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Contributors

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OSGOLDCROSS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE
YEAR 1947

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health.

PART ONE

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Area of District | 33,954 acres |
| Population, mid-year, Registrar General's estimate | 7,624 |
| Number of inhabited houses at end of 1947 | 2,176 |
| Rateable Value | £28,740 |
| Product of Id. Rate | £113 |

These figures show a population increase of 157.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|
| Legitimate | 53 | 71 | 124 |
| Illegitimate | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| | 61 | 75 | 136 |

Birth rate per 1,000 population - 17.84.

Still Births

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|
| Legitimate | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Illegitimate | 1 | - | 1 |
| | 2 | 4 | 6 |

Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) births - 42.25
Rate per 1,000 population - 0.79

Deaths

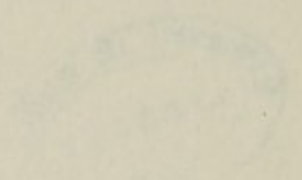
| | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| All Causes | 56 | 44 | 100 |

Death rate per 1,000 population - 13.11.

There was one death from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)
40 deaths were over 75 years of age
25 deaths were between 80 and 89 years of age
1 death was aged 95 years

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The following table gives particulars of the causes of deaths that occurred in the district.

| Causes of Death | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Tuberculosis, pulmonary | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary | - | 2 | 2 |
| Influenza | - | 1 | 1 |
| Cancer | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Diabetes | - | 1 | 1 |
| Intra-cranial vascular lesions | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Heart Diseases | 19 | 13 | 32 |
| Other diseases of circulatory system | 1 | - | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Pneumonia | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Other respiratory diseases | 1 | - | 1 |
| Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) | - | 1 | 1 |
| Other digestive diseases | 1 | - | 1 |
| Other maternal causes | - | 1 | 1 |
| Premature Birth | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Suicide | 1 | - | 1 |
| Road Traffic Accident | 1 | - | 1 |
| Other violent causes | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| All other causes | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| | 56 | 44 | 100 |

INFANT MORTALITY - INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|------|--------|-------|
| Legitimate | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Illegitimate | 3 | - | 3 |
| | 6 | 3 | 9 |

Death rate of infants under one year of age
 All infants per 1,000 live births 66.18
 Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 48.38
 Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 250



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The following table gives the causes of infant deaths in various age groups.

| Causes of Death | Age Groups | | | | | | | | All ages under 1 yr. | | |
|------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|----------------------|----|-------|
| | 1 wk | 2 wks | 3 wks | 4 wks | 3 mths | 6 mths | 9 mths | 1 yr | M. | F. | Total |
| Gastro-enteritis | | | | | | | 1 | | - | 1 | 1 |
| Prematurity | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Pneumonia | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Bronchitis | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | - | 2 |

The following table gives a general survey of infant deaths throughout the year.

| Causes of Death | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Tot. |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Gastro-enteritis | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Prematurity | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| Pneumonia | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Bronchitis | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |

MATERNAL DEATHS

There was one maternal death.

Maternal death rate per 1,000 live and still births 7.0.

COMPARISON OF 1947 STATISTICS WITH THOSE OF 1946

| | <u>1947</u> | <u>1946</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Live Births | 136 | 153 |
| Population | 7,624 | 7,467 |
| Birth Rate | 17.84 | 20.49 |
| Death Rate | 13.11 | 10.85 |
| Infant Death Rate | 66.18 | 52.0 |

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COMPARISON OF OSGOLDCROSS VITAL STATISTICS WITH OTHER
WEST RIDING RURAL DISTRICTS, THE WEST RIDING
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY, & ENGLAND AND WALES

