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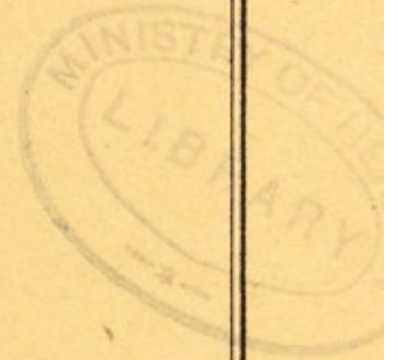
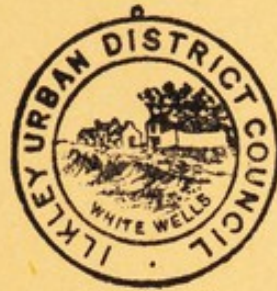
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URBAN DISTRICT OF ILKLEY



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR


1950

R. A. W. PROCTER,

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

J. H. WILSON,

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LIST OF COUNCILLORS FOR THE YEAR 1950

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COUNCILLOR M. E. MIDGLEY.

Vice-Chairman :

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COUNCILLOR R. ADAMS.	COUNCILLOR H. HARGRAVE.
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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

R. A. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

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

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

R. S. DYKES, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.

ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1950

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the report on the health of the district during the year 1950.

SECTION I—VITAL STATISTICS

Births

During the previous 3 years the birth rate has shown a steady decline following the high birth rate which followed the end of the war. The birth rate for 1950, however, is 13.3, an increase over the figure for 1949 and an indication that we have now returned to peacetime conditions. Fluctuations in the birth rate may be expected; but it will vary in accordance with the financial and housing situation of the people and will not be governed by factors which operated during the war and post-war period. The birth rate is lower than that of the aggregate of Urban Districts, the Administrative County of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and for England and Wales as a whole.

Deaths

There were 254 deaths referable to the Ilkley Urban District during 1950 compared to 228 in 1949. The crude death rate was 14.4 which is somewhat higher than that of the aggregate of Urban Districts, The West Riding Administrative County, and of England and Wales. This is to be expected in a community containing a high proportion of old people. The adjusted death rate, taking this factor into account, is 11.6; a figure which compares favourably with other parts of the country.

The Table showing causes of deaths follows the new nomenclature laid down in the International Statistical Classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death adopted by the Registrar General for the first time in his figures for 1950. The figures are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. The first five items are various forms of cancer and the figures show little change. The item "Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System" includes deaths which were previously shown as "Intracranial Vascular Lesions" (Apoplexy). Heart diseases have been divided into coronary disease, hypertension with heart disease and other heart diseases. These conditions are the most common cause of death although the figures for 1950 are lower than for 1949.

Stillbirths

Six stillbirths were recorded of which 5 were male and one female. This gives a stillbirth rate of 25 per 1,000 live and stillbirths and is lower than the figure for 1949.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of infants under one year were 3 male and 5 female. This gives an Infant Mortality rate of 34 per 1,000 live births which is slightly higher than the figure for 1949. However all these deaths occurred during the first four weeks of life. Thus no child who established a firm footing on the road of life died before reaching one year of age. No credit must be claimed for this record as the fact that 8 deaths of infants under four weeks occurred suggests that our measures of antenatal care are still capable of considerable improvement.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	8,545
Registrar General's Estimated Population	17,580
Number of Inhabited Houses	5,247
Rateable Value	£149,398
Nett sum represented by a Penny Rate	£598

II. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	112	113	225	
Illegitimate	4	5	9	
Total	116	118	234	13·3

Stillbirths:	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	5	1	6	
Total	5	1	6	25

Infant Mortality:	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	3	5	8	
Total	3	5	8	34

Deaths:	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	110	144	254	
Crude corrected rate per 1,000 Estimated Population				14·4
Adjusted rate per 1,000 Estimated Population				11·6

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from:—

Pulmonary T.B.	Nil
All forms T.B.	Nil
*Respiratory Diseases (other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	0·85
Cancer	2·67
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5·97
Zymotic Diseases	Nil

*Including Influenza.

CAUSES OF DEATH

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	5	8
" " Lung, Bronchus	1	2	3
" " Breast	—	6	6
" " Uterus	—	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	17	27
Diabetes	—	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	23	39
Coronary disease—angina	17	12	29
Hypertension with heart disease	4	7	11
Other heart disease	20	34	54
Other circulatory disease	4	7	11
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	5	2	7
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	14	25
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	3	1	4
Suicide	1	1	2
ALL CAUSES	110	144	254

CORRIGENDUM

Since going to Press, the Comparability Factor has been revised.

The adjusted Death Rate is thereby amended to 11.4 per thousand population.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE

	Ilkley Urban District	Aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Birth Rate				
Per 1,000 Estimated Population	13.3	15.9	16.3	15.8
Death Rates				
All per 1,000 Estimated Population.				
All causes	14.4	12.4	11.8	11.6
Infective and paralytic diseases (excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases)...	—	0.10	0.10	*
Tuberculosis of Res- piratory System	—	0.26	0.26	0.32
Other forms of Tuber- culosis	—	0.04	0.04	0.04
Respiratory Diseases † (excluding Tuber- culosis of the Res- piratory System)	0.85	1.26	0.94	*
Cancer	2.67	1.94	1.83	1.99
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.97	4.66	4.39	*
Infant Mortality	34	33	35	30
Maternal Mortality	—	0.95	0.98	0.86

* Figures not available.

† Including Influenza.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The year 1950 has been a year of disillusionment. The high hopes that the introduction of the National Health Service would provide a dramatic improvement in medical services have faded and have given place to a feeling of frustration; while the staggering cost of the scheme is a cause of anxiety. Some of our present troubles are due to overlapping and lack of co-ordination. The Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee provide hospital and consultant services, the Executive Councils general practitioner services and the local health authority health services. Such a division of the care of the health of the nation into 3 parts could only be made successful by means of the closest possible liaison and co-operation at all levels. It must therefore be recorded with regret that no machinery exists at the level of the Public Health Division or small Local Authority to promote that close co-operation which is so essential.

Staff

No staff changes have occurred during the year. The Medical Officer of Health is shared by the Ilkley and Otley Urban Districts and the Wharfedale Rural District. He is also a divisional medical officer under the West Riding County Council for the administration of the Health

Services in the area under Part III. of the National Health Service Act. Although he is statutorily responsible for the health of the districts, in practice the important work of environmental hygiene is the responsibility of the Chief Sanitary Inspector who reports to the Health Committee and consults the Medical Officer of Health when necessary.

Ambulance Services

Transport by ambulance for general medical and surgical cases, for accidents and for infectious cases is provided by the West Riding County Ambulance Service. The year has seen a notable improvement and no complaints have been brought to my notice. Arrangements are made by the Ambulance Control depot at Birkenshaw, Bradford, and by the local depot at Guiseley. I should like to record my appreciation of the courtesy and helpfulness of the staff at these depots.

Laboratory Facilities

No change in laboratory arrangements has been made. Chemical analyses are made by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé, Public Analysts, Bradford, and bacteriological examinations and other tests are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield.

Hospitals and Maternity Homes

Hospital arrangements have undergone no major change; the Coronation Hospital, Ilkley, and the General Hospital, Otley, deal with accident and general medical and surgical cases, while infectious diseases are sent to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds, the Fever Hospital, Leeds Road, Bradford, and the Harrogate, Knaresborough and Wetherby Joint Isolation Hospital, Knaresborough. The chief difficulty during the year has been the accommodation of the aged sick who require nursing care. The Hospital Management Committee has acquired St. Winifred's Nursing Home, Ilkley, and Four Gables Nursing Home, Horsforth. St. Winifred's Nursing Home was re-opened in December, 1950, after having been closed for over a year. The position as regards beds for normal maternity cases is that at the end of the year there were 52 beds serving a somewhat larger catchment area than that which was previously served by the General Hospital, Otley, and St. Winifred's Nursing Home. This generous provision enables any woman to have her baby in hospital if she wishes. Add to this the fact that a hospital confinement costs nothing and it is readily understandable why the domiciliary midwife is not as busy as she used to be.

