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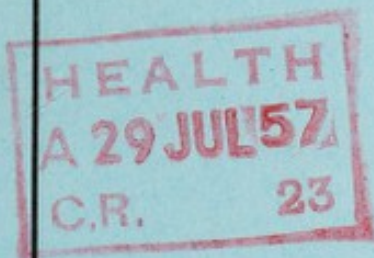
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KNARESBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1956

by

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



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Medical Officer of Health

Knarborough Urban District Council

1956

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor Lt. Col. B. C. WILKINSON, J.P.

Vice Chairman :

Councillor R. PRESTON

Councillor R. R. ALLEN

Councillor A. W. HADDON

„ P. BROADBELT

„ G. A. HOLCH, J.P.

„ C. COOPER

„ G. HUGHES

„ H. CORPS

„ E. JACKSON, D.C.M.

„ E. H. DEANE

„ P. R. NICKOLS

„ W. EMMETT

„ R. PRESTON

„ T. M. GARTSIDE

„ H. WHARTON

Chairman of the Health Committee :

Councillor W. EMMETT

Chairman of the Buildings and Housing Committee :

Councillor G. HUGHES

Public Health Officers of the Council

1956

Medical Officer of Health :

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. A. G. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 1-1-56)

Public Health Inspector :

J. R. HODSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Pupil/Assistant :

W. H. MEADOWS

To the Chairman and Members of the

Knaresborough Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1956.

There was little infectious disease in Knaresborough during the year. After the prevalence of measles and whooping cough in 1955, there were only four cases of each of these illnesses notified in 1956. For the third year in succession there were no cases of poliomyelitis in the town.

During 1956, 7 school children, resident in Knaresborough, were seen at the school ear, nose and throat clinic and recommended for the removal of their tonsils. This treatment was later carried out at the Harrogate General Hospital.

Operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids have shown a progressive decline in this country since the years before the war when over 50 per cent. of all children were being operated on. The figure for England and Wales shows that at the present time about a third of the children are having their tonsils removed. Children in the higher social groups have the operation more commonly. In 1954, 226,211 persons were admitted to national health hospitals in England and Wales for this operation, costing the nation roughly £3 million each year.

Whilst a controversial matter, it seems to me that this operation is still too often being performed in this country. The figures for this Division are much smaller—of 1,955 children inspected at routine school medical inspections last year it was noted that only 332 or 17 per cent. had had their tonsils removed.

The main indication for the removal of tonsils and adenoids is a history of frequent sore throats or ear trouble and the uncommon case where the tonsils are so large as to cause difficulty in speaking or swallowing. The removal of tonsils and adenoids has no effect in reducing the frequency of the common cold, and many children who have catarrhal symptoms at the ages of five or six grow out of these in the next year or two.

There were 20 deaths from cancer in Knaresborough residents during the year of which 7 were cases of cancer of the lung. Lung cancer now heads the list of frequency of cancer in men. In

England and Wales, 32 per cent. of all deaths from cancer in males were due to this cause.

An investigation into the smoking habits of 40,000 British doctors, started five years ago, has shown that doctors who smoke 25 cigarettes a day or more have a lung cancer mortality forty times higher than those who are non-smokers.

The risk is proportionate to the amount smoked. This same investigation has also shown that smoking is an important factor in causing deaths from chronic bronchitis, the death rate from chronic bronchitis in heavy smokers being six times that for non-smokers.

It is difficult to induce those who are heavy smokers to give up the habit. The best policy would appear to be to warn young people through the methods of health education to the danger of smoking, or at any rate of smoking to excess.

Despite the press publicity of the relationship between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung, the consumption of tobacco in Britain has risen steadily since 1948 and in the first six months of 1956 tobacco consumption was 3 per cent. more than for the corresponding time last year. It is important that the public is kept informed of the danger to health and life from smoking cigarettes.

I desire to acknowledge and thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the assistance I have received from them and to record my appreciation of the work of Mr. Hodson.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D .D. PAYNE,
Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1957.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1956.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,488
Population (mid-summer, 1956, estimated by the Registrar General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,530
Number of Inhabited houses, March 31st, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,785
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	£59,892
Product of Penny Rate, March 31st, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	£230

BIRTHS—

Live Births:	Males		Females		
Legitimate,	67	} 69	Legitimate,	62	} 64
Illegitimate,	2		Illegitimate,	2	
					133
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated population)					16.6
*Adjusted Birth Rate					14.5
Still Births:	Males		Females		
Legitimate,	2	} 2	Legitimate,	4	} 4
Illegitimate,	—		Illegitimate,	—	
					6
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...					43.2

DEATHS—

Number of Deaths—Males 58, Females 58	...	...	...	116	
Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population)	...	...	...	13.6	
*Adjusted Death Rate	...	...	...	12.5	
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	nil	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:					
	Males		Females		
Legitimate,	1	} 1	Legitimate,	2	} 3
Illegitimate,	—		Illegitimate,	1	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—					4
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	30.1
	Rate (per 1,000 population)				
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	nil
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	nil
Deaths from Infective and parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other Veneral Diseases (1)	...	...	...	...	0.12
Deaths from Vascular lesions of the nervous system (17)	...	...	...	...	1.99
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases (47)	...	...	...	...	5.51
Deaths from Cancer (20)	...	...	...	...	2.34
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (10)	...	...	...	...	1.17

* Adjusted by Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General. This adjustment makes allowance for the changing age structure of the population. (Births 0.93, Deaths 0.92).

