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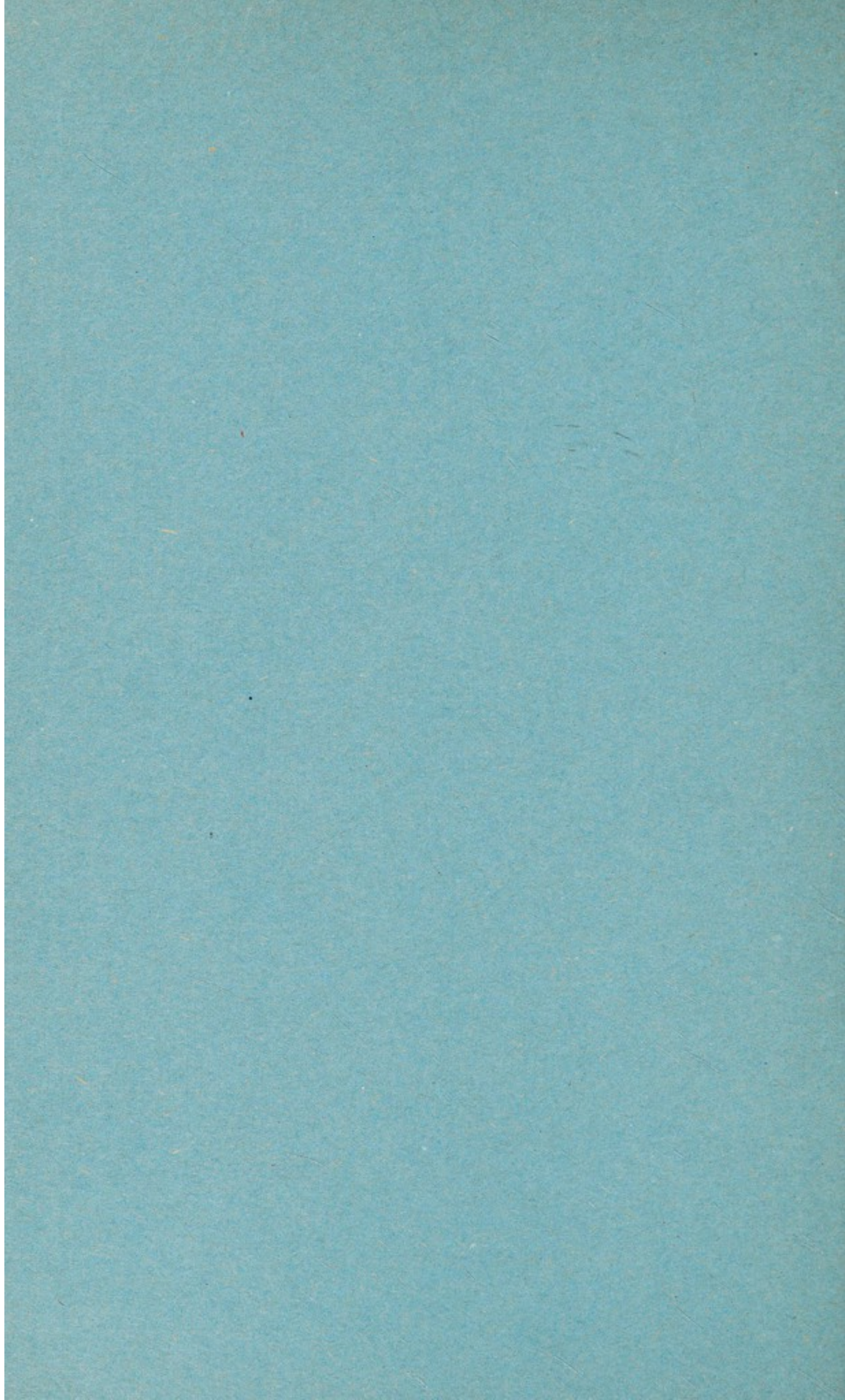


KNARESBOROUGH  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
For the Year 1958



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*



# **Knaresborough Urban District Council**

**as at 31.12.58**

## **Chairman of the Council:**

**Councillor A. W. HADDON**

## **Vice Chairman :**

**Councillor E. H. DEANE**

**Councillor P. BROADBELT**

„ **C. COOPER**

„ **H. CORPS**

„ **E. H. DEANE**

„ **W. EMMETT**

„ **R. W. FOUNTAIN**

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**Councillor H. HILL**

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„ **P. R. NICKOLS**

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„ **H. WHARTON**

„ **Lt. Col. B. C. WILKINSON**

## **Chairman of the Health Committee :**

**Councillor W. EMMETT**

## **Chairman of the Buildings and Housing Committee :**

**Councillor Lt. Col. B. C. WILKINSON**

# **Public Health Officers of the Council**

## **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., D.P.H.**

## **Public Health Inspector :**

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

## **Clerk/Typist :**

**Mrs. B. J. PARK**

Telephone No. :  
Knaresborough 2264.

Knaresborough House,  
Knaresborough.

June, 1959.

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 1958.

There were few cases of infectious diseases in Knaresborough during 1958, especially when a comparison is made with the previous year during which measles and influenza were prevalent. It is most satisfactory to report that for the fifth year in succession there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified in the town.

Inoculations to prevent the occurrence of infectious diseases are continually being extended and cast an increasing task on the staff of the Health Department. Protection against tetanus is now provided for children. This preventive inoculation is usually given in combination with either diphtheria or diphtheria and whooping cough injections, thus avoiding still another prick in the child's arm. There has been a good response to the propaganda urging poliomyelitis immunisation. At the time of writing this report over 80% of the children under sixteen have received at least two inoculations. This should decrease the attack rate of poliomyelitis and hinder its spread in the community. No fewer than 2,200 individual poliomyelitis injections have been given in Knaresborough, some by family doctors and some by the Medical Officers of this Department.

The extension of training facilities for children who are mentally retarded is referred to in the report. These children who cannot benefit by formal school education can now attend daily a Group Training Class in Harrogate from Mondays to Fridays. By



mixing with other children they learn social adaptation and they are also given training in the performance of simple tasks and skills and are thus better able to take their place in the society as useful citizens.