Midwifery

Ilkley and the parishes of Nesfield with Langbar, Middleton, and Denton in the Wharfedale Rural District are served by one whole-time Midwife. The District Nurse/Midwife at Burley looks after Burley and Menston. Holiday relief at Ilkley is provided by the relief District Nurse/Midwife; while the District Nurse/Midwife at Burley and the Midwife at Otley relieve each other.

In view of the generous provision of hospital accommodation for normal maternity cases and of the financial advantage derived by the woman who has her baby in hospital, domiciliary midwifery has held its own very well. This depends to a large extent on the personality of the Midwife and we are fortunate in that respect.

<i>Cases attended</i>	1950	1949
Ilkley	51	55
Burley and Menston	31	33

In addition the relief District Nurse/Midwife attended 7 confinements in the Ilkley area and 3 in Burley and Menston.

<i>Visits paid</i>	1950	1949
Ilkley	1,288	1,245
Burley and Menston	805	734

In addition the relief District Nurse/Midwife paid 368 visits, the majority in connection with cases within the District.

Although these figures indicate no falling off in the demand for the services of the domiciliary midwife, the re-opening of St. Winifred's Nursing Home is likely to reduce the number of home confinements in 1951.

The services of the family doctor were required and medical aid notices issued in 29 cases. Forty-two cases received gas and air analgesia; but a number of other women were given trilene anaesthesia by their own doctor. This anaesthetic is not yet available for administration by midwives. During the year the administration of Pethidine by midwives has been adopted and extensively used.

Home Nursing

One nurse devotes the whole of her time to home nursing in Ilkley; Burley is served by a District Nurse/Midwife, while Menston has a whole-time Home Nurse. Holiday reliefs are provided by a relief District Nurse/Midwife.

<i>Home Nursing Visits paid</i>						1950	1949
Ilkley	...	...	...	...	...	2,611	2,892
Burley	...	...	...	...	...	2,122	1,854
Menston	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	1,431

The relief District Nurse/Midwife did 1,684 visits, about two thirds of which were done while relieving in the Ilkley district.

Antenatal Care

During the year antenatal clinics have been started at the General Hospital, Otley, for the cases booked at that hospital and 2 clinics per week are now held. Antenatal care is also provided by the patient's own doctor; while the Local Health Authority maintains an antenatal clinic which is held on alternate Thursdays at the Clinic, South Hawkesworth Street, Ilkley. Antenatal care arrangements provide an illustration of overlapping and should be the subject of the closest possible co-operation. The function of the Local Health Authority Antenatal Clinic is predominantly educational and aims to teach the mother how to care for her health during pregnancy, how to conduct herself during labour and how to manage her baby when it has been born. This teaching cannot be obtained elsewhere and the Local Health Authority cannot abdicate and give up the work it has carried out for years in the face of competition from other authorities.

The figures for 1950 show very little change :—

<i>Ilkley Antenatal Clinic</i>						1950	1949
No. of women who attended during the year	...	...	...	...	...	60	61
Total no. of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	219	190

A clinic for antenatal exercises for expectant mothers is held at the clinic at Ilkley once a week. Teaching on the lines recommended by Dr. Grantley Dick Read is given and the results have been very satisfactory. Thirty-seven women made 161 attendances during 1950.

Child Welfare Clinics

The introduction of the National Health Service has substantially altered the work at a Child Welfare Clinic. Before the Appointed Day many mothers brought their babies and young children for advice and treatment for minor illnesses which they were able to obtain free. Now, such advice and treatment can be obtained without fee from the family doctor and the clinic doctor is not permitted to prescribe. He can now only advise and, in conjunction with the Health Visitor, endeavour to educate mothers in good management of infants and young children. It is therefore encouraging to find that the attendance figures show little change.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres.

<i>No. of children attending</i>						1950	1949		
Ilkley	...	...	...	...	...	293	293		
Burley	...	...	...	...	...	114	125		
Menston	...	...	...	...	...	76	83		
<i>Total attendances</i>						<i>Under one year</i>		<i>Over one year</i>	
						1950	1949	1950	1949
Ilkley	...	...	...			1,647	1,612	714	657
Burley	...	...	...			757	791	433	307
Menston	...	...	...			348	288	296	226

Health Visiting

There is one Health Visitor for Ilkley and one for Burley and Menston. The latter also visits the General Hospital, Otley, and maintains liaison between the hospital and the Local Health Authority, particularly in regard to aftercare of patients leaving hospital. Both Health Visitors have visited St. Winifred's Nursing Home since it has re-opened and a close liaison has been established.

An enquiry into the duration of breast feeding during 1950 was carried out by the Health Visitors in the Division. The results in the Ilkley District were as follows :—

<i>Area</i>	<i>No. investi- gated</i>	<i>Over 3 weeks</i>		
		<i>0-3 weeks</i>	<i>up to 3 months</i>	<i>Over 3 months</i>
Ilkley and Ben Rhydding	141	34	59	48
Burley and Menston	78	19	24	35

The first column (0 - 3 weeks) may be regarded as cases where breast feeding was never established.

The second column (over 3 weeks up to 3 months) were cases where breast feeding was established, but was given up before the commencement of gradual weaning.

The third column (over 3 months) comprises cases where breast feeding was fully established and persevered with until other foods could be safely substituted.

Although there is obviously room for improvement I think the standard of breast feeding of infants in the district may be regarded as reasonably good.

Visits paid by Health Visitors for 1950.

	<i>Expectant Mothers</i>	<i>Children under 1 yr.</i>	<i>Children 1-5</i>	<i>Other Visits</i>
Ilkley and Ben Rhydding	75	806	1,451	125
Burley and Menston	25	1,102	981	171

Figures for 1949 are not given as until April, 1949, only one Health Visitor was available for the whole district and the figures would therefore not be comparable.

Day Nurseries

The day nurseries at Ilkley and Burley have been fully used. During the war day nurseries were established to encourage mothers to enter industry. Since the end of the war it has been recognised that a day nursery can play an important part in counteracting the bad effect on the child of unfavourable home conditions. Priority of admission is therefore no longer given for industrial reasons, but only where admission to a nursery is likely to benefit the health of the child. Used for this purpose the day

nursery becomes an important part of the health service and fully justifies the expense.

	<i>No. of children on register</i>		<i>Average daily attendance during year</i>	
	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Ilkley Day Nursery, Castle Road, Ilkley ...	14	25	13	22
Burley Day Nursery, Grange Road, Burley	11	27	8	19

Domestic Helps

During the year 1950 the Home Help Service had a heavy setback. During 1949 the demand for Home Help increased rapidly and so did the number of women willing to serve as Home Helps. As a result this Division as well as nearly every other Medical Division in the West Riding was exceeding its authorised establishment. Peremptory orders were issued to institute drastic cuts and resulted in the disruption of the organisation built up over two years. Many Home Helps, being under-employed, resigned to seek more remunerative employment and the Divisional Office had a difficult and unpleasant time in having to refuse many urgent and justifiable appeals for Home Help. In July, 1950, the establishment of Home Helps for this Division was increased from 6 to 10 and it was possible to start to re-build the service. By the end of the year the situation had been restored; a new staff of Home Helps had been recruited and the service had been placed on a satisfactory basis. A comparison of the figures for 1949 and 1950 shows a substantial increase in 1950 in the provision of Home Help for the aged

Number of Home Helps employed as at 31st December, 1949 — 21

Number of Home Helps employed as at 31st December, 1950 — 20

Number of cases provided with Home Help during the year.