Causes of Death in Knaresborough Urban District, 1956

Causes of Death		1956	
		Male	Female
All Causes		58	58
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	1
4	Diphtheria	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8	Measles	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	—
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	5
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16	Diabetes	—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	12
18	Coronary disease, angina	12	10
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	5
20	Other heart diseases	8	8
21	Other circulatory diseases	—	3
22	Influenza	1	2
23	Pneumonia	1	1
24	Bronchitis	5	—
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	—	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	2
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	—
34	All other accidents	1	2
35	Suicide	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—
Total		58	116

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

OF THE AREA

1. Population.

The population at the end of June, 1956, was estimated by the Registrar General to be 8,530, an increase of 280 over the estimated population for the previous year.

2. Social Conditions.

The area is mainly agricultural and residential, and the town itself, on account of its historical associations and picturesque position on the banks of the Nidd, is a well known holiday resort, providing special attraction for the day visitor.

During the summer months, catering forms one of the principal trades in the town. There are also a number of small industries in the town including Saw Mills, Plastic Goods Factory, Manufacture of Children's and other Clothing and Linen Weaving Mills.

3. Births.

(a) Live Births:

The number of live births registered in Knaresborough during the year was 33, 14 males and 19 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General which takes into account inward and outward transfers was 133, 69 males and 64 females.

The birth rate, when adjusted by the area comparability factor as given by the Registrar General was 14.5 per thousand of the population which was 1.2 less than the rate for England and Wales. (15.7).

There were 4 illegitimate live births, 2 males and 2 females, representing 3.0 per cent of the live births.

(b) Still Births:

After adjustment for inward and outward transfers, there were 6 still births, 2 males and 4 females, during the year. This gave a rate of 43.2 per thousand live and still births, compared with 23.0 the rate for England and Wales.

4. Deaths. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The number of deaths registered during the year was 246, 117 males and 129 females, but the number of deaths of residents corrected for inward and outward transfers by the Registrar General was 116, 58 males and 58 females. The crude death rate was 13.6 per thousand, but when adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the rate was reduced to 12.5 per thousand, as compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.

The causes of death are shown in the table on page 6.

5. Infant Mortality. Social Conditions

During the year 4 resident infants, 1 male and 3 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality rate was 30.1 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 23.8 for England and Wales.

During the summer months, catering forms one of the principal trades in the town. There are also a number of small industries in the town including Saw Mills, Plastic Goods Factory, Manufacturing of Children's and other Clothing and Lace Weaving Mills.

6. Births. Births

(a) Live Births

The number of live births registered in Haverstock during the year was 33, 14 males and 19 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General which takes into account inward and outward transfers was 133, 69 males and 64 females.

The birth rate, when adjusted by the area comparability factor as given by the Registrar General was 14.5 per thousand of the population which was 1.2 less than the rate for England and Wales (15.7).

There were 8 illegitimate live births, 3 males and 5 females representing 8.0 per cent of the live births.

(b) Still Births

After adjustment for inward and outward transfers there were 6 still births, 2 males and 4 females, during the year. This gave a rate of 43.2 per thousand live and still births compared with 29.0 the rate for England and Wales.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

IN THE AREA

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

The names and qualifications are set out on page 2.

2. Health Services.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory situated at the Harrogate General Hospital closed on the 31st March, 1956, the work being transferred to the Public Health Laboratory at Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. Arrangements have been made for the transport of specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, to be taken from the Harrogate General Hospital to the Laboratory at Seacroft, Leeds, for examination.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material such as throat swabs is undertaken at the Hospital Laboratory at the Harrogate General Hospital.

Dr. D. J. H. Payne, who was formerly the part-time Bacteriologist at the Harrogate Public Health Laboratory, is in charge of the Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton. He is able to undertake special investigations of outbreaks of infection or suspected cases of food poisoning when his services are so required.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

Ambulance facilities are provided by the West Riding County Council. An Ambulance Station is situated in Harrogate and the service is provided free under the National Health Service Act. This ambulance service also covers removal of infectious cases to hospital.

The 5 ambulances are all equipped with short wave wireless transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from a central control. By this means, ambulances can be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time. The Harrogate Station has its own transmitter, together with a Monitor set which receives full information from the main control at Birkenhead, Nr. Bradford.

3. Divisional Health Services.

The Divisional Health Services covering the areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Nidderdale, are administered from the Divisional Health Office, Municipal Offices, Harrogate.

These services include Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Dental, Care and After-care, Midwifery, Home Nursing, Home Help, and Mental Health Services.

Brief details of some of these services are given as follows:—

(a) Health Visiting and School Nursing.

Health Visiting and School Nursing have been carried out in the area by two part-time health visitors who are also school nurses.

Miss S. E. Pursglove, who had been a school nurse working mainly in the School Clinic at Knaresborough and helping the School Medical Officers during the medical inspection of school children at Knaresborough Schools, retired in February after twenty two years valued service. She was well known to both mothers and children in Knaresborough.

(b) School Health Service.

A general school clinic is held at Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, on Monday and Thursday mornings, attendances during the year numbered 533. An Ophthalmic Clinic is held on certain Friday mornings.

There is a Dental Clinic in Chain Lane, Knaresborough, Mr. Buzza being the part-time Dentist at this Clinic. 639 school children received treatment during the year. Mr. Buzza also inspects the dental condition of the children attending the schools in Knaresborough.

The following special Clinics for school children are held in Harrogate:—

Cardiac.

Ear, Nose and Throat.

Orthopaedic.

Orthoptic.

Speech Therapy.

Sunlight.

A Child Guidance Clinic, staffed by a team consisting of a Psychiatrist, an Educational Psychologist and a Psychiatric Social Worker, is situated at Shipley. Cases from Knaresborough requiring this type of investigation are sent to this Clinic.

The Orthoptic Clinic was resumed in February, 1956, with the appointment of Miss A. D. Gray a qualified Orthoptist. The Clinic is concerned with children who are suffering from squint,

and eye exercises are given to help the children overcome this condition.