I desire to acknowledge and thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee for the encouragement and support I have received from them and to record my thanks to Mr. Hodson for his full co-operation.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS, 1958

Area (acres) ... ..	2,488
Population (mid-summer, 1958, estimated by the Registrar General) ... ..	8,650
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1958 ... ..	2,890
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1958 ... ..	£84,890
Product of Penny Rate, March 31st, 1958 ... ..	£333 7 6
Live Births ... ..	130
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	15.0
Still-births ... ..	5
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	37.0
Total live and still-births ... ..	135
Infant deaths ... ..	4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total ... ..	30.8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate ... ..	30.8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate ... ..	Nil
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks) ... ..	30.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ... ..	5.4
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ... ..	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	Nil
Deaths ... ..	142
Death rate per 1,000 population ... ..	16.4
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases (56) ... ..	6.47
Deaths from Vascular lesions of the nervous system (26) ... ..	3.01
Deaths from Cancer (27) ... ..	3.12
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (11) ... ..	1.27
*Adjusted Birth Rate ... ..	14.0
*Adjusted Death Rate ... ..	11.0

\* Adjusted by Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General. The adjustment which for births is 0.93 and deaths 0.67 makes allowance for the changing age structure of the population.



# Causes of Death in Knaresborough Urban District, 1958.

Causes of Death					1958	
					Male	Female
All Causes					69	73
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .				—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other .. .. .				—	—
3	Syphilitic disease .. .. .				—	—
4	Diphtheria .. .. .				—	—
5	Whooping Cough .. .. .				—	—
6	Meningococcal infections .. .. .				—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .				—	—
8	Measles .. .. .				—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .				—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .				—	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .				2	—
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .				—	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .				—	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .				7	11
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .				—	—
16	Diabetes .. .. .				—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .				12	14
18	Coronary disease, angina .. .. .				15	9
19	Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .				4	4
20	Other heart diseases .. .. .				10	12
21	Other circulatory diseases .. .. .				2	—
22	Influenza .. .. .				—	—
23	Pneumonia .. .. .				3	1
24	Bronchitis .. .. .				2	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .				1	3
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .				—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .				—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .				2	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .				1	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .				—	—
31	Congenital malformations .. .. .				1	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .				7	10
33	Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .				—	—
34	All other accidents .. .. .				—	—
35	Suicide .. .. .				—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war .. .. .				—	—
Total					142	

## **STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA**

### **1. Population.**

The population at the end of June, 1958, was estimated by the Registrar General to be 8,650, an increase of 80 over the estimated population for the previous year.

### **2. Social Conditions.**

Knaresborough is an inland holiday resort on the banks of the Nidd. It is a centre for the Yorkshire Dales and its Castle and boating facilities have a special attraction for the day visitor. It has one of the largest weekly open-air agricultural produce and general markets in the North of England.

During the summer, catering is one of the principal trades in the town. There are also a number of small industries including the manufacture of plastic goods, raincoats, shirts, and sports clothes, two linen and cotton weaving mills, a saw mill, and a boat building and repair factory.

### **3. Births.**

#### **(a) Live Births.**

The number of live births registered in Knaresborough during the year was 30, 14 males and 16 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General which takes into account inward and outward transfers was 130, 66 males and 64 females.

The birth rate, when adjusted by the area comparability factor as given by the Registrar General, was 14.0 per thousand of the population which was 2.4 less than the rate for England and Wales (16.4).

There were 7 illegitimate live births, 3 males and 4 females, representing 5.4 per cent of the live births.

#### **(b) Still Births.**

One still-birth, a female, was registered during the year. The corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General and adjusted for



inward and outward transfers was 5, 4 males and 1 female. This gave a still-birth rate of 37.0 per thousand live and still-births compared with 21.6 for England and Wales.

#### 4. Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 293, 145 males and 148 females, but the number of deaths of residents corrected for inward and outward transfers by the Registrar General was 142, 69 males and 73 females. The crude death rate was 16.4 per thousand, but when adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the rate was reduced to 11.0 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.

During the year 4 resident infants, 1 male and 3 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality rate was 30.8 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 22.5 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 is situated at Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. Specimens of milk and other foodstuffs, including ice-cream, are taken there for examination.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material such as throat swabs is undertaken at the Hospital Laboratory at the Harrogate General Hospital, but any special investigations into outbreaks of infection, including those due to viruses, are carried out at the Leeds Public Health Laboratory.

#### **(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. The service includes the 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 Birkenshaw, near 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 School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Home Nursing, Home Help and Mental Health Services.



Brief details of these services are given as follows:—

**(a) School Health Service.**

**(i) School Nurses.**

School nursing was carried out in Knaresborough and adjacent Nidderdale villages by Mrs. C. M. Galbraith and Miss M. P. Bramley who are health visitors and also school nurses.

**(ii) School Medical Examinations.**

Children attending schools in Knaresborough are examined at periodic intervals. There are four medical examinations undertaken during the period the child attends school, the first at school entry, at aged eight years, at eleven years, and as a school leaver. 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 special clinics for such treatment.

876 routine school medical examinations were carried out during the year. In addition 101 special inspections and 137 re-inspections were also carried out.

Special examinations are undertaken in cases where the parent, the teacher, or the school nurse, wish to bring forward a child for a medical examination who does not fall into the category of one of the four medical inspections mentioned above. The re-examinations are undertaken by the school doctor of children in whom a defect or disability was found at a previous medical examination and it is desired to follow-up or keep the children under observation.

**(iii) Inspection for Cleanliness.**

6,901 inspections of children's hair were made by the school nurses during the year. 14 children were found to have either head lice or the eggs of head lice in the hair. Statutory notices were served on the parents of two girls who were sisters and the children's hair was cleansed at the clinic by the school nurses.

**(iv) School Clinics.**

A general school clinic is held at Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, on Monday and Thursday mornings, attendances during the year numbered 129. An Ophthalmic Clinic is held on Friday mornings as required and 197 children attended during 1958.



