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Contributors

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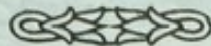
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ROYSTON (Yorks)
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1937.




Barnsley :

R. E. GRIFFITHS LTD., PRINTERS, HANSON STREET.

—
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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



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ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1937.

Councillor G. H. COOKE, (*Chairman*).

„ J. BERRY, (*Vice-Chairman*,
Chairman of Council).

„ H. E. HOLMES.

„ R. CRAWSHAW.

„ T. DYER.

„ G. A. GRIFFITHS, M.P.

„ W. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

„ W. MORRIS.

„ W. WESTWOOD.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health—

HENRY BURTON PARE, M.B., Ch.B.

Sanitary Inspector and Waterworks Manager—

WILLIAM PARKS, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Royston Urban District Council.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT, 1937.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Royston Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Thirteenth Annual Report on your District, being for the year ended 31st December, 1937. This Report has been compiled in accordance with Circular 1650 issued by the Ministry of Health, and gives an accurate statistical review of the work carried on by the health services of your District.

A footnote to the Table indicates any point to which I wish to draw your attention. I wish to emphasise the fact that the Infantile Mortality Rate has progressively been reduced from, in 1929, 131 per 1,000 births, to 21 per 1,000 in 1937.

As Medical Officer to the Child Welfare Clinic I am particularly gratified at this reduction, and it is an indication that the mothers are taking advantage of the social services which your Council and the West Riding County Council are providing.

The Ante-Natal Clinic, inaugurated during the year, has done excellent work under the direction of Dr. Marion Jones, and has been supported by the Medical Practitioners of the District.

The Open-Air Swimming Baths are unsatisfactory. In spite of repeated chlorination and changes of the water the report of the analyst on the water is unfavourable to the use of the baths in the summer months. If the bath is to continue in use it is essential that it should be covered to prevent atmospheric pollution and the breeding of insects.

The general health of the Township is good, and compares favourably with the districts in the neighbourhood and in the County generally.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Urban District covers an area of 1,050 acres (prior to extension of boundaries), and the population according to the Registrar General's estimate for mid-1937 is 7,759. This figure is used throughout this Report in the calculation of the Vital Statistics.

The number of Inhabited Houses at the end of the year (according to the rate books) was 2,009. The Rateable Value was £23,624, and the sum represented by a 1d. Rate £87.

Vital Statistics.

		Total	Males		Females
Live Births (Legitimate) ...	...	133	63	...	70
(Illegitimate) ...	...	7	3	...	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	140	66	...	74
Still-Births (Legitimate) ...	...	4	1	...	3
Deaths ...	...	77	44	...	33

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident
Population—18·04

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) — 2·85

Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident
Population — 9·92

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar
General's Short List) :

No. 29 —Puerperal Sepsis ... 0

No. 30—Other Puerperal Causes ... 1

Rate per 1,000 total Births (Live and Still) —0·71

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live Births ... 21·43

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 live Births .. 21·43

Illegitimate Infants „ „ ... 0·00

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... 12

„ Measles (all ages) ... 0

„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 0

„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ... 0

Causes of Death, 1937.

				Total	Males	Females
Influenza	...	...	...	4	4	0
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4	4	0
Syphilis	...	...	...	1	1	0
Cancer	...	...	...	12	7	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	3	0	3
Heart Disease	...	...	...	17	8	9
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	2	0	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	9	7	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	3	2	1
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	1	1	0
Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	1	0
Ac. & Ch. Nephritis	...	...	...	2	1	1
Puerperal Diseases	...	...	...	1	0	1
Congenital Debility,						
Premature Birth, &c.	...	...	...	2	0	2
Senility	...	...	...	4	1	3
Suicide	...	...	...	2	1	1
Other Violence	...	...	...	3	3	0
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	3	2	1
TOTAL				77	44	33

Although Heart Disease has the largest number of causes of death this is due to the fact that it is chiefly in old people that this has occurred.

Cancer still claims its victims, and there has not been any reduction of this cause of death.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality.