Children from Knaresborough are issued with travel vouchers, when necessary, for attendance at these clinics.

Children who are very backward at school are examined and their Intelligence Quotient is ascertained. This examination sometimes takes place at the Clinic but where possible it is preferred to examine the child in his own home surroundings. In certain cases special education is advised. At the end of the year there were 10 children resident in Knaresborough who were educationally sub-normal, of whom 7 were attending special schools for this purpose.

(c) **Handicapped Children.**

Children who are ineducable are reported to the Mental Deficiency Committee of the West Riding County Council. 8 children were under supervision and were visited from time to time by the Mental Health Social Worker.

Other children who are physically handicapped are recommended for admission to special schools when this is considered desirable. A partially deaf child was attending a residential special school; and a maladjusted boy from the Children's Homes in Knaresborough, where he returns for his holidays, was living in a Hostel for maladjusted children.

(d) **School Medical Examinations.**

Children attending the schools in Knaresborough are periodically medically examined. There are four routine examinations undertaken during the period the child attends school. In addition, children who are found to be delicate or to have some defect at a previous routine examination are re-inspected when the doctor visits the school, and at any time the parents or teachers may request a special inspection of a school child. Arrangements are made for the treatment of any defects found at these examinations, children either being referred to their own doctor, to the hospital, or to the special clinics for such treatment.

348 routine school medical examinations were carried out during the year. In addition 123 special inspections and 31 re-inspections were also carried out.

(e) **Employment of School Children.**

School children are medically examined for fitness for part-time employment as errand boys, shop assistants, etc. 16 children, 13 boys and 3 girls were medically examined during 1956 for this purpose.

There is also close liaison with the Youth Employment Officer and medical reports are made from time to time to the Youth Employment Officer on children who are leaving school and who are in some way handicapped. Information is given as to any occupation which would not be suitable for a particular child on medical grounds. Where the disability is severe, and the parents give consent in writing, more detailed medical reports are given in order that the case may be registered under the Disabled Persons Act. This Act gives certain advantages to disabled persons, these include priority in gaining suitable employment.

(f) **Maternity Services.**

136 births, including 6 still births were notified in respect of Knaresborough residents during the year. Of these, 77 births including 6 still births, took place in the maternity block of the Harrogate General Hospital. 24 in Carlton Lodge Maternity Home and 5 in other institutions. The remaining 36 births took place in the patients' own homes under the care of the domiciliary midwives.

(g) **Home Nursing.**

There is 1 home nurse and 2 home nurse-midwives who are resident in Knaresborough. They are employed part-time in the Knaresborough Urban District and part-time in the Nidderdale Rural District.

The great majority of cases availing themselves of the home nursing facilities are elderly chronic sick persons suffering from some medical disability. These elderly persons could not possibly remain in their own homes without the assistance received from the Home Help Service. It is felt by the home nurses that some of them could receive more help than they do from their families who live in the district.

A few surgical cases are also treated by the home nurses and a number of injections are given on the instructions of the patients' family doctors.

(h) **Home Help Service.**

At the end of the year, 9 part-time home helps were employed in Knaresborough. The total number of hours worked during the year was 11,178 as compared with 10,602 hours during 1955.

Assistance was given to 63 cases, of these, 14 were due to illness in the home, excluding illness of aged persons, and 40 related to illness or infirmity of the aged. Home helps were supplied to 6 Knaresborough maternity cases, enabling the mother to have her baby at home, and to 3 expectant mothers.

(i) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

The West Riding County Council maintain a Child Welfare Clinic and a School Clinic at Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, Knaresborough. These clinics are staffed by Medical Officers of this Division.

The Dental Clinic at Chain Lane, Knaresborough gives treatment to school children living in the district.

The days and times these clinics are held are set out in tabular form on page 14.

(j) **Mental Health Service.**

A welcome increase in the facilities for the training of mentally retarded children took place during the year when the group training classes which had previously been held twice weekly at Fysche Hall Clinic were extended to every afternoon from Monday to Friday. This extension was made possible by the appointment in the Division of an additional Mental Health Home Teacher. 5 children attended regularly and they made greater progress with this extension of facilities. The social capabilities of the children showed noticeable improvement.

These children who are under Statutory Supervision are also visited regularly at their homes by the Social Worker who can give advice and help to the parents of the children.

The Social Worker also visits 8 other defectives under Statutory Supervision and 2 under Voluntary Supervision, of whom 7 are adults, 2 are of pre-school age, and 1 is of school age but incapable of receiving training.

(k) **Distribution of Welfare Foods.**

The distribution centre in Knaresborough is at the Clinic, Iles Lane, which is open for distribution all day on Tuesdays and Wednesdays and on Saturday mornings.

The welfare foods distributed are National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamins A and D tablets.

During 1956, 3,768 tins of National Dried Milk, 6,125 bottles of orange juice, 968 bottles of cod liver oil and 520 packets of vitamin A and D tablets were issued.

4. **Registration of Nursing Homes.**

At the end of 1956 there was 1 Registered Nursing Home in Knaresborough. This home which has 5 beds used for general purposes was inspected during the year by one of the medical staff of the Division.

West Riding County Council Clinics held at Knaresborough.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
General School Clinic Iles Lane.	9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	—	—	9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	—
Ophthalmic Clinic Iles Lane.	—	—	—	—	9 a.m. (by appointment only)
Child Welfare Centre Iles Lane.	—	2-0 p.m. to 4 p.m.	—	*2-0 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.	—
Group Training Centre Iles Lane.	1-45 p.m. to 4 p.m.	—	1-45 p.m. to 4 p.m.	—	—
Dental Clinic Chain Lane.	By Appointment				

* Every 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month.

THE PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL.