| | Osgold- cross Rural District | Aggregate West Rid- ing Rural Districts | West Riding Admin County | England & Wales (Pro- visional figures). |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population) | 17.8 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 20.5 |
| DEATH RATES:- (All per 1,000 estimated population) | | | | |
| All Causes | 13.1 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 12.0 |
| Zymotic Diseases (Seven principal *) | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.16 | *** |
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | 0.52 | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.47 |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 0.26 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| Respiratory Diseases * (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system) | 1.84 | 1.23 | 1.37 | *** |
| Cancer | 1.18 | 1.59 | 1.80 | 1.85 |
| Heart and Circulatory Diseases | 4.33 | 3.25 | 3.98 | *** |
| INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) | 66 | 47 | 45 | 41 |
| DIARRHOEA (Deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births) | 7.35 | 5.74 | 5.31 | 5.8 |
| MATERNAL MORTALITY (Deaths of mothers in child- birth per 1,000 live and still births) | | | | |
| Puerperal Sepsis | -- | 0.11 | 0.21 | 0.26 |
| Other Causes | 7.04 | 1.63 | 1.07 | 0.91 |
| TOTAL | 7.04 | 1.74 | 1.28 | 1.17 |

The above figures indicate that the inhabitants of Osgoldcross enjoy a long life and it is not surprising that the outstanding causes of death in the area are the normal processes associated with old age, namely, heart failure and various kinds of stroke. There is no doubt that if the death rate were corrected for age distribution, it would compare much more favourably with the death rate for the whole country, than the crude death rate figure given indicates. In the absence of recent census figures however, this corrected figure is not at present available.

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PART TWO

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following list of notifications were received during 1947 :-

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>No. of Notified Cases</u> |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 15 |
| Whooping Cough | 5 |
| Measles | 20 |
| Acute Pneumonia | 1 |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | 1 |

Despite a general outbreak of acute poliomyelitis throughout the country, not one case was reported in the district during 1947.

The following table shows the prevalence of infectious diseases throughout the year.

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Tot |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Scarlet Fever | 2 | | | 5 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 6 | | 15 |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 5 |
| Measles | 3 | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | | | 1 | | | | 20 |
| Acute Pneumonia | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |

There was one suspected carrier case of diphtheria, of a boy who had entered the area from another district, but no other notifications were received.

The numbers of children immunised during the year were as follows :-

Primary Injections

| <u>Under 5 years</u> | <u>5 to 14</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 44 | 62 | 106 |

Booster Doses

Total : 206

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

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1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table summarises particulars contained in the Register of Tuberculous Persons.

| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Total in Register |
|---|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| At the commencement of 1947 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 2 | 53 |
| Notified under Regulations of 1930 for the first time during 1947 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Removed during 1947 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 5 |
| At the end of 1947 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 2 | 54 |

The incidence of infectious disease may be regarded as satisfactorily low, though it must be borne in mind that notification of certain diseases such as measles and whooping cough is not wholly satisfactory. The Doctor is not always called in and many such cases escape notification altogether.

PART THREE

SCABIES

The arrangements for scabies cases to be treated at the Pontefract Joint Isolation Hospital continues but fortunately there was little call upon this service during the year. Further information on this subject will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

These are dealt with in detail in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

It is apparent that many factors give cause for considerable concern. A large proportion of the population is living under housing conditions which are exceedingly difficult, and in many cases, appallingly bad.

Nor can we be satisfied that many people are still obtaining their water supply from shallow wells with the attendant possibility of gross contamination. Again, sewerage in many cases is very unsatisfactory.

It is to be hoped that in all these matters the next twelve months will show an improvement.

In concluding my report, I wish to pay tribute to the members of my staff for the help and enthusiasm, and in particular, to your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Ledwith, for his co-operation in all Public Health matters.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

John F. Fraser.

Medical Officer of Health.

John F. Smith

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1947.

NUISANCES.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Number of primary inspections | 280 |
| Number of cases in which nuisances found | 261 |
| Number of cases outstanding 1946 | 12 |
| Cases dealt with | 273 |
| Abated 1947 | <u>258</u> |
| Outstanding | 15 |

Four statutory notices were served, two of which were complied with. The required work was carried out by the Council in a fault of the owner in one case. In the remaining case the time specified in the notice had not expired at the end of the year.

The number relating to defective conditions at houses was 245.

HOUSING.

The difficulty in getting houses improved or even repaired has increased rather than decreased and work in this direction has fallen far short of what is needed. Some such work has been done and some new houses have been erected by the Council and private enterprise, and to this limited extent the housing situation has been improved. Much remains to be done in additional housing, replacement of unfit houses, improvement of sub-standard houses and maintenance repairs.

