as a substitute vehicle during breakdown of a freighter. This machine is an essential utility vehicle, and is also used for extra collections of refuse, collection of covering materials for tips, etc.

Following snowfalls and hard frosts, when normal street cleansing work is impracticable, the Department's staff of street sweepers is loaned to the Highways Department to assist in snow clearing or sanding and gritting.

The extent of the additional work imposed on the Street Cleansing service as a result of severe winter conditions is probably not fully appreciated. After the thaw all the available labour in the Public Health Department is directed to clearing up the gritting material thrown down by the Highways Department, and this must eventually be cleared by the Public Health Department. During a typical winter period several hundred tons of ashes, gravel and chippings are deposited on roads and footpaths by the Highways Department and subsequently cleared by the Public Health Department though this may not be completed until well into the summer.

(9) HOUSING

The enforcement of the provisions of the Housing Acts relating to the inspection of properties for "housing" defects and certificates of disrepair, reports in respect of the closure and demolition of unfit houses, and investigation of overcrowded conditions, etc., are the responsibility of the Public Health Department, and some statistics in connection with this work will be found in Appendices 2 and 4.

The controversial measure, the Rent Act, 1957, came into force on July 6th, 1957. The general objectives of the Act have been described as to enable rented houses and flats to be put and kept in repair, to increase the total stock of rented accommodation and to make a beginning on the restoration of a free market in rented housing.

Although a good deal of publicity was given to the provisions of the Act, there is still much ignorance, particularly on the part of tenants, as to their rights, and apparent apathy by tenants and their tardiness in coming forward with applications for certificates of disrepair, is due to this ignorance.

Though the practical work in connection with the Act was less than anticipated, much time has been spent in advising landlords and tenants upon some of the complicated provisions of the new Act.

As previously reported, the problem of slum clearance, so far as this Urban District is concerned, is not a large one, and the report submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955 indicated that a total of approximately 70 unfit houses would be dealt with during the next five years, by way of closure or demolition, at the rate of approximately 14 per year. During 1957, reports upon the following were considered by the Health Committee :-

The Heights, 5, West View, Ilkley.

(a) Flat 7, 3 rooms, Top Floor. } Closing Order made.

(b) Basement Flat. }

2, Stocks Hill Cottages, Menston. Closing Order made.

1, Whitehead Buildings, Burley. Closing Order made.

1, 3, 5, 7, Castle Hill, Ilkley. Deferred for further consideration.

In connection with housing the following statistics are of interest :

During 1957, whilst the erection of no new Council houses or flats were completed, under private enterprise 95 new houses were built.

Since 1945, 420 Council houses, Two Bedroom Flats, and Old Persons Flats have been erected. Private building development has contributed 353 houses, and the conversion of 71 large houses has resulted in the provision of 165 flats, making a grand total of 938 new housing units at the close of 1957.

(10) VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL

(a) Rodents

No evidence of undue infestation by rats and 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.

Poison biscuits and bait are distributed free upon personal application to the Public Health 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 provide a natural attraction to rats, and to prevent major infestation of the tips monthly treatments are carried out with pre-bait and poison.

Up-to-date methods and established poisons are used in the disinfection of properties, the poisons most commonly used being zinc phosphide with rusk or sugar meal, "Warfarin" with rusk and "Antu" with sugar meal. In no case did necessity arise for formal action under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, all cases of disinfection being dealt with by informal notice.

During the year test baits were laid in 70 sewer manholes in different parts of the district. A pre-bait of sausage rusk was used and was laid for three consecutive days. The manholes were kept under observation and it was found that seven lengths of sewer showed evidence of rat infestation. These sewers, and branches in the immediate vicinity, were subsequently treated with poison bait, and, as a further precaution, a second treatment of poison bait was given later in the year.