The number of cases notified are set out in the table on page 18.

1. **Scarlet Fever.**

11 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. 6 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 5 were isolated at home. These cases were very mild in character, the rash in many cases only lasting a few hours.

2. **Measles.**

4 cases of measles were notified during 1956 as compared with 179 in 1955.

3. **Whooping Cough.**

4 cases of whooping cough were notified in 1956 as compared with 103 cases in 1955.

4. **Tuberculosis.**

No new case of tuberculosis was notified during the year. 1 patient was admitted to sanatorium. 1 patient removed from the area and 2 patients came to live in Knaresborough. There was 1 death from this disease during 1956.

5. **Dysentery.**

6 cases of sonne dysentery were notified in young children, with 3 of the cases occurring in the same household. In only one of these children were the symptoms at all severe. This case was removed to the Harrogate Hospital as a possible case of appendicitis and transferred to the Infectious Disease Hospital when the diagnosis of dysentery was made. The remaining cases were very mild in character.

In only one instance was the source of infection traced. This was to a visiting family who had stayed in the same house and who had had symptoms of mild dysentery.

6. **Acute Pneumonia.**

2 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified, 1 being in an elderly patient, aged 85 years, who died from the disease, and the other in a young adult who made a good recovery.

7. Meningococcal Infection.

A case of meningococcal infection was notified in a young adult who was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital. She made a rapid recovery and was discharged home after eleven days treatment.

8. Erysipelas.

A case of erysipelas of legs and face was notified in an adult. This case was treated at home where she made a rapid recovery.

9. Food Poisoning.

A case of food poisoning was notified in a girl aged eight. She was taken ill in Harrogate and was admitted to Thistle Hill Hospital, where a food poisoning organism known as Salmonella Typhimurium was isolated. It was shown on further investigation that the mother, who lives in Harrogate, was a carrier of this organism. The girl made a rapid recovery though she was not clear of the carrier state of the infection until two months had elapsed. As the diagnosis was made in Knaresborough the infection was allocated to Knaresborough in the weekly returns to the Registrar General.

10. Preventive Inoculations.

(a) Diphtheria Immunisation.

When visiting children, particularly those under one year of age, the health visitors stress the need for diphtheria immunisation. It is felt that personal persuasion of this character is the best form of propaganda.

81 immunisations were carried out during the year. In addition, 78 reinforcing injections were given to children in whom the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

(b) Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The number of whooping cough immunisations carried out during 1956 was 64.

(c) Smallpox Vaccination.

During the year 89 primary vaccinations and 40 re-vaccinations were carried out for residents of Knaresborough.

(d) Tuberculosis Vaccination.

The parents of thirteen year old school-children attending the council schools, were given the opportunity of accepting vaccination with B.C.G. for their children. It is first necessary to find out which children need this vaccination and this is determined by a test, known as the Mantoux test, which is a skin test showing whether the child has already acquired a natural resistance to tuberculosis or whether vaccination is desirable.

In Knaresborough 114 children received this preliminary Mantoux test and from this test it was shown that it was desirable for 90 children to receive the B.C.G. vaccination, all of whom were vaccinated during the year.

(e) **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was offered for the first time in this country, to children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive. The vaccine is injected into the upper arm in two doses at an interval of not less than three weeks. The degree of protection afforded by this vaccine is not yet fully known, but in Canada, where more than a million children were vaccinated in 1955, the attack rate for paralytic poliomyelitis was five times greater among the unvaccinated children in the same age group than the vaccinated.

In the Urban District of Knaresborough 22 children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year. No unpleasant reactions or after-effects followed these injections and the health of the children did not appear to be in any way adversely affected by the vaccination.

11. **Mass Radiography.**

From the 28th June to the 3rd July, 1956, the Mass Radiography Unit carried out surveys at the Holy Trinity Church Parochial Hall, Knaresborough. A total of 519 people were examined of whom 243 were males and 276 were females.

The main groups examined were:—

	Males	Females	Total
General Public	117	191	308
West Riding County Council staff	86	49	135
Knaresborough Urban District Council staff	18	2	20
Knaresborough Hospital In-patients	22	17	39
Waldernheath School, Harrogate	—	17	17
	<hr/> 243	<hr/> 276	<hr/> 519

As a result of this survey, 1 case of inactive tuberculosis and 2 cases where there was some other non-tuberculous abnormality were found.

Age Groups of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases for the year 1956:—

No. of Cases Notified Ages—Years	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Meningococcal Infection
Under 1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
5—9	5	2	1	3	—	—	1	—
10—14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Total notified	11	4	4	6	2	1	1	1
No of cases admitted to Hospital	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Total No. of Deaths of Notified Cases	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

This section of the Act gives authority to order the removal to hospital, or Part III accommodation, of persons in need of care and attention where this is not being provided in their own homes. No case was dealt with under this section during 1956.

Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector for the year 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the Knaresborough
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Public Health and Cleansing Services for the year 1956.

As this is my first report I would like to take the opportunity of paying tribute to my predecessor for the work he has done and the paths he has smoothed, making my task a lighter one than it could have been.

The first half of the year was taken up with the change over of inspectors and the work of the department naturally suffered during this settling in period and consequently the work done fell short of previous years. During the latter half of the year, in addition to normal routine work, approximately three quarters of the houses on the Council's list for Clearance or Demolition were inspected and the majority of the preliminary classification and preparation of reports was completed.

The year saw the coming into force of the Food Hygiene Regulations and although the majority of the food premises in the area were well up to the old standard much work will be required to ensure that they comply with these new and much needed regulations.

The title Sanitary Inspector was abolished in June and replaced by that of Public Health Inspector which, due to the colloquial restriction of the meaning of the word sanitary, is perhaps a change for the better.