	1949	1950
Ill	51	41
Lying-in	31	37
Expectant Mothers	2	2
Aged	15	56
Children	—	3
Total	99	139

School Medical Inspections and Clinics

Routine school medical inspections and special medical examinations are carried out by the Assistant County Medical Officer who is a member of the Divisional medical staff. Regular visits to schools are made by the Health Visitors and a daily clinic is held during term time at the Ilkley Child Welfare Centre each morning from 9 - 10.

Post-Mortem Arrangements

The temporary arrangement whereby the mortuary at Scalebor Park Hospital, Burley, is available for use by the Ilkley U.D.C. has worked satisfactorily during the year. A plan for a new mortuary at Ilkley has been prepared but no definite date for the commencement of building had been fixed.

SECTION III

The Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

The health of the district during the year was satisfactory until the last two months when an epidemic of measles occurred, chiefly among children under 5 years of age. In contrast with the dry summer of 1949 the year 1950 was wet, dull and cold. No outbreaks of food poisoning were reported.

There is no doubt that both the catering trade and the public are becoming more conscious of the need for care and cleanliness in food handling and preparation. There is, however, still much room for improvement.

Owing to the wet summer there was no threat of water shortage during the year. Although the completion of the pipeline connecting the Ilkley and Burley water systems has reduced the risk of a shortage of water at either end, there are no grounds for complacency and negotiations have continued throughout the year with a view to providing a borehole to supplement the water collected from the moorland catchment areas.

The necessity of re-housing the occupants of the temporary bungalows off Victoria Avenue, Ilkley, has complicated the housing situation. Although an extra allocation of 50 houses was allowed for this purpose, the slow rate of building has caused a postponement of the provision of housing for many deserving cases. The allocation of the few houses available has been a matter of great difficulty. There can be no doubt that, while the housing of so many families remains unsatisfactory, all efforts to bring about an improvement in the health of the people are seriously handicapped. It is no exaggeration to state that bad housing remains our most serious health problem and that its solution would be the biggest step forward towards an improvement in the public health which it would be possible to achieve.

SECTION IV—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of infectious diseases during 1950 were 237 compared to 246 in 1949. This moderately high figure was due to a small outbreak of scarlet fever in the first quarter of the year and to a moderately severe epidemic of measles during the last quarter. Infective Hepatitis which is not a notifiable disease, was common among children during the early part of the year, but precise figures are not available. One case of undulant fever due to *Brucella Abortus* was reported and the infection was traced to the milk supply.

Whooping Cough

Whooping cough showed a decided increase as compared to 1949, but the cases were spread fairly evenly over the summer months and it is probable that a number of cases of persistent cough among young children were, in fact, very mild whooping cough although not recognised as such.

Measles

Measles accounted for 100 cases in 1950 compared to 150 in 1949; but in 1950 the epidemic started in November whereas in 1949 the disease did not become rife until February.

Poliomyelitis

Six cases of infantile paralysis were notified. Three of these were not confirmed and the remainder, 1 adult and 2 children, all male, were mild cases.

Enteric Fever

One case was notified as enteric fever but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Food Poisoning

Only 11 cases of food poisoning were reported during the year and 5 of these occurred during the month of December.

Dysentery

Fourteen cases of dysentery were reported all during the last quarter of the year. The infection was due to *Shigella Sonné* and there is no doubt that this form of dysentery which often produces only very mild symptoms was much more prevalent than the figures indicate.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	9	24	9	7	4	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	58
Poliomyelitis	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6
Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	6
Measles	—	—	3	—	—	3	10	1	—	2	32	49	100
Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	3	2	10	5	3	—	1	9	34
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	5	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	9	14
TOTALS	12	25	15	11	9	11	20	11	5	8	35	75	237

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Measles		Whooping Cough		Pneumonia		Food Poisoning		Scarlet Fever		Dysentery		Enteric Fever		Erysipelas		Polio-myelitis		Diphtheria		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nos. originally notified—	63	37	23	11	3	2	3	8	30	28	7	7	1	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	-
Final Nos. after correction—																						
0—1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1—2	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2—3	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3—4	4	1	6	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4—5	6	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5—10	30	24	8	4	1	-	-	-	13	13	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
10—15	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15—20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20—35	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35—45	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45—65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	63	37	23	11	3	2	3	8	30	27	7	7	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	1	-

SECTION V
TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of cases on Register at 1/1/50	128	76	46	40
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in 1950	7	3	3	2
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register other than by notification.	2	—	—	—
(e) Number of cases removed from Register	7	3	2	1
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register	130	76	47	41

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1950

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 5	1	—	2	—
6 — 10	—	—	—	—
11 — 20	—	—	1	—
21 — 40	1	2	—	—
41 — 60	3	1	—	1
Over 60	2	—	—	1
Totals	7	3	3	2

Ten new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during 1950, of which 7 were male and 3 female. There were also 3 male and 2 female cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. These figures are again lower than in the previous year when 14 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary cases were reported. Thirteen cases were removed from the Register of whom 2 have died, 7 have left the district and 4 have recovered. Two male cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been admitted to the Register on transfer from other areas. At the end of the year there were therefore 206 pulmonary and 88 non-pulmonary cases on the Register. These figures are very high and are undoubtedly due to the need for a revision of the Tuberculosis Register for the District. This presents certain difficulties. The Ilkley Urban District consists of Ilkley and Ben Rhydding; Burley in Wharfedale which prior to 1937 was an independent district, and Menston which used to be part of the Wharfedale Rural District. The whole district was an evacuation area during the war. A revision of the Register will therefore entail much visiting and considerable clerical work and it has proved impossible to spare staff to undertake the task during 1950. An endeavour to do so will be made in 1951 and it is to be hoped that the figures in the next report will be substantially lower.

It is again a pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help and encouragement. I wish also to express my appreciation of the cordial assistance always rendered to me by the Clerk to the Council, the Surveyor, the Chief Sanitary and other officers and staff of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. W. PROCTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1950

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,
SOUTH HAWKSWORTH STREET,
ILKLEY.

August, 1951.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration my report upon the Sanitary Administration and the Environmental Health Services of the Urban District for 1950.

The year has been one of steady progress with little of outstanding importance. In view of the present restrictions upon capital expenditure, however, and shortage of skilled labour and certain building materials, some of the more important problems still remain. These are evidenced by the fact that certain built-up areas in the district are still not provided with sewers, and little progress has been possible in the way of closure or demolition of certain individual houses and blocks of property which are unfit for habitation.

The Council have continued to pay special attention to the inspection of foodstuffs and to supervision of food handling. The improvement in hygienic conditions in food shops has been continued, and greater effort has been directed towards food preparing premises, notably hotel kitchens.

The Council have set an example to local food traders, and have carried out further improvements at the Public Abattoir, in particular in installation of modern equipment and in structural improvement.

Labour difficulties have been experienced throughout the year but have been mainly confined to local street scavenging when the efficiency of the service was adversely affected.

I wish to record my appreciation for the courtesy and consideration which has been accorded to me by the Chairman and Members of the Council, and in particular by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee whose progressive attitude and enthusiasm towards the work of the Department have encouraged my efforts.

The presentation of this report gives me the opportunity to commend to your notice the work of Mr. R. S. Dykes, your Additional Sanitary Inspector. Mr. Dykes carries out his duties in a quiet, tactful and unassuming manner and his conscientious efforts are reflected in the results obtained by the Environmental Health Services.

I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health, to the other Officers of the Council and to the staff of the Sanitary Department, for their co-operation and willing assistance.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,

J. H. WILSON,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION I—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

(1) MILK

Every effort has been made to ensure a clean, safe and unadulterated supply of milk, and 98 samples were taken as a check upon cleanliness in production, distribution, and efficiency of processing, for evidence of adulteration and the presence of pathogenic organisms.

(a) Bacteriological Examination

Investigations were made into complaints received during the year in regard to poor keeping quality of certain milk supplies, and on investigation these proved to be almost entirely confined to ungraded milk.