The following Table shows the Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality for Royston as compared with that of England and Wales during the year 1937 :—

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year
England and Wales ...	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62
148 Smaller Towns (estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55
London (Administrative County) ...	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60
ROYSTON ...	18.04	0.52	9.92 *12.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.64	0.00	21.43

(*This figure is calculated in accordance with Memo. 5, 1935, of the Registrar General. It is the "Comparable" Death Rate, being the Crude Death Rate multiplied by the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General. The Comparability Factor for Royston is given as 1.23, and after the Crude Death Rate is multiplied by this Factor it becomes comparable with the rates given for England and Wales as above. This adjustment is to compensate for any difference in the nature of the population of the District).

Table showing Death Rate, Birth Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate for Royston for the last 10 years.

Year		Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate
1927	...	12·3	...	21·1	...	92·1
1928	...	11·3	...	25·7	...	96·4
1929	...	11·9	...	22·7	...	131·7
1930	...	9·6	...	21·3	...	62·8
1931	..	13·4	...	20·5	...	86·6
1932	...	9·5	...	21·1	...	82·8
1933	...	10·8	...	17·6	...	65·7
1934	...	9·4	...	19·9	...	45·5
1935	...	8·9	...	18·4	...	56·3
1936	...	9·2	...	18·7	...	40·3
1937	...	9·92	...	18·04	...	21·48

**General Provision of Health Services
for the Area.**

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

HENRY BURTON PARE, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health (part-time).

WILLIAM PARKS, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,
Sanitary Inspector (full time);

Holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board;

The Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
Inspectors of Meat and other Foods;

The Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
Smoke Inspectors;

The Certificate of the City and Guilds of London
Institute in Building Construction and Quantity
Surveying.

2. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

An extensive laboratory service is maintained by the West
Riding County Council at Wakefield. and ample facilities are
available for Local Medical Officers and Local Practitioners in
connection with the examination of specimens, etc.

3. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

A very efficient general ambulance service is maintained in
the area, being controlled by the Royston Voluntary Ambulance
Committee. The following information as to the running of
the ambulance during 1936 is passed on to me by the
Honorary Secretary to the movement — (your Sanitary
Inspector):—

The following journeys were made by the ambulance during the year ended December 31st, 1937 :—

	No. of Journeys	Mileage
Leeds ...	48	2,020
Barnsley ...	104	1,248
Miscellaneous ...	16	774
Total ...	<u>168</u>	<u>4,042</u>

The total running cost for the year was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Driver ...	104	0	0
Petrol and Oil ...	24	18	9
Insurance and Sundries ...	14	3	2
Repairs ...	0	2	9
	<u>£148</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

This represents an actual running cost of 8·5d. per mile. As the charge made to residents of Royston is 4d. per mile only, the deficit is raised by donations to the fund and proceeds from social functions organised by the Voluntary Ambulance Committee.

Journeys are also made in respect of the following adjoining Parishes :—Carlton, Ryhill, and Havercroft with Cold Hiendley.

The ambulance, which is kept in a central station provided and maintained by the Royston U.D.C., is equipped with an "Eve-Riley" Rocking Stretcher and "Novox" Resuscitation Apparatus.

Cases of Infectious Disease are transported by motor ambulances belonging to the Kendray Isolation Hospital (Barnsley Corporation), and a motor ambulance is maintained at the neighbouring colliery for dealing with colliery accident cases.

4. NURSING IN THE HOME.

A Home Nursing Service is provided by the Royston Voluntary Nursing Association, who employ a full-time qualified Visiting Nurse.

5. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Local Clinics are held with doctor and nurse in attendance by the West Riding County Council, as follows :—

Ante-Natal Clinic once a month.

Infant Welfare Centre once a week.

School Children's Clinic twice weekly.

6. HOSPITALS: PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

Surgical and accident cases are admitted to the Barnsley Beckett Hospital and Leeds Infirmary, and Maternity Cases are dealt with at Beckett Hospital and at the Maternity Hospital, Hyde Terrace, Leeds.

Cases of Infectious Disease are, by arrangement with the Barnsley Corporation, admitted to Kendray Isolation Hospital. Smallpox cases are isolated at Lundwood Isolation Hospital, which is also under the control of the Barnsley Corporation.