(b) Insect Pests

It is gratifying to be in a position to report that infestation of premises by insect pests is becoming difficult to find and whilst it is not possible to declare that insects such as bed bugs have been completely eradicated in the district, only two cases of infestation by this pest have come to notice during the last five years. It can, however, be stated with confidence that the incidence of infestation by the more repulsive type of insect pest such as the bed bug and the flea, is very low indeed.

With the exception of wasps' nests, when Cyanide is used, the routine method of treatment of infested properties is by the use of D.D.T. or Gammexane preparations : residual spray (5% D.D.T. with kerosene or other solvent) or Gammexane dispersible powder (P.520), being most frequently used.

The following are details of insect pests dealt with.

Bed Bugs (*Cimex Lectularius*). One house treated with D.D.T. "Smoke."

Cluster Fly (*Pollenia*). One house was treated for minor infestation by "Cluster Flies," a species of fly which invades houses in the autumn and remains in a comatose condition through the winter, re-appearing when the weather becomes warmer.

Golden Spider Beetle (*Niptus Hololeucus*). Infestation by this insect was found in a food store in a private house and was dealt with by the use of residual spray.

Cockroaches (*Blatella Orientalis*). One instance of infestation was dealt with by the use of Gammexane Dispersible Powder.

Crickets (*Gryllus*). During the Spring and Summer, treatments by Gammexane Dispersible Powder were carried out at the Refuse Tips for small infestation by crickets.

Wood Boring Beetle (*Anobium Punctatum*). Advice was given on measures of eradication in the numerous instances of infestation which were reported or came to notice during the year. The infestations were principally in floor boards and joists of upper floor rooms and also in roof timbers. This destructive pest is becoming more and more of a problem and action for its elimination on a national scale is necessary.

Wasps. 21 Wasps' nests were investigated, treated and removed. An appropriate charge is made for the destruction of wasps' nests upon private property, though in certain cases the disposal of nests on or adjoining a public highway is carried out free of charge.

(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 Moor Lane and Woodhead, Burley, and Moor Lane and Chevin End, Menston, though these will readily convert to water closets when new sewers are extended to these areas. (See Drainage and Sewerage).

The Urban District is now well provided with sanitary accommodation for use by the public, there being fifteen blocks of conveniences with accommodation for both sexes. The Council employ one full-time attendance for maintenance and cleansing work of public conveniences at Ilkley, and part-time attendants to deal with the conveniences at Burley and Menston. It is necessary to carry out some supervision at week-ends and bank holidays, particularly during the summer, since it is on these occasions when the conveniences suffer the greatest abuse.

(12) CLEAN AIR

Although the Clean Air Act of 1956 came into operation in December 1956, only certain provisions were capable of enforcement, and the full effect of the Act was not felt during 1957. Certain regulations are to be made, and it is not anticipated that these and the whole of the provisions of the Act will be in operation until the middle of 1958.

There are few large works or mills in the area and in general, the district is not unduly troubled with excessive smoke or grit emission from industrial undertakings.

Further action was taken in regard to the smoke and grit emission from certain dairy premises. Mutual agreement was reached between the Council and the Dairy company to the effect that the question of the efficiency of the operation of the boiler and chimney be submitted to an independent technical expert for his opinion. The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service was appointed to carry out tests, and their report was submitted in April. The

report and recommendations were accepted, and by the end of the year, steps had been taken by the Dairy Company to implement the majority of the recommendations in the report.

(13) CAMPING SITES

There are 6 established camping sites in the area, five in Burley and one in Ilkley. The Burley sites are all situated in the Woodhead area and comprise a total of 71 hutments, whilst in Ilkley the site is used for movable dwellings only and the number limited to 35.

Though the majority of the semi-permanent hutments on the Burley Woodhead sites are occupied only at week-ends and holiday times, a few are used for human habitation all the year round. Apart from their unsatisfactory appearance many are unsuitable for this purpose on public health grounds. The sanitary arrangements are primitive, facilities for the disposal of waste and slop water are inadequate, water supplies are taken from moorland springs and the distribution points are some distance from the hutments. The buildings are small and constructed of temporary materials, of which wood predominates, and over the years many off-shoots and appendages have been made to the existing structures which have increased general unsightliness. The accompanying photographs are typical of the hutments on the Woodhead sites.