The following Special Clinics for school children are held in Harrogate, and children from Knaresborough are issued with travel vouchers, when necessary, to attend these clinics:—

Cardiac.  
Ear, Nose and Throat.  
Orthopaedic.  
Speech Therapy.  
Sunlight.  
Child Guidance.  
Orthoptic.

The Orthoptic Clinic is concerned with children who are suffering from squint, and eye exercises are given to help the children overcome this condition.

Children resident in Knaresborough suffering from behaviour disorders are referred to the Child Guidance Clinic which is held every Thursday at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate. It is staffed by a Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. J. H. Kahn, by an Educational Psychologist and by a Psychiatric Social Worker.

Mr. J. A. Hattan, the School Dental Surgeon, is employed for part of his time in Knaresborough. He inspects school children in Knaresborough Schools and during the year 1,014 school children were thus inspected. 643 of these children were found to require treatment and 609 received treatment at the Dental Clinic in Chain Lane, Knaresborough.

#### **(v) Handicapped Children.**

Children who are considered to be two or three years retarded at school are examined and their intelligence quotient is ascertained. This examination sometimes takes place at the Clinic but where possible it is better to examine the child in his own home surroundings. In certain cases special education is advised. At the end of the year there were 9 children resident in Knaresborough who were educationally sub-normal, of whom 7 were attending special schools.

Children who are physically handicapped are recommended for admission to special schools when this is considered desirable. No children from Knaresborough require this education at a special school at the present time.

#### **(vi) Employment of School Children.**

The County Council has bye-laws relating to the employment



of children of compulsory school age. Under these bye-laws children are required to be medically examined by the School Medical Officer, within two weeks of the date when employment begins, to ascertain that such employment will not be prejudicial to the child's health.

8 boys and 1 girl, who were undertaking part-time employment as errand boys, shop assistants, or in the delivery of newspapers, were medically examined during 1958.

**(vii) Employment of School Leavers.**

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

**(b) Maternity and Child Welfare.**

**(i) Maternity Services.**

131 births were notified in respect of Knaresborough residents during the year. 73 of these took place in the Harrogate General Hospital, 24 in Carlton Lodge Maternity Home and 3 in other institutions. The remaining 31 births took place in the patients' own homes under the care of the domiciliary midwives.

29 expectant mothers attended mothercraft and relaxation classes which are held in the Iles Lane Clinic. These classes were conducted by Miss M. Botcherby and Miss E. Cadwallender, the Knaresborough midwives, with the health visitors giving some of the associated talks. Each expectant mother attended on 8 occasions. The classes were popular and the patients enjoyed the course. They are taught breathing exercises, muscular exercises and relaxation. Much benefit seems to be derived during the ante-natal period and reports show that the knowledge gained during the classes has been helpful during labour and in the puerperium.

**(ii) Clinics.**

The West Riding County Council maintains a Child Welfare Clinic at Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, Knaresborough. This clinic is



staffed by Medical Officers of this Division. 265 children attended the infant welfare sessions, making a total of 2,307 attendances. 80 of these children attended for the first time.

The Dental Clinic at Chain Lane, Knaresborough, in addition to treating school children attending Knaresborough Schools, provides dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. The details of the school children who received treatment have been given on page 11. In addition 2 expectant mothers and 11 children under the age of five years were dentally inspected, and 1 mother and all the children were found to require treatment and were treated.

The days and times the clinics are held are set out in the table on page 15.

### **(iii) 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 the year 1,677 tins of National Dried Milk, 4,159 bottles of orange juice, 537 bottles of cod liver oil, and 470 packets of vitamins A and D tablets were issued.

### **(c) Home Nursing Service.**

There is one home nurse and two home nurse/midwives who are resident in Knaresborough. Miss E. Spencer is the home nurse and Miss E. Cadwallender and Miss M. Botcherby are the home nurse/midwives. They are whole-time employees but their time is divided between work in the Knaresborough Urban District and the Nidderdale Rural District.

The great majority of patients 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 of the home nursing service, often supplemented by aid from the home helps.

### **(d) Home Help Service.**

At the end of the year 8 part-time home helps were employed in Knaresborough. The total number of hours they worked during the year was 7,462.



Assistance was given to 55 cases. 9 of these cases were due to illness in the home, excluding illness of aged persons and 32 cases related to illness or infirmity of the aged. Home helps were supplied to 10 maternity cases, to 3 expectant mothers, and in 1 case to a patient suffering from tuberculosis.

**(e) Mental Health Service.**

At the end of the year there were 16 mental defectives under statutory supervision of whom 9 were under the age of sixteen. In addition there were 2 adults under voluntary supervision. All are visited by the Mental Health Social Worker.

There were no admissions to institutions but one child is on the institutional waiting list. His parents were helped by the provision of two weeks "short stay" in hospital.

2 cases of mental illness were also visited by the social worker.

In April the Group Training Class was extended. The pupils now meet daily, Monday to Friday, from 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. at the Theosophical Hall, East Parade, Harrogate. 6 boys under the age of sixteen and 1 girl over sixteen attended from Knaresborough and transport is provided. At the Group Training Class they meet a further 14 children who live in the surrounding areas. The staff consists of one full-time and two part-time home teachers and a meals assistant. Good progress was made and the daily meeting of these children at the Group Training Class assists with their social adaptation.

**4. Registration of Nursing Homes and Old People's Homes.**

There is one registered nursing home and one registered old people's home in Knaresborough. The former has five beds used for general purposes and the latter can admit up to nine old people. Both these homes were inspected during the year by 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	—	—	—	—	†9-30 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.	—
Dental Clinic Chain Lane.	By Appointment				

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

†As required.



## **THE PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL**

The number of cases notified are set out in the table on page 20.

### **1. Scarlet Fever.**

9 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. 2 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 7 were isolated at home.

### **2. Measles.**

After the epidemic of measles in 1957 when 269 cases were notified, only 18 cases were notified in 1958. With one exception all the cases were mild in character and were nursed at home.