49 samples were taken and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, a test which indicates the probable keeping quality of the milk. Twelve (or 24.5%) were unsatisfactory, and of these, 8 samples were of milk produced on farms within the Urban area. This is an unsatisfactory position, but as a result of the transference of powers of supervision of milk supplies to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1949, this Department cannot now carry out the usual detailed investigations at producers' premises.

(b) Biological Tests

The examination of milk for the presence of tubercle bacilli, which is a vital and essential part of all milk control work, has had to be restricted by the scarcity of guinea pigs which are inoculated with the suspected milks. 13 samples were, however, obtained and one sample was found to be positive to the test. The milk producer, whose premises are situated in the Urban area co-operated fully with the Department and made immediate arrangements for the heat treatment of the milk as a safeguard to consumers. The infected cow had not been traced at the end of the year.

(c) Heat Treatment

During the year a new dairy was constructed in Burley and plant was installed for the heat treatment of milk by the High-Temperature Short-Time method (H.T.S.T.). There are now two dairies in the Urban District licensed and properly equipped for pasteurisation of milk. During the course of the year 15 samples were submitted for examination and all were found to satisfy the prescribed tests as to keeping quality and adequacy of heat treatment.

(d) Adulteration

21 samples of milk were taken in course of delivery from producers and vendors for detection of adulteration. The Public Analyst reported that in one instance the milk was not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser, and contained only 7.44% solids-not-fat, indicating the addition of 12.4% water. This was the second instance of adulteration by this producer-retailer within 12 months, and the case having been brought to Court, a fine of £8 was imposed, with £3 3s. 0d. costs.

The average fat content of the 21 samples is 3.81%, with solids-not-fat 8.65% (1949—fat 3.73% and solids-not-fat 8.65%).

(e) Graded Milk

Of the 35 dairy farms in the Urban District, 10 are licensed for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk and 2 for "Accredited" milk. The majority of local dairymen are licensed by the Council for the retail sale of graded milk and the number of licences issued during the year is as follows :—

Dealer's licences to retail "Tuberculin Tested" milk	...	13
Dealer's licences to bottle "Tuberculin Tested" milk	...	2
Dealer's licence to retail "Pasteurised" milk	...	1
Supplementary licences to retail "Pasteurised" milk	...	2

(f) **Dairies and Milkshops**

These premises were regularly inspected with the object of maintaining a high standard of cleanliness in the handling and distribution of milk supplies in the Urban District.

Important changes in the law were brought about by the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949, and the amendments and alterations were discussed at a meeting of the local dairymen attended by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. These regulations made necessary the re-registration of all dairies (other than dairy farms) and distributors (other than dairy farmers) in the Urban District, and the opportunity was taken to obtain improvements to existing dairies before registration was approved by the Council. Four dairies were registered during 1950, and the registration of four other premises was deferred pending alterations and improvements. Subsequently the use of three of these premises as dairies was discontinued and in the fourth instance new premises were constructed to the requirements of the Department.

The Council approved the registration of 12 distributors, of which 6 use the dairy premises of other retailers for the cleansing and storage of cans, bottles and utensils, and for the storage of milk.

(2) **MEAT**

(a) **Meat Inspection**

Of the three private (licensed) slaughterhouses in the Urban District, which were officially closed in 1941, one was converted to dairy premises during 1950. All slaughtering of food animals is carried out at the Council's Public Abattoir, Ilkley, in accordance with the Government's Centralised Slaughtering Scheme. Under this scheme all butcher's meat sold in Ilkley, Burley, Menston and Addingham is dealt with at the Abattoir. This Abattoir remains under the control of the Council, and the Ministry of Food pay slaughtering charges according to the number and type of animal dealt with. The responsibility for post-mortem inspection of all carcasses, organs, and offals of home-killed meat, together with imported meat and offals, has been retained by the Council and this work is carried out by your Sanitary Officers.

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

	<i>Bovines</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
January	46	270	103	33
February	36	208	87	17
March	41	175	80	37
April	40	79	45	11
May	60	37	54	58
June	35	130	66	23
July & August	210	446	181	16
September	130	365	92	5
October	139	476	109	7
November	101	500	129	10
December	90	263	121	28
	<hr/> 928	<hr/> 2,949	<hr/> 1,067	<hr/> 245

During May and June an allocation of 81 pigs was made to the butchers. These were, however, bacon pigs which could not be absorbed by the Bacon Factories and were allocated as pork pigs.

The following table, given in the form requested by the Ministry of Health, shows the number of cases in which diseased and unsound conditions were found in food animals at the Abattoir.

	Bovines	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	928	1067	2949	245
Number inspected	928	1067	2949	245
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole Carcasses condemned ...	5	12	25	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	602	3	327	29
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	64.7%	1.4%	11.9%	12.2%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned ...	12	1	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	174	5	—	17
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	20.04%	0.56%	—	7.8%

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

	Bovines.		Sheep		Calves.		Pigs.	
	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals
Tuberculosis	8,801	3,965	—	—	158	63	538	73
Septic Pericarditis ...	450	105	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Mastitis	448	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	526	109	99	26	—	—	—	—
Medicine Taint	450	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy & Emaciation	322	108	345	162	—	—	—	—
Heated	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis and Cirrhosis	—	5,687	—	716	—	—	—	—
Extensive Bruising ...	152	—	206	79	—	—	15	—
Johne's Disease	—	317	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammitis	—	381	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Degeneration ...	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	84
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	198	77	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	50	12	—	—
Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	33	12	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	53	13	—	—
Swine Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	50
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Totals in lbs.	11,294	11,234	650	995	492	177	786	257

A total of over 11½ tons (25,885 lbs.) (1949—7½ tons) of meat was condemned for various diseased and unsound conditions, and as in previous years, the greatest loss in butcher's meat is due to Tuberculosis; the weight of meat and offals affected with this disease represents 52.2% (1949—47.1%, 1948—53.3%) of the total quantity condemned for all causes.

Localised Tuberculosis, involving the condemnation of certain individual organs, offals or parts of carcasses, was found in 174 beasts, representing an incidence of Tuberculosis of 18.7%, (1949—20.4%, 1948—18.5%), in the total slaughtered. In 12 cases inspection showed that the disease had reached an advanced stage or had become generalised throughout the lymphatic system or the blood stream, and consequently the entire carcasses and offals were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Tuberculosis was, therefore, found in some degree in 186 beasts and the percentage affected is 20.04% (1949—20.96%, 1948—19.9%).

The incidence of Tuberculosis (7.8%) (1949—6.3%) detected in pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir is noteworthy. This percentage is abnormally low and is probably accounted for by the fact that most of the pigs slaughtered were reared by local pig-keepers, the majority of whom take special pride in the care of their animals and the quality of the meat. Inspection of the pigs sent from other areas for allocation as pork pigs in May and June revealed an incidence of 13.8% of Tuberculosis.

One case of a calf affected with Congenital Tuberculosis was detected and reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries with the object of tracing the dam, and stopping any supply of milk from this cow being sold to the General Public. Investigations by the Ministry revealed that the cow had been sent to the Ilkley Abattoir in December, 1949, as a "casualty" animal and the carcass and organs had been condemned for Generalised Tuberculosis.

Whilst Tuberculosis causes the greatest loss of meat, the most common cause of condemnation of offals in beasts and sheep is Distomatosis. This disease, a localised condition found in the liver, is caused by an infestation of the bile ducts by parasites known as "Flukes." The incidence of the disease shows a tendency to increase, and it accounted for 50.6% of the total quantity of beast offal rejected (1949—50.4%, 1948—46.47%). In beasts, fortunately, the disease has little effect upon the condition of the animal, but in sheep is frequently the cause of serious loss, Dropsy and Emaciation often following heavy infestation of the liver. The carcass and offals of 14 sheep were so affected and were condemned.