A Pupil/Assistant was appointed during the last quarter of the year and the department is now up to establishment.

I wish to tender my thanks to the members of the Council for their support and encouragement and to Dr. Payne for his guidance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. R. HODSON,

Public Health Inspector.

Health Department,
Knaresborough,
March, 1957.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Total number of inspections and visits made	...	...	2,292
Number of contraventions found	...	...	106
Number of nuisances and contraventions in hand at 31/12/55	...	...	18
Number of nuisances abated and contraventions remedied during 1956	...	...	102
Number of nuisances and contraventions outstanding at 31/12/56	...	...	22
Number of informal notices served by letter or verbally...	...	...	106
Formal notices served	...	...	9
Formal notices complied with	...	...	9

Details of Inspections

Public Health Acts:—

Obstructed drains and Sewers	...	...	65
Drainage and sewer inspections	...	...	23

Drains tested:—

Smoke test	—
Water test	—
Colour test	7

General nuisances and sanitary defects	83
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Cleanliness of houses	11
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Keeping of animals	21
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Insect and other infestation (except rodents)	11
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Rivers, streams and ditches—pollution	2
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Smoke observations and smoke nuisances	5
----------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Infectious disease enquiries	16
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Disinfections	4
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Disinfestations	9
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Water supply	3
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Water samples—bacteriological	3
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Moveable dwellings	22
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Public Cleansing Service:—

Refuse Collection	110
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Refuse disposal	127
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Salvage	98
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Heating appliances and Fireguards Act.	—
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Noise nuisances	1
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Cesspool drainage and unsewered premises	23
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Re-inspections—Public Health Act	153
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Hotels and places of entertainment—sanitary conveniences	2
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Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	172
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Factories Act 1937:—

Part I	13
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Means of escape in case of fire	1
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Re outworkers	8
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Shops Act 1950	15
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951	2
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951—Samples	—
Pet Animals Act, 1951	3
Hairdressers and Barbers	8
Housing Acts:—	
Survey and Inspection	149
Inspections—Housing Act, 1949. Improvement Grants	58
Inspections—Housing Consol. Regs.	5
Reinspections and miscellaneous visits	338
Overcrowding	—
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Certs. of Disrepair	4

Food and Drugs:—

Fried Fish Shops	5
Butchers Shops	37
Bakehouses	6
Grocery Shops and General Stores	37
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Poultry Dealers	5
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	20
Food preparing premises	28
Confectionery shops	5
Ice Cream premises and selling points	10
Hotels and licensed premises	7
Milk and dairies	11
Unsound food	17
School kitchens	4
Miscellaneous food visits	25
Bacteriological examination of food—other than milk and ice cream	—
Bacteriological examination of milk	29
Biological examination of milk	1
Visits to laboratory	7
Ice Cream samples—bacteriological examination	—
Knackers yard	3
Food Hawkers, food hawkers' premises and delivery vans	5
Slaughterhouse	237
Market Inspections	27
Food Stalls	56
Miscellaneous visits, meetings, interviews, etc.	135

Summary of work carried out to abate Nuisances, 1956

Defective eavesgutters and downspouts renewed or repaired	8
Defective roofs repaired	22
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	7
Obstructed or defective drains cleared, repaired or relaid...	18
Cleanliness of houses improved	3
Accumulations of refuse removed	1
Defective W.C's. repaired	5
Miscellaneous internal defects repaired	10
Defective paths or yards relaid	—
New dustbins provided in lieu of dilapidated bins ...	92
External house walls rendered or pointed to abate dampness	6
Internal water supply provided	—
Dangerous walls and buildings demolished or repaired ...	1
Cesspools cleansed	12
Defective fireplaces and smoky chimneys repaired ...	1
Watercourses cleaned out or pollution abated	—
Sanitary accommodation rebuilt or improved	—
Smoke nuisances abated	1
Nuisance from flooding abated	2
Works to remedy dampness carried out	7
Access for removal of house refuse improved	2
Unsatisfactory cesspools connected to sewer	—
Nuisance caused by gas leakage or petrol fumes abated ...	1
Infestation by insects dealt with	9
Conversions from pail closet to water closet	—
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance abated ...	6
Total	214

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

Water is supplied and distributed by Harrogate Corporation. No routine chemical or bacteriological examinations were carried out in the area by the water suppliers, but examinations in the Harrogate area were consistently satisfactory.

The following are details of 3 water samples submitted by this department:—

Source of Supply	No. of Samples	Probable No. of coliform bacilli per 100ml. after 2 days at 37° C.	Probable No. of faecal Coli
Public Supply	3	All Samples 0	0

Only 3 houses in the town remain without internal water supplies and only 2 are not on the public supply. The position regarding these cottages was fully explained in last year's report and it is hoped that both of them will be vacated during the coming year.

There were no complaints regarding the sufficiency or quality of the supply during the year.

The Water Engineer, Harrogate Corporation, reports that mains extensions were carried out in Knaresborough in 1956 in Netheredge Close and Drive, Stockdale Walk and Wetherby Road.

Public Cleansing

A. Collection.

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse throughout the area was maintained during 1956 and approximately 2,500 tons of refuse was collected from 3,200 bins.

96 Informal and 4 statutory notices were served to renew defective dustbins and 92 bins were provided as a result.

The increase bulk of the refuse is causing some concern, and the paucity of ash content and its replacement by lighter, bulkier materials such as paper, cardboard, tins, etc., would appear to have become a permanent feature.

The new 7 cu. yd. side loading Karrier Bantam came into use in July and the old vehicle was sold.

B. Disposal.

The main bulk of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping in the old Grimbald Quarry, which is rapidly filling up and will not last for more than another 2—3 years.