### **3. Pneumonia.**

5 cases of lobar pneumonia were notified, all except one occurred in adults. All the cases made a good recovery but one of the patients had a severe attack.

### **4. Meningococcal Infection.**

1 case of meningococcal infection was notified in an eight weeks old baby who was admitted to the Harrogate Hospital. The meningococci were isolated from the spinal fluid. After two weeks treatment in hospital the baby was discharged fit and well.

### **5. Tuberculosis.**

3 new cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1958 and 3 cases previously notified elsewhere came to live in Knaresborough. 3 patients were admitted to hospital for treatment.

2 patients recovered and were removed from the register and 2 patients went to live in other areas. There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

With the exception of one of the patients who recovered, all the patients mentioned above were cases of lung tuberculosis.

### **6. Other Notifiable Diseases.**

It is satisfactory to record that no case of poliomyelitis,



whooping cough, diphtheria, puerperal pyrexia food poisoning, dysentery, or erysipelas was notified during the year.

## **7. Non-notifiable Diseases.**

### **(a) Scabies.**

For the first time for some years, 2 cases of scabies were found in twins aged four years. The children were admitted to a children's home in Knaresborough from another area. This irritating skin disease is due to a small mite which burrows in the skin. Two live mites were extracted from burrows in the boy's hand and foot but the girl had previously received some treatment with Benzyl Benzoate and the condition was non-active in her case.

## **8. Preventive Inoculations.**

### **(a) Diphtheria Immunisation.**

124 immunsations were carried out in Knaresborough during the year. In addition 113 reinforcing injections were given to children in whom the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

Although fortunately there have been no cases of diphtheria notified in Knaresborough for some years, it is still important that children should be protected against this unpleasant illness. For the first time for a number of years the figures for diphtheria in England and Wales have shown a slight increase.

### **(b) Whooping Cough Immunisation.**

The number of whooping cough immunisations carried out during 1958 was 102. The best age for protecting young children is between three and six months as whooping cough proves to be a more serious illness in the very young.

### **(c) Tetanus Immunisation**

84 children received immunisation against tetanus. In the majority of cases the injection was given combined with diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine.

### **(d) Smallpox Vaccination.**

During the year 139 primary vaccinations and 14 re-vaccinations were carried out.



### (e) **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

At the commencement of the year, the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme was extended to cover all children between the ages of six months and fifteen years inclusive, expectant mothers, general medical practitioners and ambulance staffs and their families. Towards the end of the year the scheme was again extended to include young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years inclusive, and hospital staffs and their families. In addition, after not less than seven months after immunisation by the usual two injections a third "booster" injection could be given.

The following vaccinations were carried out during the year:—

Six months to fifteen years of age	...	...	966
Expectant mothers	...	...	54
General practitioners and their families	...	...	12
Ambulance staff and their families	...	...	9
Third injections — six months to fifteen years			118

### (f) **Tuberculosis Vaccination.**

The parents of thirteen year old school children attending schools maintained by the Local Education Authority 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 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.

85 Knaresborough school children received this preliminary Mantoux test which showed that it was desirable for 60 children to receive the B.C.G. vaccination, all of whom were vaccinated during the year.

## 9. **Mass Radiography.**

The Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey in Knaresborough in June, 1958, the Unit being stationed at the Holy Trinity Church Parochial Hall.

443 persons were examined, of whom 178 were males and 265 were females. 109 of the males and 160 of the females had been examined on some previous occasion.

The main groups examined were:—

	Males	Females	Total
General public	168	176	344
Teachers	9	13	22
University and College Students	—	1	1
Local Government Employees	1	75	76
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 265	<hr/> 443

As a result of this survey, 17 people were recalled for further investigation on large films. One case of inactive tuberculosis was found and in 5 other cases there was some non-tuberculosis abnormality of the heart, chest or lungs. 2 of these cases were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation and 2 were referred to their own doctor.



Age Groups of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases for the year 1958:—

No. of Cases Notified Ages—Years	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection
Under 1	—	—	—	1
1—2	—	3	—	—
3—4	2	3	—	—
5—9	7	9	—	—
10—14	—	2	1	—
15—24	—	—	1	—
25 and over	—	1	3	—
Total notified	9	18	5	1
No. of cases admitted to Hospital	2	—	3	1
Total No. of Deaths of Notified Cases	—	—	—	—

**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 1958.

# Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector for the year 1958

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 1958.

Steady progress was made in the housing field and 9 Clearance Orders were confirmed during the year. All the preliminary work in connection with slum clearance was completed and only the provision of the new houses remained. As can be seen from the inspection figures many visits were paid to properties to keep tenants and owners in the picture regarding the progress being made. The first 10 families were rehoused just before the year end and the remaining 90 should follow quite quickly.

In food hygiene progress has been quite rapid in the matter of the provision of fitments and the repairing of structural faults and most food premises in the area are now satisfactory from this point of view, but unfortunately in many cases personal hygiene and habits do not match up to the new equipment. This is the next task and can only be done by intensive routine inspections carried out over a long period and the determination to stamp out any uncleanness wherever it may be found in food businesses.

Rodent control is still a problem in certain areas especially in the sewers in the town centre, and to overcome this a comparatively new type of treatment was tried and was reasonably successful. By using a combination of slow and quick acting poisoning techniques the sewers should eventually be almost completely free from rats.



Early in the year the pupil assistant resigned and it was decided not to appoint another but to replace him by a Clerk/Typist and this is working satisfactorily.