(14) RIVERS AND STREAMS

Several cases of pollution were detected and dealt with during the year. In the majority of cases the pollution is caused by the overflow of cesspools or defective condition of private septic tanks and sewage disposal plants. Many of the cesspools, sumps and septic tanks in the Moor Lane and Woodhead area of Burley are badly designed, and since there is little or no filtration of the effluent, the streams from Woodhead are being continuously polluted. In those outlying districts where the extension of the existing sewerage system is unlikely, special attention is devoted to the private disposal arrangements and any new plants constructed must be designed on scientific principles, and be provided with approved mechanical means of distributing the sewage from the septic tank over the filter. Any plans submitted to the Surveyor's Office are passed to this Department for comment before being submitted to the Town Planning and Buildings Committee.

(15) WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Public Supply

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 Public Health Department for evidence of plumbo-solvent action, the samples being 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 Public Health Department carries out supervision of private water supplies in regard to quality and sufficiency.

At the end of the year there only remained 35 premises throughout the area which obtain water from private sources. 16 of these houses are situated in the Burley Woodhead district, 16 are in Ilkley and 3 in Burley. With one exception, a well in Burley, these premises obtain their domestic supply from deep or surface springs. The number of houses with private supplies, therefore, is very small, and is, in fact, only 0.6% of the 5,941 separate dwellings in the Urban District. Statistics of the number of separate dwellings in England and Wales with private water supplies are not available, but in terms of population, approximately 3.5% obtain their water from private sources and 96.5% enjoy a piped supply. Comparative figures for the Ilkley Urban District are approximately 0.75% and 99.25% respectively.

In addition to the 35 permanent dwellings already mentioned, there are 71 semi-permanent hutments on the Burley Camping Sites which obtain their water from moorland springs.

(16) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There was the usual construction of sewers for the Council's new housing sites and small extensions to existing sewers in connection with private building developments, etc., and the only large scale sewerage scheme commenced during 1957 was that at Chevin End and Chevin Avenue, Menston. The extension of the water carriage sewage system to the Chevin area of Menston is one of the Council's achievements of 1957. The work had not been completed by the end of the year, but it will eventually permit the abolition of a number of septic tanks and cesspools, as well as privies, pail closets, etc.

Delivery of the new S. & D. 1,100 gallons capacity diesel-powered mechanical Gully Emptier was made in February, and this machine was operated on a full-time basis throughout the year. During periods when it is not employed by the Council the machine is in demand by the West Riding County Council and the neighbouring Urban District of Otley and the Rural District Councils of Wharfedale and Skipton, for the cleansing of street gullies, cesspools, septic tanks, etc. This machine is one of the greatest assets of the Department from a Public Health viewpoint: it has enabled essential work to be done at private premises, which when left to laborious hand methods has become neglected. Its use has obviated the out-of-date, unsightly and insanitary methods of emptying street gullies by hand scoops, and in the absence of pumping equipment, the emptying of various types of sewage tanks by buckets and rope.

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 chambers, sewer man-holes, the flushing of drains and public sewers, the pumping of water 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.

(17) PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act 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 from stall or barrows in a market and must not be sold to children under 12 years of age.

Two premises, both in Ilkley, were licensed during 1957, and are well conducted.

(18) HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS AND THEIR PREMISES

Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in operation in the area, and 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. There were 26 hairdressers and 24 premises on the register at the close of 1957.

In general the hairdressers and barbers in this area maintain a high standard of cleanliness as regard premises and equipment, and the Bye-Laws for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises, instruments, towels, materials, equipment etc., and the cleanliness of persons employed were well observed throughout the year.

(19) RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING /MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This is an Act to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined, etc. There are 8 premises registered for upholstering, etc., in pursuance of Section 2, and 8 licences in force for the storage of rag flock under Section 7.