54% of all beasts and 11% of all sheep inspected were found to be affected in varying degrees, and this parasitic infestation, though fortunately not communicable to man, often renders the liver totally unfit for human consumption. Steps should be taken to eradicate this cause of excessive waste of food.

The following are particulars of the diseases or conditions which involved the condemnation of entire carcasses and offals:—

8 Cows.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Bullocks.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Heifers.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
1 Cow	
Heifer.	Medicine Taint and Fever.
1 Cow.	Emaciation following Chronic Fibro-plastic Nephritis.
1 Cow.	Moribund.
1 Cow.	Septic Pericarditis.
1 Cow.	Septic Mastitis.
6 Sheep.	Emaciation and Dropsy due to Chronic Distomatosis of Liver.
5 Ewes.	— ditto —
3 Lambs.	— ditto —
1 Ewe.	Moribund.
1 Ewe.	Moribund, Extensive Bruising and Laceration due to street accident.

8 Lambs.	Moribund, Extensive Lacerations due to "worrying" by dogs
1 Ewe.	— ditto —
8 Calves.	Immaturity.
1 Stirk	
Calf.	Congenital Tuberculosis.
1 Calf.	Pyrexia.
2 Calves.	Jaundice.
1 Calf.	Pyaemia.
2 Pigs.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Pigs.	Acute Swine Fever.

—
59
—

The following amounts of imported meat and offals were dealt with at the Abattoir.

Lambs.	5,220 carcasses.
Sheep.	1,646 carcasses and 106 packages.
Beef.	2,832 quarters or packages.
Pork.	140 sides and 141 packages.
Veal.	167 packages.
Offals.	257 bags.
Canned	
Corn Beef.	942 cases.

Little trouble is experienced so far as unsoundness is concerned, since the meat undergoes thorough inspection in the countries of origin that is, Australia and New Zealand for beef, sheep, lambs and offals, and the Argentine for boneless beef for manufacturing purposes. The only conditions found during the year which warranted condemnation were not due to pathological unsoundness, but to faults of storage or refrigeration, etc., causing moulds, brine staining, bone taint, etc.

The most frequent cause of condemnation was "Heating" or "Bone Taint," a condition which results from putrefractive changes near the bone, due to the retention of body heat in the thickest parts of the carcass (e.g. buttocks), for a sufficient length of time to produce a tainted condition of the meat. Meat so affected possesses an unpleasant and distinctive smell.

The following quantities of imported meat were condemned :—

Beef	957 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb	106 lbs.
Corned Beef	39 tins.

All condemned meat is regularly collected from the Abattoir by Contractors to the Ministry of Food. After heat treatment and processing, the resulting material is used for fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs.

(b) **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933**

The provisions of this Act, which are designed to prevent cruelty and unnecessary suffering to animals, were generally well observed during the year.

All animals dealt with at the Abattoir are stunned prior to slaughter by means of a Captive Bolt "Humane Killer."

During 1950, 3 new licences were issued and 2 renewals were granted. There were 31 licensed slaughtermen on the register at the end of the year.

(3) **ICE-CREAM**

The following are details of registered premises in the Urban District at the close of 1950.

Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale ...	6
Number of premises registered for sale only	40
Number of premises registered for storage only	Nil

No change has been made in the number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, though 8 additional registrations have been granted

by the Council for sale only. The bulk of ice-cream sold at these premises is obtained from manufacturers whose registered premises are situated in other districts. A greater tendency for the sale of ice-cream in pre-packed condition has been noticeable during the year, and this is welcomed since it reduces risk of contamination by eliminating exposure of the ice-cream during sale and by obviating the use of servers and other utensils.

In view of the fact that ice-cream is an ideal medium for the conveyance of infection by organisms of disease constant attention has been devoted to all ice-cream premises, and particularly to the supervision of methods of manufacture, storage and distribution. As a check upon the efficiency and cleanliness of these methods, samples of ice-cream were taken from vendors and manufacturers in the area, the results being expressed in two forms, (a) Food Value, and (b) Cleanliness.

Total number of samples taken	39
Total number taken from premises registered by the Council for manufacture and sale	17
Total number taken from premises registered by the Council for sale only	18
Total number taken from itinerant vendors whose premises are situated outside the Urban District	4

(a) **Food Value—Chemical Analysis**

The fat content of samples varied from 3.62% to 15.2% with an average of 8.24%. This continues the improvement effected in 1949 and a comparison of food values of samples of ice-cream taken during the past five years demonstrates the change which has occurred.

FAT PERCENTAGES.

	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Average</i>
1946 ...	0.25	11.16	3.32
1947 ...	0.14	8.18	2.54
1948 ...	0.04	11.60	4.40
1949 ...	2.37	18.90	7.13
1950 ...	3.62	15.20	8.24

In view of the improved position in regard to supplies of fat and sugar, the Ministry of Food is contemplating the adoption of legal standards of food value and it is anticipated that an Order will be introduced early in the new year.

(b) **Cleanliness—Bacterial Quality**

The 39 samples taken were also subjected to the Methylene Blue Test, a test which is a measure of the organisms in the ice-cream. The number of such organisms is influenced by cleanliness of utensils and equipment during manufacture, storage and distribution, and by the cleanliness and personal habits of manufacturers and vendors.

<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.</i>	<i>Number of Samples.</i>
1.	4½ hours or more.	25
2.	2½ to 4 hours.	10
3.	½ to 2 hours.	2
4.	0 hours.	2

The standard of hygiene during manufacture, storage and sale by local manufacturers was consistently satisfactory, and in only one case was there an unsatisfactory result, giving a percentage of 2.5%. This result is most gratifying and indicates the value of regular inspection and advice and the co-operation between manufacturers and this Department. Three samples, taken from itinerant and local vendors, were of unsatisfactory bacterial quality (Grades 3 and 4), thus the percentage of unsatisfactory samples for the whole of the district was 10.3%. In general these results may be regarded favourably and demonstrate a general all-round improvement in the standards of hygiene by ice-cream traders.

(c) **Sale of Ice-Cream in the Open-Air**

The regulations which were formulated by the Health Committee in the early summer of 1949 with the object of eliminating the dirty conditions in which bulk or loose ice-cream was being sold in the open-air, from stalls, carts, barrows, motor vehicles, etc., have, in practice, resulted in a considerable improvement. The vehicles which frequent this area are now equipped with chemical sterilising agents and apparatus for the heating of water so that hand washing and cleansing of utensils can be carried out on the vehicle. The ice-cream, wafers and utensils are protected against the dust of the streets and general improvement is noticeable in the cleanliness of the personnel engaged in the sale of ice-cream.

During the early summer a number of ice-cream carts and vehicles which were not equipped in compliance with the Council's requirements entered the fringes of the district for short periods and at irregular times, and when discovered excused themselves by stating that they were not aware that they were within the boundaries of the Urban District. Since no regulations of the kind enforced by the Ilkley Council were in force in the surrounding areas, warnings were issued to each vendor found. Later in the year, however, most of the neighbouring authorities adopted similar requirements to those in force in Ilkley and little further trouble of this kind was encountered. A number of large authorities in the West Riding and elsewhere asked for details of the Council's requirements, and by the close of the year a number of City, Borough, Urban and Rural authorities had followed Ilkley's lead.

(4) **OTHER FOODS**

During inspection of premises where food is stored or prepared for sale, and as a result of requests by shopkeepers, etc., quantities of foodstuffs were examined. The type of food was principally of the tinned variety and condemnation certificates were issued to enable shopkeepers to obtain replacements or credits from wholesalers.

No instance of formal seizure of unsound foodstuffs was found to be necessary, and where practicable unsound food was disposed of for the feeding of pigs and poultry.

(5) **FOOD PREPARATION, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION**

Satisfactory progress has been made in connection with improvements upon premises where food is prepared, stored and sold, and the introduction during the year of Bye-laws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly practices and conditions in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open-air has also contributed to this progress.