I would like 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,

Yours faithfully,

J. R. HODSON,

Public Health Inspector.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of inspections and visits made	...	...	2969
Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	...	...	126
Contraventions found after complaints	...	...	101
Unfounded complaints	...	...	25
Contraventions discovered	...	...	19
Contraventions in hand at 31.12.57	...	...	14
Number abated during 1958	...	...	120
Contraventions outstanding at 31.12.58	...	...	14
Informal notices served	...	...	112
Formal notices served	...	...	8
Formal notices complied with	...	...	9

### Details of Inspection

#### Public Health Acts:—

Obstructed Drains and Sewers	...	...	79
Drainage and Sewer Inspections	...	...	123
Drains Tested:—			
Smoke test	...	...	2
Water test	...	...	19
Colour test	...	...	20
General nuisances and sanitary defects	...	...	84
Cleanliness of houses	...	...	19
Keeping of animals	...	...	3
Insect and other infestation (except rodents)	...	...	27
Rivers, streams and ditches—pollution	...	...	9
Smoke observations and smoke nuisances	...	...	21
Infectious diseases	...	...	9
Disinfections	...	...	6
Disinfestations	...	...	25
Water supply	...	...	9
Water samples—bacteriological	...	...	6
Movable dwellings	...	...	20
Public Cleansing Service:—			
Refuse Collection	...	...	132
Refuse Disposal	...	...	108
Salvage	...	...	46
Cesspool drainage and unsewered premises	...	...	21
Hotels and places of entertainment			
Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	16
Noise nuisances	...	...	—
Re-inspections—Public Health Acts	...	...	126
Heating Appliances and Fireguards Act	...	...	—
Public Conveniences	...	...	12
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	...	...	287



# Factories Act 1937:—

Part 1 ... ..	31
Means of escape in case of fire ... ..	3
Outworkers ... ..	8
Shops Act 1950 ... ..	18
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act 1951 ... ..	2
Pet Animals Act 1951 ... ..	3
Hairdressers and Barbers ... ..	3

# Housing Acts:—

Survey and Inspection ... ..	100
Overcrowding ... ..	25
Re-inspections and miscellaneous visits ... ..	296
Improvement Grants ... ..	100
Advances for repair or improvement ... ..	6
Rent Act 1957 ... ..	27
Council House Inspections ... ..	22

# Food and Drugs:—

Fried Fish Shops ... ..	3
Butchers' Shops ... ..	15
Bakehouses ... ..	17
Grocery Shops and General Stores ... ..	27
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Poultry Dealers ... ..	15
Hotel, Cafe and canteen kitchens ... ..	63
Food preparing premises ... ..	104
Confectionery shops ... ..	5
Ice Cream premises and selling points ... ..	42
Hotels and licensed premises ... ..	33
Milk and Dairies ... ..	13
Unsound Food ... ..	35
Miscellaneous Food Visits ... ..	15
Bacteriological examination of food other than milk and Ice-Cream ... ..	1
Bacteriological examinations of milk ... ..	36
Biological examinations of milk ... ..	3
Visits to laboratory ... ..	15
Ice-Cream samples—Bacteriological Examination ... ..	15
Knackers Yard ... ..	5
Food Hawkers, Food Hawkers' premises and vans ... ..	9
Slaughterhouse ... ..	232
Market Inspections ... ..	36
Food Stalls ... ..	29
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	103
Meetings and interviews ... ..	225

## Summary of work carried out to abate Nuisances, 1958.

Eavesgutters and downspouts repaired or renewed	...	9
Defective roofs repaired	... ..	10
Defective floors repaired	... ..	6
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	... ..	12
Defective drains cleared, repaired or re-laid	... ..	13
Cleanliness of houses improved	... ..	2
Cooking facilities provided or repaired	... ..	1
Extra natural light provided	... ..	—
Extra ventilation provided	... ..	2
Food stores provided	... ..	6
Accumulations of refuse removed	... ..	9
Defective W.C.'s repaired	... ..	1
Miscellaneous internal defects repaired	... ..	9
New dustbins provided	... ..	103
External walls rendered or pointed	... ..	5
Dangerous walls and buildings demolished or repaired	...	1
Cesspools cleansed	... ..	16
Defective fireplaces and smoky chimneys repaired	... ..	1
Sanitary accommodation rebuilt or improved	... ..	1
Smoke nuisances abated	... ..	8
Nuisances from flooding abated	... ..	2
Works to remedy dampness carried out	... ..	11
Infestations by insects dealt with	... ..	25
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance abated	... ..	2



## 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 suppliers but examinations of the water within the Harrogate Borough were consistently satisfactory.

On the 1st November of this year the Claro Water Board came into being to take control of the supply and distribution of water for this area, Borough of Harrogate, City of Ripon and Ripon and Pately, Wetherby and Nidderdale Rural Districts. The Board will take over on the 1st April, 1959.

The following are details of 4 bacteriological water samples taken in the area and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year:—

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	4	3 Samples .. .. 0	0
		1 .. .. 1	0

The only 2 houses in the town not on the public supply will be dealt with early in 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 main extensions were carried out in Knaresborough in 1958 in Crag Top, Charlton Manor Estate, off Chain Lane and Manor Orchards.

### Public Cleansing

#### A. Collection.

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse was main-



tained throughout the area during the year. Over 3,000 tons of refuse being collected from 3,737 bins.

65 Informal Notices were served to renew defective dustbins and 103 new bins were provided as a result. In addition 71 Council House bins were renewed. It was unnecessary to serve any statutory notices during the year.

The weekly collection referred to above has only been maintained by the extremely hard work of the refuse collection staff plus the addition of overtime and help from the Surveyor's Department. The bin count carried out in December showed an increase of 592 bins since the last count made three years ago. These are accounted for by the 237 new houses (Council and Private) built during that time and by the increasing number of properties having two or more bins, and at the close of the year a new Council Estate of 100 houses was well under way.

In order to cope with this increase of work the Council have decided to employ another ashbinman so as to bring the total labour force to 8, i.e., 7 on collection and 1 on disposal. This should alleviate the problem and allow collection to function normally during holiday periods and the 14 weeks covered by staff holidays.

Both refuse vehicles operated satisfactorily and there were no major hold-ups due to mechanical failures, although there were several minor accidents.

## **B. Disposal.**

The majority of refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping in the Old Grimbald Quarry Tip. The ash content of the refuse has been extremely low and covering has been scarce and at times impossible to get. However, a mechanical shovel for digging marl has been purchased and since the labour situation is now improved this should overcome the difficulty.

No trouble was experienced from fires, although on occasions refuse was burning on arrival at the tip, and minor fires occurred occasionally in the vehicles. This freedom from fires is possibly due to the increased vigilance of the collectors in refusing to collect any bin containing hot ashes, and to the prompt action of the tip-attendant in dealing with burning refuse arriving at the tip.