SECTION III—INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(20) 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.

(21) WORKPLACES AND OFFICES

No special action has been taken.

(22) SHOPS ACT, 1950

In general conditions in shops are satisfactory and apart from informal action in regard to the renewal of internal decorations and the repair and cleansing of sanitary arrangements, no special action was found to be necessary.

(23) MISCELLANEOUS

Duties in connection with Petroleum Storage, Hackney Carriages, Game Licences, Mortuary, etc., though not all associated with environmental hygiene and public health, are also included in the work of the Public Health Department.

APPENDICES

The following appendices show, so far as it is possible to do so in the form of tables and statistics, the approximate number of visits, inspections, etc., made, together with improvements carried out in environmental sanitation in dwelling-houses, factories, etc. The information is given in statistical form in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Officers' Regulations. Some imagination is required when considering these tabular statements, however, as mere numbers give little indication either of the volume of work done or the effectiveness of the public health measures taken.

APPENDIX

RECORDS OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections, etc., at :-

Abattoir	311
Bakehouses	15
Catering Establishments	38
Dairies and Milkshops	15
Dairy Farms	5
Dangerous and Dilapidated Structures	2
Entertainment Houses	2
Factories—with mechanical power	37
Factories—without mechanical power	43
Food Preparing, etc., Premises	101
Fried Fish Premises	14
Hairdressers' Premises	3
Houses—re Dirty Conditions	4
—re " Housing " defects, etc.	74
—re Permitted Numbers	3
—re Overcrowding	4
—re Infectious Diseases	5
Houses let-in-lodgings	39
Ice-cream premises	14
Movable Dwellings	21
Offensive Trade Premises	12
Pet Shops	10
Piggeries	19
Private Slaughterhouses	62
Public Conveniences	52
Schools	8
Shops—re Shops Act	21
Stables	9
Tips and Salvage Depot	151
Workplaces and Offices	8

Visits or inspections re :-

Accumulations (Offensive)	4
Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.	8
Cellars re dampness and flooding	134
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	70
Drainage Work, Sanitary Appliances	238
Improvement Grants	18
Insect Pests	40
Nuisances and Complaints	84
Pollution of Rivers and Streams	14
Rag Flock Act, etc.	2
Rats and Mice Infestations	74
Refuse and Salvage Collection	134
Refuse Storage Accommodation	31
Rent Act	39
Sanitary Accommodation	26
Smoke Abatement	41
Street Cleansing	71
Unsound Food	17
Water Supplies	31
Miscellaneous	61

APPENDIX 2

(a) Notices

Notices served—Informal 103. Complied with 101.
 Notices served—Statutory 8. Complied with 8.

(b)	Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.,—nuisances abated	..	..	2
	Basement areas constructed and drained	..	..	1
	Bath waste pipes renewed	..	..	5
	Ceiling underdrawn	..	..	1
	Cellars flooded—remedied	..	..	15
	Dampness remedied	..	..	40
	Dangerous structures removed	..	..	1
	Defective Dustbins replaced	..	..	49
	Defective yard surfaces relaid	..	..	1
	Doors repaired	..	..	2
	Drains relaid, repaired or cleared	..	..	35
	Eaves gutters cleared	..	..	6
	Eaves gutters or rainwater pipes repaired	..	..	11
	Fireplaces, chimneys, etc., renewed or repaired	..	..	2
	Floors relaid or repaired	..	..	3
	Hard surfaces redrained	..	..	1
	Houses repainted	..	..	1
	Insanitary sinks replaced	..	..	1
	Inspection chamber covers renewed	..	..	1
	Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	2
	Pails to pail closets renewed	..	..	1
	Paths repaired	..	..	2
	Pollution of streams abated	..	..	1
	Roofs repaired	..	..	10
	Septic tanks and filters reconstructed	..	..	1
	Sink waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleared	..	..	7
	Soil pipes repaired, renewed	..	..	1
	W.C. cisterns repaired	..	..	4
	W.C's repaired	..	..	3
	Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	..	..	12
	Walls repaired	..	..	11
	Water service pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	3
	Watercourses cleared	..	..	1
	Windows repaired, sash cords provided, etc.	..	..	5