The kitchens of the main hotels in the district have received special attention, and reports upon these premises were under active consideration by the Health Committee at the close of the year.

In some cases where structural improvements were required to food premises, difficulty was at first encountered in obtaining Building Licences for the work. A great deal of time can be spent in consultation, visits and advice, etc., upon schemes for improvements, and efforts are frustrated by delay or disapproval of applications. Where notices have been served by a Health Authority, the improvements are not required for luxury purposes, but are dictated by health reasons.

As a result of informal notice a new building for the preparation of fish and potatoes was constructed at a fried fish shop in Burley. A bakehouse in Burley was closed and new premises were constructed and equipped to the requirements of the Department.

At the Public Abattoir extensive improvements have been carried out, involving the concreting of the yards, the re-roofing of a glazed verandah, the erection of a reinforced concrete fence, the erection of a new manure pit, and the provision of two new carcase hoists; repointing of walls and general repair of the structure were also undertaken.

(6) OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two offensive trades processes in the district, both of which are carried out in one building, that is, the Gut Scraping and Tripe Boiling establishment situated in Cemetery Road, Ilkley. The trades were well conducted during the year, and no complaints were received or nuisances detected during the inspections made.

SECTION II—ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

(7) HOUSING

The enforcement of the provisions of the Housing Acts relating to the inspection of houses for "housing" defects, reports in respect of the closure and demolition of unfit houses, and investigations of overcrowded conditions, etc., are the responsibility of the Sanitary Department, and statistics in connection with this work will be found in Appendix 4.

Many complaints were made to the Department in regard to sanitary defects in house property, and to neglect by landlords in maintaining the house in a reasonably fit condition for habitation. It is becoming increasingly apparent that some landlords are finding it difficult to maintain properties in a reasonable state of repair in view of the rising costs of labour and materials, and neglect in some cases has been found to be due more to this fact than to building licence difficulties or shortage of materials. As in previous years, only in extreme cases has the Health Committee resorted to statutory notice and only 7 statutory notices were served. No Court action has been necessary during the year.

There are one or two small blocks of old property in the district which have rapidly deteriorated in structural condition within the past few years. One of these, a block of 3 houses in Menston is being dealt with by the Health Committee and the occupants of two of the houses had, by the end of the year, been re-housed by the Housing Committee. In these cases the houses are in such a dilapidated and decrepit state as to be incapable of repair without considerable expense and out of all proportion to their value when rendered fit. The carrying out of first-aid repairs will only render such houses reasonably habitable for very short periods of time. Closure or demolition of these houses will become necessary in the near future.

Your Sanitary Officers have visited 124 houses in connection with applications for Council houses and submitted reports to the Housing Committee with a view to assisting the Committee in the choice of applicant. Such reports have included details of insanitary and/or overcrowded conditions, together with other information which might be helpful to the Committee. The circumstances of applicants earmarked for accommodation were checked in each case at the home of the applicant and at the same time the possibility of vermin infestation was investigated. The standard set out in the Housing Act, 1936, is used for the determination of overcrowding and this basis is strictly adhered to, so that all cases can be considered in a fair and consistent manner.

Whilst the exact position with regard to statutory overcrowding is not known, the incidence in the Urban District does not appear to be unduly high. Through investigations of applications for Council's accommodation, etc., it was disclosed that four new cases existed, of which 2 cases were relieved during the year.

In connection with housing, the following information (for which I am indebted to the Surveyor) is of interest.

During 1950 the erection of 26 new Council houses was completed. Under private enterprise 6 houses were erected, and 5 large houses were converted into flats providing additional accommodation for 14 families.

(8) PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse and Salvage Collection

The collection and removal of house refuse is carried out entirely by the Cleansing Staff of the Sanitary Department, and no work is let to private

contractors. Practically all houses and business premises are provided with dust-bins of standard size and pattern, but the contents of a number of privies, ashpits and pail closets are also included in the cleansing services of the Council.

No charge is made for the removal of trade refuse from shops, business-premises, etc.

Three Double Cab "Chelsea" type S. & D. freighters, each with a capacity of 11.3 cubic yards, are used for the collection of refuse. A horse and cart, hired from the Highways Department for one day per week, is also used for the collection of refuse, etc., from privies and pail closets in the Burley Woodhead area, from premises inaccessible to the motor vehicles.

The delivery, in January, of the two new freighters, and subsequently the arrival of the third new vehicle in April, further increased the difficulty in regard to garage accommodation for the Department's vehicles. The private garages of two bus companies were eventually used for these vehicles and the mechanical Gully Emptier, but in addition to other disadvantages, the rent for this accommodation is quite a substantial item. The Council have considered reports upon this matter and, in view of the unsuitability of the present office accommodation for the Sanitary Department, decided to purchase the disused Decontamination Depot in Little Lane, Ilkley. It is proposed to convert this building into garages and offices for the Department.

When the three new freighters were put into service, the two old S. & D. freighters were examined by the manufacturers and one of these was reconditioned out of parts from the two vehicles. This vehicle, now 15 years old, will be kept as a spare for use in emergency through breakdown, etc., and will avoid using contractor's vehicles, which apart from the greater cost to the Council, are unsuitably designed for loading of refuse and for storage during transport through the streets.

In September, 1949, a report was submitted upon the salvage operations of the Department, in which the Council's attention was directed to the difficulty in disposing of waste paper collected and to the reduced income derived from this and other forms of salvage. Expenses of collection, sorting and baling of the salvage were consistently in excess of the income and salvage operations had in consequence become a charge upon the rates. The Chief Sanitary Inspector recommended that the collection of salvage be discontinued. After full consideration of the report, the Council decided to defer further action until the new year. In January, when the matter was again under consideration, it was reported that whilst no difficulty was being experienced in disposing of salvage waste paper, the price had not improved, and the prices of other salvage materials had further deteriorated. The collection and disposal of salvage, therefore, remained an uneconomical proposition, and since, at that time, there were no signs that values would rise, the Council decided to discontinue collections.

During the summer months a number of complaints were received in regard to the condition of kitchen waste bins distributed throughout the district and in a number of cases the bins were removed to prevent further use.

In December, in accordance with the instructions of the Health Committee, notices were displayed in the depots and a letter was sent to each refuse collector warning him against the practice of soliciting for Christmas boxes. Despite these measures, however, one or two instances came to notice, and one having been proved, the workman concerned was suspended from work for two weeks.

(b) Refuse Disposal

All house refuse collected in the Urban District is disposed of at two tipping sites, one at Poorfields, Sun Lane, Burley, and the other at Cocken End, Skipton Road, Ilkley. Street sweepings are also disposed of at these tips.

In June a serious fire occurred at the Burley tip. This was obviously not due to spontaneous combustion since it was found that the tip had been

fired at several different places. After some difficulty and additional expense the fire was eventually extinguished.

The available spaces upon the existing tipping sites are becoming exhausted and it was evident towards the end of the year that alternative sites or other arrangements would, in the near future, be necessary. The absence, however, of suitable sites for tipping will necessitate consideration of alterations and extensions to the Refuse Destructor which is at present disused.

(c) **Scavenging**

Street sweeping is under the control of the Sanitary Department and this, in addition to sanitary scavenging, includes removal of grit, chippings, etc., resulting from attrition of road surfaces, together with the weeding of channels and pathways.

The service was handicapped by sickness amongst members of the staff, 193 man-days being lost during the year. A number of changes also occurred in the personnel and difficulty was experienced in obtaining replacement of staff. The position was further aggravated by the necessity for dismissal of two workmen from the Council's employment for certain breaches of discipline. These factors resulted in the street scavenging of Ilkley being, for a long period, carried out by two men only.