Towards the end of the year the Council acquired a new tipping site in the Scotton area. This is an old quarry which should provide tipping space for the town for at least 20 years. There is at present, no means of access for vehicles to the quarry bottom and it was decided to make a gradual slope down with refuse. Accordingly whenever the weather permits the heavier winter refuse is disposed of at this point and by the Spring of 1957 it is hoped to be approximately 1/3rd of the way down to the floor of the quarry. In this way a good access road should be ready at approximately the same time as the Grimbald Quarry tip is completed.

The depletion of the ash content of the refuse necessitated the purchase of more covering material and this will continue to be the case.

Some trouble was experienced during the year with fires, two on the tip and several in the collecting vehicles. In practically all the cases the cause was attributed to hot ashes and, with the increasing numbers of all-night burning fires, this menace will increase. As a result of these fires the binmen have been instructed not to remove any refuse from premises if it appears likely to cause combustion.

C. Salvage.

Salvage of paper, textiles, scrap metals, bottles and jars continued but, owing to the fall in the price of waste paper and the increased pressure of work which made it impossible to collect, sort and sale as much salvage as one would wish, the Council did not reach expectations.

D. The cost of the Public Cleansing Service during the year ended 31st March, 1956, was:—

Refuse Collection	...	...	£3,795
Refuse Disposal	...	...	£455
Revenue	...	...	£113
Salvage Profit	...	...	£157
Nett cost of service	...	...	£3,980

The cost of emptying each bin is, therefore, approximately 5.8d. per week or 25/- per year.

Sewers and Drains.

The only parts of the district not sewered are part of York Road, Wetherby Road (beyond Grimbald Bridge), York Lane and Thistle Hill (beyond the hospital).

Wetherby Road was due for sewerage this year and the new line of sewer was surveyed. The Surveyor's estimate of cost was £1,850 and as the sewer, when completed, would only serve 10 houses it was decided that the matter should be deferred until further development took place in the area. No serious trouble has occurred over the past few years from the cesspools serving these properties and no major public health nuisance appears likely to arise due to this deferment.

12 Cesspools were emptied, on payment, by Wetherby R.D.C.'s cesspool emptier.

Public Conveniences.

The Surveyor's Department are responsible for the Public Conveniences in the district and on the whole the town is well served. When the present restrictions on capital expenditure are lifted and the proposed conveniences in Fisher Street are built the requirements of the district should be complete. The only foreseeable extension of facilities which may be needed will be in connection with the new Coach Park in York Road.

Licensed Premises and Places of Entertainment

Due to the change over of inspectors few inspections (7) were carried out on this type of premises.

Factories

There are 52 premises on the Council's Factory Register consisting of:—

(a) Factories without Power:—

Baking	1	Upholstery & cabinet	
Starshell parachutes ...	1	making	1
Hand knitwear	1		
Total		4	

(b) Factories with Power:—

Bakeries	3	Sports clothes	1
Brickwork machinery ...	1	Plastic Goods	2
Boot & shoe repairs ...	2	Chocolates Sweets ...	1
Boat making & repair...	1	Cotton sewing	1
Cabinet making &		Electricity generation	1
upholstery	1	Laundry	2
Joinery, wheelwright &		Linen cotton weaving	2
plumbing	7	Light engineering ...	1
Manufactured meat foods	2	Printing	2
Motor vehicle repairs ...	9	Raincoat manufacture...	2
Pumping Station (Gas		Skin curing	1
works)	1	Sausage making	1
Shirt manufacture	2		
Total		46.	

(c) Other Premises.

Building operations ...	2
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Thirteen inspections were made during the year and the five contraventions were remedied.

Outworkers.

There were seven names on the August list of outworkers, three of whom resided and worked outside the Urban District. The appropriate authorities were notified in each case. In one instance there was default in sending lists to the Council.

Knackers Yard

There is only one knackers yard in the area and 3 visits of inspection were made during the year. The annual return of horses slaughtered and horse carcasses received was rendered by the occupier.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials

Two premises are registered under the Act and both were visited during the year. No samples were taken.

Pet Shops

Two premises are licensed under the Act and three inspections were carried out. Both the premises are satisfactory and only engaged in the trade concerned to a small degree.

Dealers in Scrap Metal

The Council have adopted Section 86, Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907, which requires the registration of Scrap Metal Dealers in the town. Six such dealers were on the register at the end of the year and, in addition to the Council's own officers, four police officers are authorised officers for the purpose of enforcing the Act.

The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act 1952

No special visits were made under this Act and no tests were carried out but appliances exposed for sale were visually inspected as and when they were noticed. No appliances which contravened the regulations were observed.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection

Investigations were made in 12 cases of Infectious Diseases and disinfections of houses and fomites were carried out where necessary. All the investigations were of a routine nature.

No notifications of food poisoning implicating the area were received.

Hairdressers and Barbers

The Council have adopted Section 120 of the West Riding (County Council) General Powers Act 1951 and byelaws, relating to cleanliness in hairdressers and barbers, have been made. Inspections of registered premises were made during the year and no contraventions were found.

Swimming Baths or Pools

There are no public swimming baths or pools in the area, with the exception of the kiddies paddling pool owned by the Council. This pool holds approximately 12,500 gallons of water and is emptied and cleaned once a week from the 1st April and twice a week during the schools' summer holidays.

Infestation and Disinfestation

11 houses were disinfected during the year—4 for wasps, 5 for fleas and 2 for bed bug infestations.

These infestations were quickly and easily dealt with and, in the case of the flea and bed bug infestations, have not recurred on the premises.

In addition to the above cases information and advice was given in other types of insect infestation, notably *Ptinus Tectus* and Golden Spider beetle.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades on the register.

Shops

15 inspections of shops were made under the provisions of the Shops Act and recorded separately though in actual fact many more inspections were carried out when the primary reason for the inspection was under other legislation.