## **C. Salvage.**

Owing to the low state of the market and partly to the shortage



of labour very little salvage was sold.

**D. The cost of the Public Cleansing service during the year ended 31st March, 1959, was:—**

Refuse Collection	£4,146
Refuse Disposal	£526
Revenue	£147
Net cost of service	£4,525

The cost of emptying each bin is, therefore, approximately 5½d. per week or 24/3 per year.

**Sewers and Drains.**

No new major sewerage works have been undertaken during the year, and no new portions of the district have been sewered.

Sewer scraping equipment has now been purchased by the Surveyor's Department and silting of any of the sewers should be easily remedied.

At the close of the year a Surface Water Sewerage Scheme for the North Eastern section of the town costing £35,000—£40,000 had been deposited with the Minister. When this scheme is implemented it should cut out the whole of the flooding and surcharge of the foul sewers in that area.

16 cesspools were emptied on payment by the Wetherby Rural District Council cesspool emptier.

**Public Conveniences.**

The Surveyor's Department are responsible for the Public Conveniences in the district and at the close of the year preparations for the building of the new Fisher Street conveniences were well advanced.

A pilot scheme of free washing facilities with electric hand drier and hot and cold water at the Conyningham Hall conveniences was tried during the year and proved quite successful. A further 2 conveniences will be similarly equipped during the coming year.

**Licensed Premises and Places of Entertainment**

All the licensed premises in the area were visited at least once during the year and on the whole were found to be up to an

extremely good standard. Many of the licensed premises in this area are also catering premises during the summer season and in 2 of them the kitchens were radically re-designed and altered after service of notices.

### **Factories.**

There are 54 premises on the Council's Factory Register consisting of:—

**(a) Factories without power:—**

Baking ... ..	1	Upholstery and Cabinet	
Starshell Parachutes ...	1	Making ... ..	1
Hand Knitwear ... ..	1	Slaughterhouse and	
		Knackers Yards ...	2
Total 6.			

**(b) Factories with power:—**

Bakeries ... ..	2	Timber Sawing ...	1
Brickwork machinery ...	1	Chocolates and Sweets	1
Boot and Shoe repairs ...	2	Cotton sewing ... ..	1
Boat making and repair	1	Electricity generation ...	1
Cabinet making and		Laundry ... ..	1
upholstery ... ..	1	Linen and Cotton	
Joinery, wheelwright		Weaving ... ..	2
and plumbing ... ..	6	Light Engineering ...	1
Manufactured Meat		Printing ... ..	2
Foods ... ..	2	Raincoat Manufacture	3
Motor vehicle repairs ...	9	Shirt Manufacture ...	2
Pumping Station		Sports Clothes ... ..	1
(Gas Works) ... ..	1	Skin curing ... ..	1
Plastic Goods ... ..	2	Sausage making ...	1
Total 45.			

**(c) Other Premises.**

Building operations ...	3
-------------------------	---

Thirty-one inspections were made during the year and the three contraventions found were remedied. None of the above are large factories and most employ only a few persons.

### **Outworkers.**

There were 20 names on the August lists of outworkers re-



quired by Section 110 of the Factories Act, including three residents of the area. In the case of non-residents the appropriate authorities were notified.

### **Knackers Yard**

The one Knackers Yard in the area was visited 5 times during the year and was found to be in a clean and sanitary condition and satisfactorily run. 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 and found to be satisfactory. No samples were taken.

### **Pet Shops**

There are only two premises licensed under the Act and both were visited during the year and found to be satisfactory.

### **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 for the purpose of enforcing the Act.

### **The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952**

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

### **Hairdressers and Barbers**

The Council have adopted section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, and required all hairdressers and their premises to be registered.

Three premises were inspected during the year and were found to be satisfactory.

### **Swimming Baths or Pools**

There are no public swimming baths or pools in the area with the exception of a Children's Paddling Pool owned by the Council.



Samples taken from this during the year indicated that more frequent emptying was necessary and during the coming season this will be done.

### **Infestation and Disinfestation**

25 premises were disinfested during the year—6 for fleas, 5 for cockroaches, 2 for flies, 5 for wasps, 1 for pharaoh's ants, 4 for garden ants and 2 for silverfish.

All these infestations were quickly and easily dealt with. Advice was given regarding several other types of infestation.

### **Offensive Trades**

There are no offensive trades on the register.

### **Shops**

18 inspections were made under the provisions of the Shops Act. Many more inspections were carried out when the primary reason for the inspection was other legislation.

### **Rodent Control**

The 21 manholes in the town centre were all fitted with permanent baiting trays and a treatment with a mould inhibited warfarin was carried out over a period of two months. This gave quite good results and certainly reduced the rat population of the centre very considerably. A test baiting of 10% of the manholes throughout the area plus all necessary treatment of the infestation found was carried out some four months after the warfarin treatment. This showed that several of the manholes had become re-infested even after so short a time, although "the takes" were much lighter than in previous years. The whole of the 21 manholes were then re-treated with zinc-phosphide. In the remainder of the area only 3 manholes showed any signs of rats at all.

The warfarin treatment of the town centre will be carried out again next year and by this method it is hoped eventually to achieve practically complete eradication in this, the central section of the town's sewers.

287 visits were made by this department during 1958 in connection with rodent infestations, surveys or treatments.

The following table shows the details of rodent work carried out during the year ending 31st March, 1959, which is the period covered by the Annual return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:—



# RODENT CONTROL TABLE

Type of Property					
	Non-Agricultural				Agricul- tural
	L.A. Property	Dwelling Houses	Business & other	Total	
No. of Properties	15	2890	450	3355	84
<b>Properties inspected:</b>					
As a result of notification ..	Nil	36	3	39	3
Survey or otherwise ..	15	107	46	168	4
Total ..	15	143	49	207	7
<b>Infestations found:</b>					
Rats—Major ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—Minor ..	8	20	3	31	3
Mice—Major ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—Minor ..	1	23	6	30	Nil
<b>Control Measures:</b>					
No. of treatments carried out by Local Authority..	9	43	2	54	Nil
Total treatments carried out ..	9	43	2	54	Nil
Informal Notices Sec. (4)					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	7	7	Nil
(b) Works ..	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil

### **Keeping of Animals**

1 complaint was received during the year regarding the keeping of animals and this was dealt with.