The Council found cause for complaint in sanitary scavenging on County roads in the area, and after an interview with representatives of the County Highways Surveyor's Department, the Council contemplate the purchase of a mechanical sweeper-collector with a view to taking over the scavenging of all County roads in the area.

(9) **VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL**

(a) **Rodent Destruction**

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Infestation Order, 1943.

No evidence of undue infestation was found during the course of the year, though several minor infestations were discovered by inspections and after complaints by householders, shopkeepers, etc.

The Council does not employ a rat-catcher and disinfection of private property is carried out by the Sanitary Foreman upon written request by the owner or occupier, an appropriate charge being made for this service.

Regular and systematic pre-baiting and poisoning has been carried out on the refuse tips.

As a check upon possible infestation of sewers by rats, test baits were laid in approximately 10% of the sewer man-holes throughout the Urban District. After a period of two days examination revealed that no baits had been taken, indicating that the sewers are free from rats.

No necessity arose for formal action under legal powers, and all cases of infestation were dealt with by informal notice.

44 premises were treated for infestation by rats and 17 for infestation by mice.

(b) **Other Vermin**

It is gratifying to be able to report once again upon the satisfactory position in the Urban District as to infestation by insect pests, and very few instances of infestation by household pests such as bed-bugs, fleas, cockroaches, etc., came to the notice of the Department.

No necessity occurred for the treatment of premises by poison gas (HCN), and with the exception of wasps' nests and hornets' nests when Cyanide is used, all treatments of infested properties are carried out by DDT or Gammexane preparations; a residual spray (5% DDT with kerosene or other solution) being most frequently used.

The following are details of insect pests dealt with.

Bed Bugs (*Cimex Lectularius*)

No new cases came to notice during the year, though one case of re-infestation in a Council house was treated with residual spray.

Fleas (*Pulex Irritans*)

One house was successfully treated with residual spray.

Cockroaches (*Blatella Orientalis*)

Four premises were treated, using both DDT powder and residual spray.

Flies. (a) **Common house-fly** (*Musca Domestica*)

One house was treated with residual spray to control a severe infestation. The breeding ground of the flies was also found and dealt with.

(b) **Cluster Fly** (*Pollenia*)

One house was treated for an infestation by "Cluster-Flies." These flies invade houses in the autumn and remain in a comatose condition through the winter, re-appearing when the weather becomes warmer.

(c) **Lesser House Fly** (*Fannia canicularis*)

Latrine Fly (*Fannia scalaris*)

An investigation of a severe infestation of a house by flies revealed that these were the Lesser House Fly and Latrine Fly. The maggots of these flies are found in the drier parts of manure heaps, etc., and in soil that has been contaminated with urine. The breeding ground was eventually found to be a manure heap adjoining a piggery. The infestation was controlled by the use of Gammexane dispersible powder.

Wood Boring Beetle (*Anobium Punctatum*)

Two cases of infestation by woodworm were reported and affected wood-work was treated with residual spray. Whilst it is not claimed that this will eradicate the woodworm, there was ample evidence of the destruction of the adult beetle.

Mosquitoes (*Culicines*)

Investigation into complaints of infestation of premises by flying and stinging insects revealed two breeding grounds for Mosquitoes. In one instance a large pond of stagnant water was filled in with solid material and in the other the water was treated with paraffin oil.

Beetles (*Lathridiidae*)

An infestation of these beetles was found in a newly constructed house. They are found regularly in damp houses where they probably feed on moulds, they are not harmful but act as a useful warning that the building is too damp. The insects were destroyed with DDT powder and although no evidence of re-infestation has been found, the only lasting cure is for the house to be thoroughly dried out.

House Crickets (*Gryllus domesticus*)

The advice of the Department was sought in connection with crickets at a large Institution and investigation revealed a very severe infestation. Advice was given upon types of insecticide and methods of application, and treatment is being carried out by the staff of the Institution.

Wasps, Hornets

9 wasps' nests and one hornet's nest were reported and investigated. Some of these nests were situated in difficult and dangerous positions, and potassium cyanide was used where the nests were in the ground or other inaccessible positions. Where, however, the nests were fully exposed and readily accessible, it was found that all that was necessary was to saturate the nests with residual spray and the following day the nests could be removed without danger.

(16) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Practically all the sanitary conveniences of residential and business premises in the area are on the water carriage system. There are, however, a number of pail closets and privies still in use at Woodhead, Burley, and

Chevin End, Menston. In these areas a sewer or public water main is not within reasonable distance, though the sewerage of these districts is under consideration by the Council.

Two pail closets at Woodhead were converted to water closets and a small septic tank and filter constructed.

The recommendations of the Health Committee in regard to the provision of additional sanitary accommodation for use by the general public were accepted by the Council and new public conveniences are to be erected in the gardens near the bus terminus in New Brook Street, Ilkley. Owing to the increased use of the Car Park in South Hawksworth Street, Ilkley, extensions to the conveniences of the Park have also been approved.

(11) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Apart from the construction of sewers for the Council's new housing sites and small extensions to existing sewers in connection with private building development, etc., no large-scale sewerage schemes were commenced during the year.

Further consideration was given by the Council to the extension of the sewer in Moor Lane, Burley, and the construction of branch sewers from the existing main sewer in Viewlands, Menston. Whilst the existing sewage disposal facilities in these areas are unsatisfactory, the commencement of new schemes has not been possible during the year.

The mechanical gully emptier continues to give efficient service and its use obviates former insanitary and out-of-date methods of cleansing various sanitary appliances.

The machine has been operated on practically a full-time basis during the year, and during periods when not employed by the Council, is hired by neighbouring authorities and the County Council for the cleansing of cesspools, street gullies, etc.

The machine has been used for a wide variety of purposes and the following list of work gives some indication of its value.

Street Gullies cleansed (Ilkley U.D.C.)			
	(Once each quarter)	...	10,652
Street Gullies cleansed (County Roads)	...	...	1,851
Grit Chambers cleared (County Roads)	...	...	41
Cesspools, Septic Tanks, etc., emptied	...	...	94
Cesspools, Septic Tanks, emptied			
	(Outside Urban District)	...	10
Grit settlement Chambers on sewers emptied	...	...	26
Sludge lagoons emptied	...	...	2
Gasworks—Effluent Sumps emptied	...	...	10
Gasworks—Residue from Gas-holder cleared	...	...	1
Petrol, Oil and Grit Interceptors cleansed	...	...	13
Choked drain inspection chambers emptied	...	...	6
Public sewers flushed	...	...	2

In addition the machine has been used for pumping water from flooded excavations and for controlling the spread of fire on the Burley Refuse Tip.

(12) WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Public Supply

The control and supervision of the public water supplies is carried out by the Water Engineer.

The water supply of this Urban District is essentially soft in character, being drawn from moorland gathering grounds, and regular treatment is necessary to counteract the acid nature of the water. Routine samples are taken at regular intervals by the Sanitary Department for evidence for plumbo-solvent action. 14 samples were obtained during the course of the year, so arranged that the supply from each reservoir is sampled at least twice. The Analyst's reports indicated that the pH values in some cases

were rather low. Full details were forwarded to the Water Engineer and the treatment plants were adjusted to counteract any solvent action.

Investigations were made into complaints of insufficient supplies of water at 9 houses in Menston and 4 in Burley. In the case of the Menston houses an agreement was reached with the owners and the work of providing new services from the public main was carried out by the Council's Contractor and the cost recovered from each owner in proportion. A new service was provided to the Burley houses following informal notice from this Department.

(b) Private Supplies

The Sanitary Department is responsible for the supervision of private water supplies in regard to quality and sufficiency.

The survey of private water supplies, commenced in 1949, was continued, and improvement effected in a number of supplies. In one case a polluted private supply was disconnected and a connection made to a public main. Action in respect of the closure of certain other private supplies is pending, and, it is anticipated, will be completed during the new year.