Rodent Control

The yearly test bait and twice yearly maintenance treatment of the infested sewers was carried out as in previous years. It would appear that the majority of sewer infestations are found in the more central and older part of the town and the newer outlying parts are practically free from rats.

“Warfarin” is used, very successfully, in domestic and business premises and would appear to be the complete answer to eradicating and preventing the recurrence of rodent infestation in buildings. Free treatments for domestic premises and treatments, on payment, for other premises are offered by the department.

172 visits were made by the Public Health Inspector during 1956 in connection with rodent infestation, surveys or treatments.

The following table shows the details of rodent infestations which came to the Department's notice during the year ending 31st March, 1956, which is the period covered by the Annual Return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Type of property	L.A. Property	Dwelling Houses	Business & other	Total	Agricul- tural
Properties	10	2750	531	3362	84
Properties inspected :					
As a result of notification by Occupier ...	1	23	—	24	18
Survey under the Act ...	11	30	—	41	—
Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ...	—	13	20	33	—
Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections ...	12	122	20	154	18
Infestations found :					
Rats—Major ...	1	—	—	1	—
—Minor ...	4	37	—	41	18
Mice—Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor ...	—	28	—	28	—
Number of infested properties treated by L.A. ...	5	65	—	70	—
Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments ...	5	65	—	70	18

Keeping of Animals

During the year 12 complaints of nuisances arising from the keeping of pigs and poultry were made and in each case the complaint was found to be justified and action was taken to secure improvements.

Moveable Dwellings

There are five licensed sites for moveable dwellings in the area; all for summer use only. On one site the permanent occupation of two moveable dwellings has now ceased.

22 visits were made to sites and dwellings and apart from the permanent occupation referred to above, only one contravention was found.

The following are the sites licensed and the maximum number of dwellings for which licenses have been granted.

Nidderdale Camping Site, York Road	...	28 Dwellings
Lorrisholme Camping Site, York Road	...	45 „
Homestead Camping Site, York Road	...	30 „
Lido Camping Site, Wetherby Road	...	200 „
Dropping Well Farm Camping Site	...	30 „

Smoke Abatement

5 timed observations of industrial chimneys were taken and in one case black smoke was emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance; the owner was notified and an inspection revealed the cause to be inefficient stoking. There are few industrial chimneys in the area and smoke control does not present any great problem.

Housing

Unfit Houses.

During the year 12 houses on the Council's programme of Slum Clearance were either closed or improved so that by the end of 1956, 29 out of the 103 houses which were considered unfit for human habitation and which would only be remedied by demolition or clearance had been dealt with as follows:—

Address	Section	Action	Remarks
Cave Cottage 11 Abbey Rd.	H.A. 1936 Sec. II	Demolition Order 20.7.55	Demolished
13, 15, 17, 19 Church Lane	H.A., 1936 Sec. II	Demolition Order 11.10.54	Demolished
22 Bond End 26 Bond End 5 Calcutt Houses 6 Horsemill Square 13 Park Pde. 3 Railway Terrace 11 York Place	H.A., 1936 Sec. II L.G. (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953	Closing Order made	Houses closed
81 Briggate 2/4 Church Lane Ridge Cottage Forest Moor Road 5 Waterside	H.A., 1936 Sec. II	Undertaking to improve accepted	Houses made fit
Hut, Dropping Well	No formal action	Nil	Hut removed

An inspection of some older types of Council houses; property purchased in 1934/35 and renovated; revealed that they had come to the end of their useful life and were unfit for human habitation and these have now been incorporated in the Council's clearance programme. In addition some houses formerly scheduled for reconditioning and repair were found to be too far gone for this and these too have been brought into the clearance programme.

Statistics.

1.	Number of houses considered unfit for human habitation	101
2.	Number of houses the defects of which were remedied as a result of informal action	71
3.	Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:—	
	(a) Service of notices requiring execution of works	Nil
	(b) Making of demolition or closing orders	11
4.	Number of Demolition or Closing Orders made	6
	Number of houses in which undertakings were accepted	
	(a) Not to re-let	1
	(b) To render fit	4
	Number of houses in (b) rendered fit	4

Housing Act 1949—Improvement Grants.

3 Formal applications under Section 20 of the Act were received and all were approved.

The Council have now decided to implement to the full the powers contained in the Act re improvement grants, loans of the remainder of expenditure on improvements and loans, in approved cases, for repairs necessary to render houses fit. In this way it is hoped that many structurally sound houses lacking modern amenities and suffering from neglect will be brought up to a good modern standard and prevent action which would ultimately lead to their demolition and in this way it is hoped that the essential character of the town can be preserved.

It is appreciated that full use will not be made of these provisions unless the Council, by inspections and service of notice, take the initiative and once the inspections of areas and individual unfit houses for demolition are completed the work of inspecting the estimated 500 houses in need of repairs will commence.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954—Certificate of Disrepair.

Under the provisions of the above Act, 1 application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received and granted and 1 application for revocation was also granted.

New Houses.

39 houses were completed by the Council on Manor Estate and 33 dwellings were built or provided by private enterprise. The Manor Estate is now completed, except for 12 flats, and at the end of the year, the Council owned 632 houses of which 7 have 5 bedrooms; 24, 4 bedrooms; 425, 3 bedrooms; 137, 2 bedrooms; 27 flats and 12 bungalows.

Council House Applications.

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list at the year end was 154 which included 40 applicants for bungalows and flats.

Land Searches.

In 203 cases information was given to complete land searches

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk.