### **Moveable Dwellings**

There are five licensed recreational caravan sites in the area, and no sites or vans are licensed for permanent occupation.

20 visits were made to these sites during the year and one site was converted to water-carriage drainage, and on another the water supply was improved.

The following are the sites licensed and the maximum number of dwellings permitted:—

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

### **Smoke Abatement**

During 1958 21 timed observations were taken of industrial chimneys and in 4 cases dark smoke was emitted for a period more than the allowed maximum. In each case the fault lay with the stoker and after warnings the trouble has not recurred.

In 4 cases domestic chimneys emitting smoke so as to be a nuisance were dealt with, and in two cases the offending stacks were highered, and in another two the appliances were renewed.



## Housing

During the year 27 houses on the Council's housing programme were dealt with as follows:—

Address	Act & Section	Action	Remarks
14 Abbey Road	Housing Act 1957, Sec. 17	Closing Order	House Closed
1 Bond End	"	"	"
5a Park Row	"	"	"
7a Park Row	"	"	Not vacated at year end
11b Fisher Gdns.	"	"	"
106 High Street	"	"	"
9 Church Lane	"	Demolition Order	House Closed
11 Church Lane	"	"	"
38 Gracious St.	Section 16	Undertaking given not to re-let	House closed
1, 2, & 3 Church Lane	"	"	Not vacated at year end
2, 4, 6 & 8 Vicarage Lane	"	"	"
105 High Street	"	"	"
4, 9, 14 & 15 Calcutt Houses	Housing Act 1957/Sect. 44	Clearance Order	Premises vacated
2, Powells Yard	"	"	"
19 Park Lane	Housing Act 1957	Nil	Premises made fit
4 Park Square	"	"	"
4 Bond End	"	"	"
Ridgefield, Forest Moor Road	"	"	"
14 Abbey Road	"	See above	"
102 High Street	"	Nil	"

10 Clearance Orders consisting of 53 houses and 105 persons were submitted to the Ministry during the year. These were dealt with as follows:—

(a) Confirmed without enquiry:—

Briggate Clearance Order, 1958.

Calcutt Clearance Order, 1958.

Horsemill Square Clearance Order, 1958.

Meadow View Clearance Order, 1958.

Powell's Yard Clearance Order, 1958.

Railway Terrace Clearance Order, 1958.  
York Place Clearance Order, 1958.

- (b) Confirmed after public enquiry:—  
Abbey Road Clearance Order, 1958.  
Kirkgate Clearance Order, 1958.
- (c) The Church View Terrace Order, 1958, consisting of 3 houses was the subject of a public enquiry at which a new owner offered to render the premises fit regardless of cost. Following discussion with the owner the Clearance Order was revoked and 3 Closing Orders substituted. It is hoped that the tenants will be rehoused next year and that the premises will then be repaired and renovated.

Just before the end of the year the first 10 families were rehoused on the Council's new 100 house estate on Charlton Manor. During the coming year this estate should be completed, and most of the unfit houses in the area not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense will then be eliminated.

### Statistics.

1.	Number of dwelling houses considered unfit for human habitation ... ..	104
2.	Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied as a result of informal action ...	21
3.	Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:—	
	(a) Service of notices requiring execution of works ... ..	5
	(b) Making of demolition or closing orders ...	38
	(c) Making of Clearance Areas ... ..	0
4.	(a) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice ... ..	0
	(b) Number of Demolition or Closing Orders made ... ..	8
	(c) Number of Undertakings to close accepted	9
	(d) Number of Clearance Areas declared ...	0



## **Housing Act, 1949—Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvement Grants and Advances.**

7 formal applications under Section 20 of the 1949 Act were received and all were approved. 2 applications for advances to repair property were received and 1 was approved.

Although only 7 formal applications were received over 30 informal enquiries were dealt with, and as can be seen from the statistics previously given 100 visits were made in connection with Improvement Grants and Advances.

### **Rent Act.**

Under the provisions of the Act 5 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and dealt with as follows:—

Applications rejected	...	...	0
Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	...	4
Undertakings to repair accepted	...	...	9
(8 of these were undertakings accepted by Council on 6.1.58).			

### **New Houses.**

67 houses were completed by private enterprise during the year.

### **Council Houses.**

The Council now own 636 houses comprising 365 post war and 271 pre-war types.

During the year a start was made on the reconditioning of some of the older properties built in the 1920's. This reconditioning is being carried out two houses at a time on a tender basis by private contractor.

A new estate of 100 houses to be used for the rehousing of families from houses dealt with under the unfit and clearance provisions of the Housing Act was well under way at the year end, and the first 10 families were rehoused before Christmas. When this estate is completed the Council will then own 726 houses, or one in four of inhabited houses in the area.

### **Council House Applications.**

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list at the year end was 272, which includes 59 applicants for bungalows or flats.

### **Land Searches.**

In 251 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	—	—	12	3	—	—
Sterilised	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	32	3	20	—

3 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were submitted for Biological Examination and were found to be negative.

The 3 tuberculin tested milk samples which failed the methylene blue test were from two different producers and after notification no further unsatisfactory samples have been found.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958, this district became, on the 4th April, 1958, a specified area wherein no milk other than that bearing a special designation may be sold.

Number of registered distributors ...	...	21
Number of registered dairies ...	...	3
Number of dealers licences—		
Tuberculin Tested ...	...	13
Pasteurised ...	...	12
Sterilised ...	...	8
Number of Supplementary Licences—		
Tuberculin Tested ...	...	5
Pasteurised ...	...	6
Sterilised ...	...	3



## **Meat.**

15 inspections were made of butchers' shops and conditions found were generally satisfactory.