The payment now made by this authority for treatment of infectious disease is at the rate of 12/3 per patient-day.

The following Table shows the actual amount of the hospital fees in respect of infectious disease during 1937:—

**Cost of Isolation and Treatment of Cases of Infectious Disease
during year ended 31st December, 1937.**

Disease.	No. of patients treated.	Total No. of patient days.	Average No. of days per patient.	Average Cost per patient.	Total Cost.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Scarlet Fever ...	21 ...	590 ...	28.1 ...	16 2 3 ...	75 @ 8/11 515 @ 12/3 348 17 6
Diphtheria ...	12 ...	412 ...	34.3 ...	19 2 0 ...	79 @ 8/11 333 @ 12/3 229 3 8
Miscellaneous ...	3 ...	44 ...	14.6 ...	6 10 9 ...	44 @ 8/11 19 12 4
Total ...	36 ...	1,046 ...	29.1 ...	16 12 0 ...	597 13 6

7. SCHOOLS.

There are three schools in the district, and throughout the year these were maintained in a satisfactory condition, both as regards sanitary condition and water supply.

Again it was not found necessary to take any action with regard to the health of the scholars, nor was it found necessary to close the schools with a view to the prevention of the spread of infectious disease (Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1927).

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

1. SMALLPOX.

I am pleased to again report that there was no notification of Smallpox. The last notification of this disease was on June 7th, 1930.

2. SCARLET FEVER.

As will be seen from the Table there was an increase in the number of notifications of Scarlet Fever, 22 cases being diagnosed as against 10 during 1936. 21 cases were removed to Kendray Isolation Hospital and 1 case nursed at home.

3. CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

There was no notification of this disease.

4. PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, both being fatal.

5. DIPHTHERIA.

There were 12 notifications of Diphtheria, which is the same as the figure for 1936. Fortunately there has been no epidemic of this disease, and I attribute this resistance to the large scale immunisation which has recently been carried out. During the last three years several special Immunisation Clinics have been arranged, and approximately 60 per cent. of the school children have already been immunised.

It is notable that out of the 24 cases notified during the last two years only 2 had been immunised.

6. DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out at all houses where infectious disease occurred, and the total number of houses so treated is 34. Contacts were also kept under observation and all possible steps taken to minimise the spread of infectious disease.

Disinfection of one elementary school was carried out following the notification of one of the teachers as a case of Scarlet Fever.

The following Table shows the number of cases of Disease notified during the last 10 years :—

	Smallpox		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		TOTAL
1928	...	0	...	15	...	0	...	15
1929	...	0	...	53	...	0	...	53
1930	...	19	...	32	...	4	...	55
1931	...	0	...	10	...	7	...	21
1932	...	0	...	17	...	2	...	34
1933	...	0	...	18	...	2	...	23
1934	...	0	...	14	...	6	...	20
1935	...	0	...	28	...	9	...	37
1936	...	0	...	10	...	12	...	23
1937	...	0	...	22	...	12	...	34

Table showing Analysis of cases of Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis)
notified during year 1937.

Notifiable Disease	Age Groups												Total Cases removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
	At all Ages	Year												
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65			65 and over
Scarlet Fever	...	1	1	2	1	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Diphtheria	...	1	...	..	...	2	3	4	2	...	..	...	12	...
TOTALS	...	2	1	2	1	14	8	4	2	...	...	...	33	...

Table showing Monthly Incidence of Infectious Disease during 1937.

Notifiable Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	2	2	4	1	5	22
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	3	12
	3	1	1	2	...	...	3	2	5	5	4	8	34

8. PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It was not considered necessary to take any action under section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

9. TUBERCULOUS.

The following Table shows particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1937 :—

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1								
1—5								
5—15								
15—25								
25—35					2			
35—45	1					1		
45—55	2				1			
55—65								
65 and upwards								
Totals	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0

Rate of Unnotified Deaths to Notified Deaths, 0—4.