The following are results of samples of milk taken during the year:—

Test	Turbidity Test		Methylene Blue		Phosphatase Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	—	—	7	—	7	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	—	—	13	—	13	—
Tuberculin Tested ...	—	—	6	2	—	—
Sterilised	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	26	2	20	—

One sample of Tuberculin Tested milk submitted for biological examination was found to be negative for tubercle bacillus and the organism of undulant fever.

Number of registered distributors ... 19

Number of registered dairies ... 3

Number of dealers licences:

Tuberculin Tested ... 12

Pasteurised ... 8

Sterilised ... 4

Number of Supplementary Licences:

Tuberculin Tested ... 6

Pasteurised ... 7

Sterilised ... 4

Meat.

37 inspections were made of butchers shops and the conditions found were generally satisfactory.

18 premises are registered to prepare or manufacture sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food but all are small in daily output and are generally connected with adjacent retail shops.

Slaughterhouses.

There is one slaughterhouse licensed in the area. It is used by five butchers and all slaughtering is done by employees of the occupiers. Due to the majority of killing taking place early in the week, the facilities were becoming overburdened and, during the year, a new smalls slaughterhouse, a boiler room and sanitary accommodation were provided. The facilities are now adequate to meet all normal demands made on them.

Slaughter of Animals Acts 1933-54.

The number of slaughtermen's licences in force during the year was 12.

Meat Inspection.

266 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat and of these 96 were made outside normal office hours and 12 on Sundays or Bank Holidays. All animals slaughtered were inspected before removal from the slaughterhouse.

The appended table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year ended 31st December, 1956.

Details of meat found unfit and surrendered :—

Cloudy swelling ...	70 lbs.	Pleurisy ...	65 lbs.
Cysticercus Bovis ...	24 lbs.	Septic Metritis ...	53 lbs.
Pyæmia ...	26 lbs.	Tumours ...	51 lbs.
Parasitic infection ...	83 lbs.	Hepatitis ...	10 lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	674 lbs.	Pneumonia ...	39 lbs.
Febrile conditions ...	56 lbs.	Bruising ...	505 lbs.
Distomatosis ...	1669 lbs.	Septic Pneumonia ...	97 lbs.
Abscesses ...	760 lbs.	Necrosis ...	49 lbs.
Oedema ...	38 lbs.	Pathological Emacia- tion ...	110 lbs.
Nephritis ...	27 lbs.		
Total 4406 lbs.			

Grading.

The slaughterhouse is a Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food deadweight certification centre for pigs only and grading is done by your Inspector. During the year 57 pigs were presented for grading and all were graded; none were rejected.

Appendix
Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	502	10	78	1213	263	—
Number inspected	502	10	78	1213	263	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	2	7	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	161	4	2	16	8	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	30.3 Mainly distomatosis in the liver	40	5.1	1.9	3.0	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	27	1	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.4	10	—	—	0.76	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ice Cream.

10 visits were paid to ice cream premises and the conditions of preparation and sale appeared to be generally satisfactory.

56 premises are registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and of these:—

3 premises are registered to manufacture and sell ice cream.

4 premises are registered to manufacture by the cold mix method and sell ice cream.

49 premises are registered to sell ice cream, 22 of these being for pre-packed type only.

Market.

27 visits were paid to the market and on 17 occasions warnings were given for food exposed to contamination.

Food Premises.

During the year inspections were carried out covering every type of food premises and generally the standard is satisfactory though in some cases the occupiers are handicapped by reason of the old property in which their business is located.

The following tables gives the types and numbers of food premises and trades in the district:—

Catering	33	Greengrocery & Fruit ...	7
School Canteens ...	3	Poultry Dealers ...	6
School Canteens (Consumption only)	4	Hospital kitchens ...	3
Bakeries	10	Residential homes ...	3
Groceries & General ...	35	Market Food Traders ...	15
Confectioners—Retail	25	Ice Cream Manufacturers	7
Manufacturing ...	1	Clubs	4
Butchers	8	Food Hawkers	7
Pork Butchers & prepared foods	2	Food hawkers premises	1
Food preparation rooms —other than at retail shops	1	Milk Dealers (1 Producer/ retailer)	20
Fish & Chip Shops ...	9	Dairies	3
Fish, greengrocery & fruit	8	Sale of ice cream ...	56
		Sect. 16 F & D.A. 1955 other than Ice Cream)	18
		Slaughterhouses ...	1

The following contraventions were noted during routine inspections and appropriate action taken:—

Equipment defective	...	...	...	19
Equipment not clean	...	...	...	2
Rooms not clean or satisfactorily decorated...				8
Food exposed to contamination	...	...		21
Walls, floors, ceilings, etc., requiring repair				15
Notices re hand washing not provided	...			3
Unsatisfactory facilities for hand washing	...			17
Infestations by rats or mice detected	...			3
Insufficient equipment (Food Hygiene Regulations)	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous other unhygienic practices in food rooms	...	...	...	3

Food Hawking.

7 Food hawkers and 1 food hawkers premises are registered under Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

The businesses were as follows:—

Ice Cream 3; Greengrocery and/or fish 3 and 1 mobile canteen.

Unsound Food (other than fresh meat).

632 lbs. of food unfit for human consumption were surrendered and destroyed. 440 lbs. of this food consisted of peas, rice, sultanas and sugar which were contaminated by sewage due to the flooding of a cellar under a food premises.

Food and Drugs Act 1955—Analysis.

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for this area and have kindly given the following particulars of samples taken during 1956:—

Milk—	Genuine	...	...	...	18
	Adulterated	...	...	...	1
Other Foods—	Genuine	...	...	...	2
	Adulterated	...	...	...	1 (beef sausage)
Drugs—	Genuine	...	...	...	1
	Adulterated	...	...	...	—
Cautions	...	...	...	...	1
Proceedings	...	...	...	...	—

One milk retailer was cautioned for selling milk 5.6 per cent deficient in fat.