There are 18 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. With one exception these are all of a minor nature and connected with retail shops.

## **Slaughterhouse.**

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the area in which all slaughtering is done by the employees of the occupier and which serves 3 butchers. The premises are quite adequate to meet the amount of kill required, and are, in fact, only in use for 3 days per week.

## **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-54.**

10 Slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year.

## **Meat Inspection.**

232 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat. 70 visits were made outside normal office hours of which 18 were on Sundays or Holidays.

Practically all the meat inspected is for local consumption and consequently the exchequer grant for meat inspection was not applicable to this authority.

The appended table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year. Details of meat found unfit and surrendered:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Abscesses ... ..	273	Parasitic infections ...	112
Bruising ... ..	78	Pericarditis ... ..	45
Cloudy swelling ...	5	Peritonitis ... ..	15
Cysticercus Bovis ...	375	Pneumonia ... ..	32
Cystitis ... ..	7	Pneumonia (acute	
Distomatosis ... ..	574	septic) ... ..	139
Febrile conditions ...	358	Pyæmia ... ..	28
Gangrene ... ..	11	Tuberculosis ... ..	3322
Melanosis ... ..	15	Tumours ... ..	54
Nephritis ... ..	5		
Total 5448lbs.			

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

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	358	38	17	825	186	—
Number inspected	358	38	17	825	186	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	4	5	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	46	8	2	17	7	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	12.8	21	35	2.6	3.7	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcases condemned	3	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	1	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.2	5.2	—	—	.5	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—



### **Ice Cream.**

42 visits were paid to ice cream premises and in the main these were found to be satisfactory.

56 premises are registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and these consist of three to manufacture and sell ice cream; four to manufacture by the cold mix method and sell ice cream and 49 premises to sell ice cream mainly pre-packed.

15 bacteriological samples were taken during the year. 9 were placed in Grade 1, 1 in Grade 2. 5 samples were spoiled in transit.

1 sample of iced lolly was found to be satisfactory.

### **Market.**

36 visits were paid to the market and 29 warnings were given for food being exposed to contamination or being placed too close to the ground.

The food sold in the market consists mainly of fruit and vegetables plus one fish and 1 poultry stall.

Because of the amount of food debris being left at the end of the market day all food stalls are now provided with adequate bins, and all litter must be deposited in these. This has led to a much more satisfactory position with regard to the removal of refuse in the market.

### **Food Premises.**

Regular routine inspections were made of all types of food premises in the area and in particular of cafes and other food preparing premises. All food preparing premises comply with the structural requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, but personal cleanliness and "hygiene consciousness" still leave much to be desired in some cases. In particular the continued use of washing-up water long after it has ceased to be hot, clean or sterile is a frequent occurrence, and in some cases its condition can only be fairly described as equal to crude sewage, and in addition the cleanliness of tea-towels is often marked by its absence.

Smoking was the subject of 5 warnings during the year and it would appear that the regulations are having their required effect and that this practice is definitely on its way out.

As I wrote last year the only way in which practices like the ones outlined above can be stopped is by frequent routine inspections of all such premises during their busiest periods.



There were no prosecutions under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

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

Catering ... ..	33	Poultry Dealers ... ..	6
School Canteens ... ..	3	Hospital kitchens ... ..	3
School Canteens (consumption only) ... ..	4	Residential homes ... ..	4
Bakeries ... ..	9	Market food traders ... ..	15
Groceries and General ... ..	35	Ice cream manufacturers ... ..	7
Confectioners—Retail ... ..	25	Clubs ... ..	4
Confectioners—Manufacture ... ..	1	Licensed premises ... ..	23
Butchers ... ..	8	Food hawkers ... ..	7
Pork Butchers and Prepared Foods ... ..	2	Food hawkers' premises ... ..	1
Food preparation rooms not at retail shops ... ..	1	Milk dealers (2 producer retailers) ... ..	23
Fish and Chip Shops ... ..	9	Dairies ... ..	3
Fish, greengrocery and fruit ... ..	8	Sale of ice cream ... ..	58
Greengrocery and Fruit ... ..	7	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 resulting in their abatement:

Equipment defective ... ..	11
Equipment not clean ... ..	4
Food not properly protected ... ..	26
Unsatisfactory personal cleanliness ... ..	3
Smoking in a food room ... ..	5
Unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences ... ..	7
Unsatisfactory or insufficient washing facilities ... ..	12
Unsatisfactory or insufficient first aid equipment ... ..	2
Unsatisfactory or insufficient clothing accommodation ... ..	3
Unsatisfactory food and equipment washing facilities ... ..	8
Food rooms not clean ... ..	22
Food rooms not in good repair ... ..	19
Unsatisfactory food stalls ... ..	9

### 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.

1,028 lbs. of food unfit for human consumption, in addition to that found at the slaughterhouse, was surrendered by food traders:

- (a) Meat—28 lbs of Pork; 18 lbs. of Bacon.
- (b) Fruit—370 lbs. of Strawberries; 252 lbs. of Raisins.
- (c) Canned or Bottled foods:—

Ham	...	3 tins	Fruits	...	19 tins
Luncheon meat	...	12 tins	Vegetables	...	40 tins
Stewed steak	...	12 tins	Soups	...	2 tins
Fish	...	2 tins	Milk	...	30 tins
- (d) Miscellaneous—All the following were contaminated by sewage during flooding;—

Lard	...	112 lbs.	Margarine	...	12 lbs.
Butter	...	56 lbs.	Eggs	...	300 eggs
Cooking fat	...	24 lbs.			

### 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 1958:—

Milk—genuine	...	...	...	15
adulterated	...	...	...	—
Drugs—genuine	...	...	...	—
adulterated	...	...	...	—
Other Foods—genuine	...	...	...	4
adulterated	...	...	...	1
Cautions	...	...	...	—
Proceedings	...	...	...	—

The sample above under “Other Foods” shown as “adulterated” was, in fact, an informal sample of pork sausage which the Public Analyst considered to be slightly low in meat content. The attention of the trader from whom the sample was obtained was drawn to the Analyst’s opinion.