Houses which are extremely unfit for occupation are having to remain occupied in spite of further depreciating conditions.

The difficulty of acquiring suitable sites militates against the early rehousing of these unfortunate occupiers. To nowhere does this apply to more than to Brotherton where the need is greatest.

Action under Housing Acts & Regulations.

During the year 394 houses were inspected and recorded bringing the total to 1418.

These have been provisionally classified as:-

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Unfit | 222 |
| Seriously defective | 448 |
| Defective | 181 |
| Satisfactory | 567 |

Repair or improvement work has been carried out at some 30 houses but in few cases such as to raise the standard to that which has been adopted.

With regard to overcrowding 6 cases were relieved by removal to new Council houses. Otherwise the position remains much the same, the estimated number of cases in the District being 50. That number, however, is on the statutory basis; the number of cases regarded on a more practical basis relieved and remaining is appreciably larger.

Action under Public Health Acts.

In addition to inspection of houses already mentioned, action as indicated as follows has been taken.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Houses examined for vermin | 8 |
| (3 in respect of ants) | |
| Disinfested | 5 |
| Houses inspected in connection with water supply, sanitary accommodation etc. | 108 |
| Houses at which work required or undertaken | 97 |
| Work completed | 75 |

Statutory notices were required in only 4 cases. In one case the work was done by the Council in default of the owner. In the other cases the specified time had not expired.

New houses to the number of 51 were completed during the year. The Council erected 32 of these; 12 at Darrington and 20 at Whitley. Private enterprise was responsible for the remainder; at Burton Salmon 1(1 house made into 2), Byram-cum-Sutton 3, Darrington 1, Eggborough 7, Hiliam 2(1 a temporary structure), Monk Fryston 2(1 house made into 2), Whitley 2, and Womersley 1 (a converted building). At Kellington(Whitley Bridge portion) 2 houses were made into one and 2 were demolished to make way for

industrial development. An unfit house was demolished at Darrington to make way for the new Council houses.

At the close of the year the Council had 12 houses in an advanced stage of construction at Monk Fryston and also had in progress 12 at Beal, 20 at Gridling Stubbs, 20 at Eggborough and 8 at Womersley.

The provision of houses at other places is under active consideration by the Council including Brotherton where much difficulty is being experienced in acquiring a suitable site.

Houses in progress by private enterprise was as follows:- Birkin 1, Byram-cum-Sutton 1, Eggborough 3, Hensall 1, Hiliam 1(temp), Monk Fryston 1 and Womersley 1, a total of 9. This number would have been much greater but for the official restrictions and other difficulties in the building industry.

The number of houses at the end of the year was 2178.

WATER.

In spite of the Council's efforts and concern, little actual improvement has been made in respect of water supply. Proposals for the provision of mains in those villages where there is no such supply and the extension of the mains to outlying parts of other parishes have been pursued. In no case, however, have schemes advanced to the point of sanction to proceed with work.

Mains were extended at Beal, Darrington, Eggborough, Monk Fryston and Womersley to serve new housing sites for the Council. A few more houses on route of existing mains have taken connections from the mains.

The appended table shows the position regarding piped water supplies in the parishes. Taking the District as a whole it will be seen that approximately 84% of the houses and 86% of the population are supplied by public mains, a small percentage being by standpipes outside the houses. In addition to this there are some 74 houses and 234 population with taps supplied through private schemes serving a varying number of houses from 1 to 14. These cannot all be said to be satisfactory but bring the total

number of houses served by taps to 1905 - 87.4%, affecting a population of 6731 - 89.2%.

The sources of supply have not altered, the bulk coming from Pontefract Corporation Water Works and being distributed by the District Council's mains. From the same source certain places are supplied via Hemsworth Rural District Council mains and directly from the Corporation mains.

Darrington, for the most part, is supplied from the Council's own water works, situated in the parish. Here the water is collected from springs to a chamber from which it is pumped into a reservoir and thence distributed by gravitation mains. The pumping was formerly done by oil engine but during the year a change over to electricity was made.