There is no evidence of excessive incidence of or mortality from Tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

Notification is made through the Divisional Tuberculosis Officers and is efficient. In cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify, action would be taken by the County Council Authority.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), nor under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

The administrative arrangements for dealing with cases of Tuberculosis are under the control of the West Riding County Council. Local work was carried out by your staff in connection with the inspection and disinfection of houses of patients, the selection of open-air sleeping sites, and disinfection of the structures and bedding before removal.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. PARE, M.B., Ch.B.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Royston Urban District Council.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1937.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Royston Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Sixth Annual Report on the work of this department, being for the year ended 31st December, 1937, and prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1650.

As in previous years the Report is chiefly statistical, and the figures given in the various tables will indicate the work carried out by this department and the progress made during the year.

Further detailed attention has been paid to the question of Housing, and during the year schemes were prepared under the provisions of the Housing Acts for dealing with eleven Clearance Areas, comprising 29 houses. Following the public inquiry which was conducted by the Ministry of Health in regard to these areas, the formal consent of the Ministry has now been received.

Good progress was again maintained in regard to the conversion of privies to the water-carriage system, and the refuse collection services have now been re-organised on an efficient and satisfactory basis.

As will be seen from the tables detailed attention was paid to food inspection, and particularly the inspection of meat.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

(a) Water Supply.

The Township received its water supply in bulk from the County Borough of Barnsley, being serviced by the U.D.C. mains from a reservoir at Smithies Hill. The supply throughout the year was satisfactory both as to quantity and quality.

The total consumption during the year in Royston (exclusive of the amount supplied to the Barnsley Rural District Council) was 39,409,000 gallons, which represents an average daily consumption of 13.92 gallons per head.

The following Table shows the consumption figures for the past six years:—

Year.		Total Annual Consumption.		Average Daily Consumption per head of population.
1937	...	39,409,000 galls.	...	13.92 galls.
1936	...	37,029,000 "	...	13.05 "
1935	...	34,454,000 "	...	12.17 "
1934	...	31,681,000 "	...	11.16 "
1933	...	41,086,000 "	...	14.50 "
1932	...	41,121,000 "	...	14.45 "

Several minor extensions were made to the water mains on account of building development.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

No major alterations or extensions to the sewerage system took place. Numerous improvements were effected in the character and sufficiency of drainage to individual properties. The drainage to 20 houses was effectively dealt with under the provisions of Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(c) Rivers and Streams.

No pollution of rivers or streams in the area was detected during the year.

(d) Closet Accommodation.

Particulars of the various types of sanitary convenience in the district at the end of 1937 are as follows:—

Type	No.			Last Year's Figure.
Water Closets ...	1,693	...	...	1,617
Waste Water Closets ...	0	...	...	0
Pail Closets ...	0	...	...	0
Privies ...	193	...	...	241

The work of conversion of Privies to Water Closets is again proceeding steadily throughout the year. The following is a summary of the Statutory action taken in connection with conversions, and the substitution of proper galvanised iron Dustbins for Middens and Privy Middens:—

No. of Notices outstanding from 1935	...	...	1
Do. served during 1936	...	...	164
			— 165
Do. complied with	...	...	133
Do. carried out in default	...	...	19
			— 152
Do. outstanding at end of 1937	...	...	<u>13</u>

Particulars of W.C.'s and Dustbins provided, and Privies and Middens abolished :—

	W.C.'s Provided.		Dustbins Provided.		Privies Abolished.		Middens Abolished.
In consequence of Notices served	46	...	135	...	45	...	56
In consequence of informal action	3	...	8	...	3	...	2
New Houses, addi- tional W.C.'s, etc.	27	...	27	...	0	...	0
	76		165		48		58

The following figures show the progress made in regard to the conversion of Privies during the last six years :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
W.C.'s ...	1,244	1,377	1,402	1,517	1,617	1,693
Dustbins ...	1,098	1,123	1,128	1,326	1,473	1,638
Privies ...	328	361	361	281	241	193
Privy Middens ...	219	201	201	159	137	112
Dry Ashpits ...	137	136	136	114	69	36

The substitution of Dustbins for Privy Middens and Ashpits greatly facilitates the work of refuse collection.