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	70	37	—	—
Factories without mechanical power ..	53	43	2	—
Total ..	123	80	2	—

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 ..	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of floor	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :-				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
	2	2	—	—

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)	32
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	91
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	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 ..	8
	(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	24
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		
			24
3.	Action under statutory powers during the year :		
A.	Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957 :		
	(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	24
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
	(a)	By owners	24
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	NIL
C.	Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957 : (Demolition Orders)		
	(1)	Number of reports 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 written undertakings to close accepted	NIL
D.	Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957 (Closing Orders)		
	(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
	(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which written undertakings to close accepted ..	1
	(3)	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.	Overcrowding :		
(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1956 ..	3
	(2)	Number of above cases of overcrowding relieved during 1957	NIL
(b)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1957 ..	5
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	6
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein (Units)	38
(c)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		
			2
(d)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	NIL
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases (Units) ..	NIL

DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION — PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Births during the year to Mothers resident in the Division

	Live	Still	TOTAL
Domiciliary	95	2	97
Nursing Homes	14	—	14
Hospital	194	7	201
Maternity Homes	184	3	187
Total	487	12	499

The majority of the institutional confinements took place in the Divisional area, but a small proportion of them and all the Nursing Home cases were dealt with outside the Division.

Midwives under Divisional Medical Officer's supervision conducted confinements as follows :-

	As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse	TOTAL
Domiciliary... ..	97	1	98*
Institutional	671	—	671
TOTAL	768	1	769

* One outward transfer.

Medical Aid

Medical aid was sought by Midwives in the Division on 188 occasions. Emergencies due to complications were as follows :

	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying In	The Child
Institutional	3	144	7	2
Domiciliary	5	18	3	6
TOTAL	8	162	10	8

Other Statutory Notifications under Midwives Acts

Death of child	7
Stillbirth	10
Substitution of Artificial Feeding	87
Liability to be a source of infection arising from	
Puerperal Pyrexia	20
Streptococcal infection (throat)	1
Influenza	3

Analgesia in Childbirth (*Domiciliary Confinements*)

Of the midwives practising in the Division, six domiciliary and five institutional are qualified to administer analgesia.

Each domiciliary midwife is equipped with a gas and air machine and receives issues of pethidine from the Divisional Medical Officer.

During the year cases of domiciliary confinements were given analgesia as follows :—

	Pethidine	Alone	Gas & Air with Pethidine	Alone	Trilene with Pethidine
Doctor present	—	1	1	—	1
Doctor not present	9	25	52	—	—

Ante-Natal Services

Regular clinics for ante-natal examinations are conducted by the domiciliary midwives. During the year they were utilized as shown.

Clinic	Sessions per month	Women seen	New cases	Total attendances
Otley	8	75	55	430
Ilkley	4	96	62	745
Burley	4	30	24	221
All Clinics ...	16	201	141	1396

The Otley ante-natal arrangements include four sessions per month by midwives for domiciliary cases and four sessions per month for all classes of cases. Ante-natal instruction is provided by a specially trained health visitor and relaxation classes by the physiotherapist.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Clinic	Sessions per Month	No. of 1st attenders under 1 yr.	Attenders born— 1957 1956 1955- 1952			Total Attenders	Total Attendances
Otley ...	4	151	143	110	100	353	4398
Ilkley ...	4	75	74	71	119	264	2210
Burley ...	4	49	50	52	33	135	1229
Menston	2	37	33	29	28	90	488
Bramhope	2	20	18	21	49	88	671
Pool ...	2	7	10	14	14	38	275
Total ...	18	339	328	297	343	968	9271

Health Visiting

During the year Health Visitors were present at all clinic sessions. Their most important duty, however, is that of domiciliary visiting and the following figures give an account of this work.