There has again been some inconvenience and partial failure at Fairburn on occasions and to a smaller degree also at Monk Fryston due to inadequate pressure. As mentioned in earlier reports this difficulty has been borne in mind in the preparation of the schemes for the extension of water mains in the District.

Apart from the places just mentioned an adequate supply of water has been maintained in all the public supply schemes.

In some cases the private piped supply schemes have been in difficulties on account of shortage of water or deterioration of plant and efforts are being made to connect up with the public supplies.

About 11% of the population are dependant upon private wells and hand pumps, the quantity and quality varying considerably. A supply by portable tank continues at Heck on account of the shortage of suitable water in that village. The supply situation at Balne and Birkin remained unsatisfactory.

With regard to quality, in the case of the Darrington supply one section was again found to be doubtful and has not since been used. The remainder of the supply was satisfactory and adequately met requirements regarding quantity. A later sample of the disused section was also satisfactory and this may reasonably be regarded as a reserve in case of urgent necessity.

All other piped supplies have also been satisfactory in quality.

Of the 10 samples of water submitted for analysis 7 were satisfactory and 3 doubtful. Amongst the satisfactory samples was one from the Darrington piped supply and one from the pump (borehole) supplying the Council houses at Highgate, Balne.

The remainder of the samples were from private wells, taken chiefly in connection with the extensive flooding which occurred during the year.

For bacteriological examination 17 samples were taken. 12 were reported to be satisfactory, 1 doubtful and 4 unsatisfactory. 3 unsatisfactory and the doubtful samples were in respect of the section of the Darrington supply source not being used, but of which the latest sample was reported satisfactory. The remainder of the public piped supplies are included in the satisfactory samples.

| Parish | No. of houses. | Population | Supplied by public water mains | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|------|
| | | | Direct to house | | By stand pipe | |
| | | | No. of houses | Pop. | No. of houses. | Pop. |
| Balne | 78 | 273 | - | - | - | - |
| Deal | 148 | 538 | 105 | 405 | 29 | 31 |
| Birkin | 36 | 135 | - | - | - | - |
| Brotherton | 372 | 1464 | 372 | 1464 | - | - |
| Burton Salmon | 72 | 235 | 69 | 235 | - | - |
| Byram-c-Sutton | 84 | 245 | 72 | 210 | - | - |
| C. Stubbs | 48 | 172 | 34 | 136 | 10 | 28 |
| Darrington | 145 | 400 | 124 | 356 | 8 | 21 |
| E. Hardwick | 60 | 215 | 57 | 207 | 3 | 8 |
| Eggborough | 145 | 474 | 104 | 350 | 9 | 21 |
| Fairburn | 184 | 760 | 182 | 756 | - | - |
| Heck | 56 | 180 | - | - | - | - |
| Hensall | 127 | 416 | 113 | 375 | 9 | 25 |
| Hillam | 96 | 390 | 65 | 290 | 16 | 55 |
| Kellington | 108 | 363 | 83 | 303 | 17 | 53 |
| M. Fryston | 141 | 405 | 112 | 325 | 21 | 53 |
| Stapleton | 31 | 97 | 1 | 4 | - | - |
| Whitley | 144 | 453 | 108 | 369 | 16 | 30 |
| Womersley | 103 | 324 | 87 | 324 | - | - |
| | 2178 | 7544 | 1693 | 6112 | 133 | 375 |
| | | | 77.7% | 80.9% | 6.3% | 5% |
| Houses with tap supplies from private sources | | | 74 | 234 | | |
| | | | 3.4% | 3.1% | | |

SEWERAGE.

It is much to be regretted that all the efforts of the Council to arrange provision for adequate sewerage and sewage disposal facilities to be extended to serve the whole District have not yet produced any tangible result.

Much in the way of proposal, counter proposal and negotiation has been done, but no scheme has yet been settled.

In the meantime the Brotherton disposal works continue unsatisfactory, most villages lack but need the facilities, conversions to water closets are held up and sewage dikes become more troublesome.