(e) Public Cleansing.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is carried out by the following transport under my control :—

- 1 2-ton Ford Motor Vehicle
- 1 Driver
- 2 Loaders
- 1 Controlled Tip Attendant
- Extra Assistance on 36 days by 1 Horse and Cart and Driver
- 1 Extra Loader on 198 days

The motor vehicle has a capacity of four cubic yards, and is fitted with dust proof sliding metal covers.

Collection is made from the following receptacles :—

			Last Year's Figures.	
Dustbins ..	...	1,638	...	1,473
Dry Ashpits ...	...	36	...	69
Privy Middens ...	...	112	...	137

Collection.

Dustbins are emptied once every seven days, and Dry Ashpits and Privy Middens on the average once every four weeks.

The following Table shows the number of receptacles emptied during 1937, together with the estimated weight:—

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight
			TONS
Dustbins	85,176	2,021	2,072
Dry Ashpits	468	476	488
Privy Middens	1,456	774	793
Trade Refuse		184	74
Total		3,455	3,427

The estimated weight is based on a series of test weighings, which are taken periodically. Based on this estimate the amount of refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was 24·2 cwts. The figure for England and Wales for 1935 was 14·2 cwts.

Disposal.

With the exception of a few loads tipped on to land at the request of farmers, the whole of the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, and the system worked very satisfactorily throughout the year.

Costing.

The following Table gives details of expenditure, showing cost of collection and disposal of refuse for the year ended 31st March, 1938:

PUBLIC CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.**DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, Year ending 31st March, 1938.**

Item	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse Collection—						
Wages	647	6	2			
Petrol	112	5	7			
Oil, Paraffin, etc. ...	10	8	5			
Vehicle Repairs	37	1	11			
Tax	30	0	0			
Disinfectants	15	5	0			
Tools and Sundries ...	19	12	11			
Horse Fodder	7	9	6			
				879	9	6
Refuse Disposal—						
Wages	163	6	4			
Tools, Haulage & Sundries	14	11	10			
				177	18	2
Total Expenditure—Collection and Disposal				1,057	7	8
Add for Loan Charges or Depreciation of Vehicle				60	0	0
TOTAL ...				1,117	7	8
Street Cleaning				20	16	0
Grand Total				1,138	3	8

Public Cleansing Service. Annual Costing Statement, Year ending 31st March, 1938.

House and Trade Refuse	(1) Total Cost	(2) Cost per Ton *	(3) Cost per 1,000 Population	(4) Cost per 1,000 Premises	(5) Equivalent Rate in £	(6) Percentage of (5) to Total Rates in £
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Cost of Collection (excluding Loan Charges)	879	5 2	113 6 0	433 4 0	10.10d.	4.8 %
Cost of Disposal (excluding Loan Charges)	178	1 0	22 18 0	87 14 0	1.62d.	0.8 %
Cost of Collection and Disposal (excluding Loan Charges)	1,057	6 2	136 4 0	520 18 0	11.72d.	5.6 %
Cost of Collection and Disposal (including Loan Charges)	1,117	6 5	143 18 0	550 6 0	12.8d.	6.0 %
Number of Loads collected	...	3,455	Estimated Population	...	...	7,759
Total Tonnage collected	...	3,427	Number of Houses or Premises	...	...	2,029
Average Length of Haul (return)	...	2 miles	Rateable Value of District	...	...	£23,624
Output of Refuse per 1,000 Population	441 tons		Product of 1d. Rate	...	...	£87
			Total Rates in £	...	...	17/9

Comparative Costing Statement of Different Districts in England and Wales.