Expectant Mothers	Children under 1 year of age	Children aged 1 and under 2	Children aged 2 but under 5 years	Tuberculous households	Other Cases	Total No. of families or households visited during year	Total No. of ineffective visits during year
412	2269	1168	1506	180	2884	1300	942

Home Nursing

At the beginning of the year the nurses were in attendance on 104 cases within the Wharfedale part of the Division and were also assisting general practitioners by the giving of injections to patients not requiring any other form of attention.

During the year a further 715 cases were dealt with and of the total case load treatment ceased in 640 cases during the year which thus ended with 179 cases still receiving nursing care.

Classification of the new cases was as under :

Age Groups			Type of Case			Maternal Complications
0-5	5-65	65+	Medical	Surgical	Tuberculosis	
20	261	434	615	76	17	7
						Total Cases 715

The following analysis of the visits made indicates the measure of attention provided for the various categories of all cases dealt with.

0-5	5-65	65+	Medical	Surgical	Tuberculosis	Infectious Disease	Maternal Complications
146	5004	12251	15157	1472	722	9	53

Total visits : 17,401

Domestic Help

The demands on this service and the available labour supply are constantly changing. Each week the work requires at least some re-planning to maintain a smooth running and adequate service. At the year end there were 51 part-time home helps in the Division. There was, as already indicated, some variation in this figure over the year and the over-all strength in terms of whole-time workers was 11. The authorised establishment was 14.

Type of Case	No. of cases	No. of hours
Maternity	37	2426
Chronic sick, aged	145	19421
Chronic sick, others	19	2834
Other cases	14	597
All Cases	215	25278

Prevention of Tuberculosis

The details of the tuberculosis register have been given in Section III of the main report and show 33 respiratory cases (17 male, 16 female) and 6 non-respiratory cases (4 male, 2 female) remaining at the end of the year.

Regular visits are made by the Health Visitors to ensure the follow up of all contacts, and to report to the Divisional Medical Officer on the home circumstances.

Out-patients are provided with free milk on the Chest Physician's recommendation.

Cases already receiving free milk on 1.1.57	16
New cases granted free milk during 1957	15
Grants discontinued*	6
Grants in effect on 31.12.57	25

*Recovery of patients or removal to hospital or away from district.

Institutional Treatment

MOVEMENT	RESPIRATORY CASES				NON-RESPIRATORY CASES			
	Adult		Child		Adult		Child	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admitted	7	6	—	—	2	1	—	—
Discharged or died	9	6	—	—	2	—	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination

Contacts

13 Contacts (6 male, 7 female) of tuberculous patients, ranging in age from birth to 5 years, were vaccinated with B.C.G.

School Children aged 13 years

There were 366 children eligible for vaccination in this group. The parents of 241 of these children (65.8%) accepted. Of these 225 were tested and 22.7% were found to be positive. 173 were vaccinated.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Protective treatment against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough was carried out as follows :-

Smallpox

	Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years or more	TOTAL
Primary vaccinations	250	20	8	7	27	312
Re-vaccinations ...	10	7	2	6	53	78

Whooping Cough

	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	TOTAL
Completed treatment	19	196	107	8	5	335

Diphtheria

	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	TOTAL under 15 years
Completed Primary Immunisation ...	178	151	20	349
Received a Refresher Dose ...	—	17	82	99

The "Immunity State" of the child population under 15 years of age at the end of 1957 was—(for diphtheria) :-

Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10-14 years	TOTAL
80	904	488	11	1483

The scheme for the protection of children born between 1947 and 1954 against poliomyelitis was continued during the year and the seriousness with which parents view this condition was shown by the fact that 3,360 children were registered for vaccination before the end of the year. Supplies of vaccine were limited, but it was possible to fully protect 1,153 children with two doses of vaccine and a further 87 had had one dose, leaving 2,120 to be dealt with in 1958.