The defective portion of sewer under the railway, near the tunnel entrance at Brotherton has been repaired. A length of sewer near the Welfare Ground at Brotherton is defective and needs reconstruction.

To serve the new Council housing sites at Beal, Eggborough and Monk Fryston, sewers have been constructed discharging into tanks which have had to be provided pending the provision of sewage disposal works.

To serve the Darrington Council housing site it has only been necessary to extend the existing sewer in the ordinary way.

SCAVENGING.

Probably the most outstanding item for my report is the extension of the public scavenging service to the whole of the District. Formerly only six of the parishes, covering about half the population, had this service. The vehicle expected in the preceeding year was delivered in time to commence the extended service at the begining of this year. There was much accumulation of refuse to tackle but reasonable headway has been made and regular routine collections are being developed. It is not possible to get to all the places as often as desirable but it is believed that attention is sufficient to obviate inconvenience and to keep the places in a reasonable condition. The general conditions regarding scavenging have thus improved and are now reasonably

satisfactory. Expressions of appreciation in the newly served areas have been frequent. Complaints from anywhere have been rare.

There were 3 privies and 8 pailclosets converted to water closets. Council contributions to the cost were made in 7 cases. Water closets were provided in all but one of the new houses erected, the one being a temporary house for which an earth closet was provided. This brought the number of W.C's in the District to approximately 858. Other types of closets numbered 1326, dust bins 717, and middens 684.

SALVAGE.

There was some improvement in the amount of material disposed of as compared with the previous year but the amount collected was only small compared with the war time collections. There were no collecting centres or special collecting arrangements operating, though in a few cases paper and packings from shops have been carefully kept for salvage purposes, and one or other of the Council's lorries has collected this. Otherwise the material has been collected by the refuse vehicles on their routine rounds.

The following materials were disposed of during the year, the total value being £71 - 15 - 3.

| | T. | C. | Qs. | Lbs. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|------|
| Paper and cardboard | 5 | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| Textiles (rags & old bagging) | | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| Iron | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Non ferrous metals | | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Rubber | | 1 | 2 | 7 |

Glass bottles and jars 11½ gross.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of infectious disease was low though not as low as the previous year which was a record year for the District.

There were 15 cases of scarlet fever (4 in 1946), which occurred in 10 widely spread parishes, 6 in November. Except for two cases occurring in one family there appeared to be no connection between the cases. Three cases occurred at two registered dairy

farms; certain precautions were informally prescribed and followed and there were no untoward developments. Disinfection at the home was carried out in all cases.

The one case of diphtheria was a boy home from an institution outside the District where other cases had occurred.

Measles increased to 20 cases which is a comparatively low incidence for this disease. Most of the cases occurred from April to June, there being 5 that month at Fairburn.

Whooping cough had a further fall from 32 to 5. These occurred in single cases widely spread throughout the year and District.

Fresh cases of tuberculosis notified numbered 6 an increase of 2. The lungs were affected in 4 of the cases, 3 of which had recently returned from service in H.M. Forces.

SCABIES.

There has been little trouble under this heading during the year. Three women were treated at the Joint Isolation Hospital, at a charge to the Council. Two school children were also treated there, at the expense of the Education Authority. These are the only cases which have come to notice.

INFESTATION.

Regarding insect vermin in houses there appears to be no serious incidence. Eight complaints investigated revealed 3 cases of bugs. These were dealt with by use of a liquid insecticide containing D.D.T. In other cases ants, fleas, or places left in dubious condition were the trouble. Appropriate treatment was prescribed.

There has been considerable activity concerning rats & mice destruction. A man was engaged as part time operative and took the Ministry of Food's (Infestation Division) course of instruction on the subject. He has been working in the District seeking out infested places and carrying out methodical measures for the destruction of rats & mice. A large measure of co-operation has been expected and occupiers have agreed to have the work done by us at a charge.

In only a few cases has it been necessary to serve notices.

Sewers (in which we find little infestation), refuse tips and other Council properties have been regularly treated.