(Note.—The following figures are extracted from the Annual
Report of the Ministry of Health for 1934-35)

Class and Number of Authorities, Year ending 31st March, 1935	Average Costs per Ton, including Loan and Depreciation Charges		
	Collection	Disposal	Total
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
83 County Boroughs ..	9 0	4 1	13 1
28 Metropolitan Boroughs ..	11 11	8 1	20 0
124 Other Boroughs ...	8 5	4 1	12 6
119 Urban Districts... ..	7 7	2 1	9 8
335 Districts (Gen. Average)	9 0	4 4	13 4
ROYSTON—			
Year ended 31st March, 1933	4 5	0 8	5 1
Year ended 31st March, 1934	3 11	0 8	4 7
Year ended 31st March, 1935	3 7	0 10	4 5
Year ended 31st March, 1936	3 9	0 10	4 7
Year ended 31st March, 1937	4 4	0 9	5 1
Year ended 31st March, 1938	5 5	1 0	6 5

(f) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**(1) *Number and nature of Inspections.*

During the year the following visits and inspections were made :

Nature of Inspection						No. of Visits Paid
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cinemas and Music Halls ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cowsheds and Dairies ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Factories and Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Food and Drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Housing and Slum Clearance ...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Infectious Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Keeping of Animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Markets ...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Meat Shops and Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Miscellaneous (under Public Health Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	326
Petroleum Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Public Cleansing ...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Rats and Mice Destruction Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Refuse Disposal ...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shops Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Swimming Baths and Welfare Park ...	...	...	...	...	...	96
T.B. Shelters ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Verminous Premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Waterworks Clauses Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...	398
Work in progress ...	...	...	...	...	...	251
Total						<u>2,133</u>

(NOTE.—The above Table does not include any visits or inspections made in connection with the Survey under the Housing Act, 1935).

(2) *Number of Notices Served.*

The following Table shows the number of Statutory and Informal Notices served, and the result of such service :—

NOTICES	Number Served	Complied with	Not Complied with	Work done in default	Out-standing 31/12/37
Public Health Acts ...	244	186	58	34	24
Housing Acts ...	5	5	0	0	0
Waterworks Clauses Acts ...	81	77	4	4	0
	330	268	62	38	24
Informal ...	69	68	1	0	0
Total ...	399	336	63	38	24

(3) *Record of Nuisances abated and work done.*

As a result of action by this Department the following housing and other defects were remedied :—

Brickwork or Stonework repaired	...	...	9
Roofs made water-tight	...	...	8
Spoutings repaired	...	...	6
Rain Water Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	4
Damp Walls remedied	...	...	8
Flashings repaired	...	...	3
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	11
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	16
Floors repaired	...	...	8
Plaster repaired	...	...	9
Rooms replastered	...	...	3
Staircases repaired	...	...	3
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	7
Ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	4
Coppers renewed	...	...	6
Chimney Flues repaired	...	...	5
New Sinks (complete) provided	...	...	24
New Sink Waste only provided	...	...	7
Taps repaired	...	...	511

Taps renewed	11
Flooding in Cellar abated	2
Outbuildings repaired	109
Water Service Pipes repaired	55
Water Closets repaired	8
Flushing Cisterns repaired or renewed	19
Choked Drains cleansed	42
Defects in Drains remedied	31
New Drains provided	48
Fixed Ashpits discontinued	58
New Dustbins provided	245
Nuisances from keeping animals abated	3
Yard Surfaces paved or Paving repaired	2
Verminous Houses cleansed	4
Dirty Houses cleansed... ..	2
Dirty Yards cleansed	5
Total	<u>1,481</u>

(g) **Shops.**

17 Inspections were made during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934. No contraventions of the Act were observed.

(h) **Smoke Abatement.**

No nuisance from Smoke was observed during the year.

(i) **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

An Open-air Swimming Pool in the district is vested in the Local Authority. There is no filtration plant at the pool, and difficulty has again been experienced in maintaining the water in a satisfactory state.

Samples of the water were taken regularly throughout the year for examination at the County Laboratory, and constant attention was paid to the water in an effort to maintain some degree of purity by the addition of chlorine, and the water was changed every four weeks.

There are no privately owned Swimming Pools in the area.

(j) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

1. **HOUSES TREATED.**

No. of Council houses found to be infested	1
No. disinfested	1
Other houses found to be infested	2
No. disinfested	2

2. METHODS EMPLOYED.

The work of disinfection is in all cases carried out by the Local Authority, and the methods adopted are initial stoving with sulphur or other block fumigators, followed up by spraying with a suitable insecticide.