(13) SMOKE ABATEMENT

Few complaints have been received in regard to smoke pollution and in general boiler plants in the Urban area are well managed. Isolated cases of the emission of black smoke to such an extent as to be a nuisance were detected and advice given to boiler firemen by the Department.

(14) INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION

Disinfection by formaldehyde gas, of premises after cases of infectious disease, was carried out following the removal of the patients to the Isolation Hospital, or after recovery, if nursed at home.

Premises are also disinfected after illness or death from non-infectious disease upon written request, and arrangements are made through this Department for steam disinfection of bedding, rugs, cushions, etc.

An agreement has been reached with the Leeds Corporation Health Department and the steam disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out at the Leeds Disinfecting plant.

No necessity arose for the disinfection of bedding or clothing in connection with dirty or verminous premises.

The number of disinfections carried out during the year was :—

Houses disinfected after infectious diseases	86
Houses disinfected after non-infectious illness	5

(15) MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

At the close of 1950 there were 9 established camping sites in the area, 6 in Burley and 3 in Ilkley. Of the licensed sites in Ilkley, however, only one is used for camping purposes. There is a total of 85 hutments on the 6 Burley sites, whilst the Ilkley site is used for moveable dwellings only and the number limited to 35.

Constant supervision has been necessary to check unauthorised development in the form of additional dwellings and extensions to existing hutments, and four cases of unauthorised extensions were discovered during the year. The Council's policy is to discourage such development and restrict further growth, and notices were served on the responsible persons requiring them to remove the additions and leave the hutments in their original condition. At the caravan site in Ilkley, it was found that the licensed number of 35 was being exceeded and notice was served requiring the removal of 10 caravans.

Informal action has been necessary in several instances in respect of isolated caravans on private land. The Wheatsheaf yard was used on several occasions without authority for the siting of tents and caravans, but little trouble was later experienced in this connection after the erection of a board with warning notice.

(16) RIVERS AND STREAMS

Five cases of serious pollution were dealt with during the year. The causes were varied; in one case there was pollution of a stream from an

overflowing cesspool, in another there was discharge into a stream of the untreated sewage from a farm house and piggeries. The whole of the drainage of three houses was found to be discharging into a surface water sewer which eventually entered a stream, and in a further case the whole of the drainage and liquid manure from a large farm was being discharged into sludge lagoons which overflowed into a nearby stream. Pollution of the river was being caused by the leakage of crude oil from tanks feeding an oil-fired boiler.

(17) DIRTY PREMISES

Investigations were made at a number of premises in connection with dirty conditions, and in three instances the houses were found to be in such a state as to require further action. A serious difficulty encountered in some cases is the sole occupation of a dwelling-house by an elderly man or woman. In each of two cases brought to the notice of the Department the sole occupant was an elderly man in poor state of health and incapable of looking after himself; his person and household effects being dirty and neglected. Statutory action for the abatement of the dirty conditions in these cases is futile since old people who have reached this stage are incapable of complying with Notices and Court Orders. Active assistance by the Council has been necessary in the two cases mentioned.

The third instance of dirty conditions was referred to in the Annual Report for 1949. Despite the making of an Abatement Order against the person concerned and a fine of £2 for each day the Order was not complied with, little improvement in the condition of the house had been effected at the close of 1949. The offender was again summoned and consent was obtained for the Council to enter the premises and clear out the accumulated rubbish. At this stage, the defendant owed the Court £154 in accumulated fines and had paid off only £8. A squad of the Council's refuse collectors subsequently entered the house and removed approximately 3 tons of miscellaneous rubbish. Shortly afterwards the house was cleansed, floors washed, rooms re-decorated, etc., to the satisfaction of this Department. A further summons was issued by the Court for non-payment of fines and the defendant was imprisoned to the rise of the Court in lieu of payment. In May of 1950 the nuisance had been abated and the premises were in a reasonably clean condition. In December of 1950, however, conditions had again deteriorated and further quantities of rubbish had accumulated. Statutory notice was served by the Council allowing the offender 7 days in which to remove the accumulations and clean the premises. This notice was not complied with and the Council's refuse collectors again entered the premises and removed the accumulations.

SECTION III—INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(18) (i) FACTORIES

Routine inspections of factories have been made under the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948, and in general the provisions of the Acts and the various Orders and Regulations affecting the welfare and comfort of the workers have been complied with.

(ii) BASEMENT BAKEHOUSES

The Council have kept under review the four existing bakehouses in the district, following their resolution of 1949 requiring the owners to submit proposals for alternative accommodation within a period of 12 months. In one case the owners have commenced construction of a new modern bakery, and in another case the owner has closed the basement bakery and carried out alterations to adjoining rooms at ground level to increase existing accommodation.

(19) WORKPLACES AND OFFICES

No special action has been taken.

(20) SHOPS ACT, 1934

It has not been possible to devote more time to these premises and shops were inspected when occasion arose. Apart from verbal requests for regular

renewal of internal decorations and cleansing of sanitary accommodation, no special action has been found to be necessary.

APPENDIX 1

RECORD OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections etc., at :—									
Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	52
Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dangerous and dilapidated structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Entertainment houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Factories—with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Factories—without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Food Preparing etc. Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Hotel and Restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Houses—re "Housing" defects, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308
—re permitted numbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
—re Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
—re Applications for Council house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
—re Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Houses let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Shops re Shops Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tips and Salvage Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Workplaces and Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits or Inspections re :—									
Accumulations (Offensive)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cellars re dampness and flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drainage Work, Sanitary Appliances etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Nuisances and Complaints...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
Pollution of Rivers and Streams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Rats and Mice Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Refuse and Salvage Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Refuse and Storage Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145

APPENDIX 2

(a)	Notices							
	Notices served—Informal	133	Complied with	...	...	...	...	107
	Notices served—Statutory	10	Complied with	...	...	...	...	9
(b)	Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.—nuisances abated							7
	Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Basement Areas constructed and drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Bath waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Cellars flooded—remedied	42
Conversions of pail closets to W.C.'s	2
Dampness remedied	71
Dangerous structures removed	2
Defective dustbins replaced	70
Defective yard surfaces relaid	1
Doors repaired	11
Drains relaid, repaired or cleared	157
Eaves gutters cleared	4
Eaves gutters or rainwater pipes repaired	37
Fireplaces, chimneys, etc., renewed or repaired	29
Floor relaid or repaired	5
Handrails repaired/renewed	2
Inspection chamber covers renewed	5
Offensive accumulations removed	2
Roofs repaired	45
Sinks renewed	5
Sink waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleared	10
Soil pipes repaired/renewed	2
W.C. cisterns repaired	1
W.C. pedestals renewed	3
Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	12
Walls repaired	2
Water closet compartments rebuilt	1
Water closets repaired	4
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	9
Water supplies—inadequate supplies remedied	13
Windows repaired, sash cords provided, etc.	28

APPENDIX 3

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1938

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	71	29	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	56	39	2	—
Totals	127	68	4	—

2. Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Inadequate drainage of floor	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	6	—	—

APPENDIX 4
HOUSING STATISTICS

1.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.		
(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	122
(b)	Number of inspections made for purpose ...	308
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	—
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses needing further action.	
(a)	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	—
(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above, found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	122
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 ...	101
3.—Action under statutory powers during the year.		
A	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	
(a)	By owners ...	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
B	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	7
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a)	By owners ...	7
(b)	By Local Authorities in default of owners ...	—
C	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of reports made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation ...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	—
(4)	Number of undertaking to close accepted ...	—
D	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—
4.—Unhealthy Areas.		
	Housing Acts, Clearance, Postponement of operation ...	—
5.—Housing Act, 1936 Part IV—Overcrowding.		
(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1949 ...	7
(2)	Number of above cases of overcrowding relieved during 1950 ...	—
(b) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1950 ...	9
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein ...	14
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein (Units) ...	55
(c)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	4
(d) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	2
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	12½