Some 70 premises (including Council properties) were treated by the Council's service and it is estimated that about 1,000 rats were thereby destroyed. Many of the places treated were small private premises. Some large industrial premises were dealt with by a Service company or other by arrangements and are not included in the figures. Agricultural premises are also excluded, these being the province of the County Agricultural Executive Committee.

The Group Planning and Advisory Committee held several meetings at which plans for dealing with the work and results being obtained in the area were dealt with as were other aspects of the subject as affecting the area. An annual report of its work is to be issued.

MEAT & OTHER FOODS.

Centralised slaughter under Government control continues and as none of this takes place in this District we have no slaughter houses now licenced. Some slaughter houses formerly licenced are used as butchers shops and these and other butchers premises have been kept in satisfactory condition. No unsound meat was encountered at any of these premises.

The only unsound food met with was at a Buffer Food Depot from which a total of 25 x 6lb tins of canned meat were taken and destroyed.

The preparation and sale of ice-cream is a subject which has received much attention throughout the country in recent years. Regulations now in force prescribe specific heat treatment in the manufacture of ice-cream. A "cold mix" is available for traders to make up themselves without heat treatment, the mix in this case having already received appropriate treatment. But manufacturers making up their own mixture will require apparatus and facilities not likely to be acquired by small retailers. One retailer in the District is having such apparatus installed as soon as he can obtain

delivery. In the meantime he is using a cold mix. Only two other places are registered for the sale of ice-cream one of them selling only a well known wrapped brand. Samples taken from the other retailer and from the manufacturer-retailer were found satisfactory.

MILK & DAIRIES.

The number of registered milk producers was 89. Of these, 50 are wholesalers and 30 retailers. The remainder are nominal registrations and little or no sale of milk is taking place.

Some 720 cows were kept in connection with this trade and were accommodated in 106 sheds.

There are three retailers registered who are not producers, one of them having no premises within the District.

During the year one producer was granted a licence for Tuberculin Tested milk. Two Accredited licences were in force, one having been taken up again after it had been allowed to lapse for a year or two. One supplementary licence for the sale of Pasteurised milk was renewed.

Seventeen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, ¹²~~11~~ of which were satisfactory. Four of the samples were in respect of the Tuberculin Tested milk; the first, which was in connection with the application for the licence, was unsatisfactory but subsequent samples satisfied the test. Most of the samples were of ungraded milk, and, as there is no specified standard for such milk, were tested as for Accredited milk. In two cases where the samples were unsatisfactory production has been given up. In ^{two}~~three~~ other cases subsequent samples were satisfactory.

General conditions were found on the 145 visits paid to dairy premises to be reasonably satisfactory. Attention had to be called in a few cases to milking stools not kept clean, milk left in cowsheds uncovered, cowsheds not limewashed, etc, which were duly attended to on request. The general cleanliness of cows was of a good standard.

The premises of one newly registered producer were unsatisfactory and samples of milk taken on the premises were unsatisfactory.

The owner-occupier was required to carry out structural improvements and is understood to have arranged for new structures. Possibly because of building trade difficulties the structures were not built and no other structural improvement was carried out. Milk production dwindled and at the end of the year no milk was being sold.

The demand for structural improvement to dairy premises is still greater than the building trade in its present difficulties can cope with. A little advance however has been made. An extension and general improvement of the cowshed has been carried out at two farms and an additional cowshed adapted at another farm.

Improvement in cooling facilities in a number of cases is still awaiting the provision of a mains supply.

FACTORIES.

Of the 25 factories registered in the District 22 use mechanical power. In the factories where mechanical power is used the district council is the enforcing authority regarding sanitary accommodation. One case of unsatisfactory accommodation (outstanding from the previous year) was rectified. All the factories were then provided with the required accommodation, which was satisfactorily maintained. There is little else in these factories with which my department is concerned under the Factories Act.

Of the 3 factories where mechanical power is not used 2 were very small domestic concerns and the other a sack repair depot. Conditions here also, including cleanliness, overcrowding and ventilation were satisfactory.

In conclusion I would mention the appointment early in the year of Mr. J. R. Livesey as my Clerical and General Assistant and to record my appreciation of his very helpful services.

GORDON LEDWITH.

Sanitary Inspector.