In doubtful cases, the above methods are employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses, and in the recent re-housing of persons displaced from Clearance Areas, the bedding was removed for steam disinfection during the carrying out of the above-mentioned processes and returned direct to the new house.

Housing.

The following statistics indicate the work done under the Housing Acts:—

I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	86
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	146
(2)	(a)	Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	34
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	92
(3)		Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	29
(4)		Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	57

*These 29 houses form 8 Clearance Areas which were being dealt with at the end of the year.

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	32
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1)	Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	5
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(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By Owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	0
<i>B.</i> —Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	20
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By Owners	20
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil
<i>C.</i> —Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
<i>D.</i> —Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of separate Tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(2) Number of separate Tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
4.—HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING.	
<i>A.</i> —(1) Number of Dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year	
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	31
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	270
<i>B.</i> —Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year (surveyed during 1936)	
<i>C.</i> —(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	13
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	54
<i>D.</i> —Particulars of any cases in which Dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The Cowsheds and Dairies in the district were regularly inspected throughout the year under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, and no serious defects were found.

The following list shows the number of persons and premises registered under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

No. of persons registered as Cowkeepers	5
No. of premises registered as Cowsheds	5
No. of Cowkeepers who are also Retailers of Milk	5
No. of persons registered as Dairymen only	0
No. of persons resident outside District who are registered as retailers of milk	4
Total No. of persons registered as Retailers	9
No. of cows on registered premises (approx)	45

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 and 1926.

One supplementary licence was issued to retail bottled pasteurised milk in the area.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

This is administered by the West Riding County Council, Veterinary Inspector carried out regular examinations of the dairy cows. The health and cleanliness of the cattle was on each occasion reported to be good.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Regular visits were paid throughout the year to slaughterhouses, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared, for the purpose of inspection of the premises and meat and other food in course of preparation or exposed for sale.

Following the receipt of 479 notices of slaughter under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, 400 visits were paid to slaughterhouses, and the following animals were inspected :—

Beasts	376
Calves	6
Sheep	621
Pigs	*744
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Total	1,747
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*Including 13 slaughtered on cottage premises.

I found it necessary to condemn the following carcasses and organs :—

<i>Tuberculosis</i> ...	One cow and all organs
	One pig and all organs
	Seven pair beasts' lungs
	Three beasts' mesenteries

		One beast's spleen
		One forequarter of beef
		Nine pigs' heads
		Two pigs' mesenteries
<i>Abscesses...</i>	...	Three beasts' livers
<i>Parasites...</i>	...	Two beasts' livers
		Three pigs' plucks (liver, heart, and lungs)
<i>"Bone Taint"</i>	..	85 lbs. frozen beef
<i>Decomposition</i>	...	14 lbs. cod fish

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle (exclud- ing Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (approx.) ...	358	61	6	681	804
Number inspected	325	51	6	621	781
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned		1			
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	3	6			3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	0·9	2·0			0·4
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned					1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	8	1			13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2·1	11·7			1·7

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1932.

15 Licenses were issued to butchers to slaughter animals. The whole of the animals are slaughtered by means of captive bolt pistols, and no contravention of the Act was observed.

(c) Adulteration, etc.

The Food and Drugs Adulteration Acts are administered by the the County Council, who have a scheme in operation whereby an Inspector of the Local Authority may take samples of milk on their behalf, and these are submitted to the County Analyst.

During 1937 7 samples were taken by me under this scheme. All were reported by the Analyst as "genuine."

Factories and Workshops Act.

The following Table is that required by the Home Office and shows the work done under the Factory and Workshops Act:

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)...	5	0	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	9	0	0
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' Premises)...	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	14	0	0

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects			No. of Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H M. Inspector	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	0	0
Other Nuisances ...	1	1	0	0
TOTAL ...	2	2	0	0

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks to the Council for their support, and my appreciation of the help which has been given so willingly by my fellow Officials and Staff.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PARKS,

*Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent, and
Waterworks Manager.*

