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BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR,

For the Year Ending
December 31st, 1914.

Members of the Building and Sanitary Committee.

MR. W. R. NUNNS, Chairman.

MR. THOS. TURNER, J.P.,

Chairman of Council.

MR. JUBAL BARRETT.

MR. W. R. ATKINSON, J.P.

MR. H. M. DAWSON.

MR. A. M. DRAKE.

MR. H. LAYCOCK.

MR. J. METCALFE.

MR. THOMAS SMITH.

MR. T. SNOWDEN.

Representatives of Council on Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital Board:—MR. THOS. TURNER, J.P., MR. W. R. ATKINSON, J.P., MR. H. M. DAWSON, MR. W. R. NUNNS.

Representatives on Thornton Joint Hospital Board:—MR. D. BRIGG, MR. J. METCALFE.

Clerk to the Council :—MR. A. PLATTS.

Surveyor :—MR. H. BOTTOMLEY.

Medical Officer :—DR. H. ANGUS.

Sanitary Inspector :—MR. T. POTTER.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year ending December 31st, 1914.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF BINGLEY.

GENTLEMEN,

The following Report is arranged in Sections, in accordance with instructions contained in a Memorandum issued by the Local Government Board in December 1914.

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

1—Physical Features and General Character of the District.—The Urban District of Bingley consists of a section about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, of the valley of the River Aire, running from North-west to South-east, and the drainage area of that section of the river. On the North-east side of the valley the land rises steeply to the table-land of Rombalds Moor, which has an elevation of 800 to 1,200 feet, the valley itself being between 200 and 300 feet above sea-level. On the South-west side the District consists chiefly of the drainage area of Harden Beck, a tributary of the Aire flowing from South-west to North-east, the water-shed of which varies in height up to about 1,000 feet. The geological stratum of the District is millstone grit, overlaid in places by the lower coal measures. The subsoil is chiefly loam, but much of the valley is occupied by beds of boulder clay and gravel, and on one of these the greater part of the town of Bingley is built. Besides the drainage areas mentioned, the District includes, on the East, part of the upper valley of Gill Beck, a stream which joins the Aire about three miles below Bingley. The length of the District is about 8 miles from North-east to South-west, and its breadth from North-west to South-east about three miles. The total area is stated to be 11,831 acres. The population at the census of 1911 was 18,759, and the estimated population for 1914 is 18,890.

2—Social Conditions and Occupations of the Inhabitants.—The Urban portion of the District is almost entirely dependent on various branches of woollen manufacture, which is also the principal employment in the surrounding villages. Farming, chiefly grazing, and market gardening, are carried on in the rural portions of the District, and there are several large stone quarries. None of these occupations can be said to have any harmful effects on the health of the inhabitants except the last mentioned, in which the inhalation of dust arising from stone-dressing renders those engaged in it liable to pulmonary disease and to some extent raises the phthisis death-rate.

Pauperism.—The number of indoor paupers in the District in August, 1914, was 60, out-door 130, insane 55, the rate of pauperism, excluding the insane, being 10·1 per 1000, compared with 10·7 in the previous year.

Voluntary Provision of Medical Relief—There is a Cottage Hospital in the District with 21 beds, which received 272 patients during the year. There is no out-door department of the Hospital nor Dispensary. Two District Nurses are employed by voluntary associations. One resides in Bingley and one at Wilsden. The total number of patients visited by them was 244.

B.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the District is obtained chiefly from springs except in those parts which are supplied by Bradford Corporation. Reservoirs exist at Cullingworth, Harden Lane, and Kettlewell Close, holding respectively 1,000,000, 250,000 and 4,000,000 gallons. Coppice Pond at St. Ives also acts as a natural reservoir. These reservoirs are under the control of the Council and it was not found necessary to limit the supply of water during the year. The villages of Harden and Cottingley are supplied from private sources. At Harden the conditions are still unsatisfactory as regards the possibility of pollution. The part of the village on the hillside is served from a spring near Cragg Cottages, from which water is conveyed in an open channel, liable to pollution, for some 200 yards and thence in a covered rubble water-course opening at intervals into troughs from which water is drawn. This is not a satisfactory method of distribution of drinking water. In the lower part of the village over 60 houses derive their water supply by piping from the upper dam at Harden Mill which is partly fed by a stream from Rycroft and is liable to pollution from farm houses and manured fields. The whole question of the water supply of this village requires consideration. The chief difficulty in the way of a better supply appears to be the position in which the District Council stands in relation to the rights of Bradford Corporation to supply water in the District.

The Rivers and Streams in the District are in some parts still liable to pollution from untreated sewage, e.g., Ryecroft and the Crack Lane District at Wilsden. The provision of sewers for these places has been repeatedly considered by the Council but the natural difficulties in the way are considerable.

Drainage and Sewerage.—With the exception of Ryecroft, Harecroft, and part of Wilsden, all the hamlets and villages in the District have now been connected with the main sewerage system conveying sewage to Dowley Gap for treatment. During the year a sewer has been laid from Wilsden to Wilsden Hill, and at Long Lane, Harden, a new sewer has been laid at a depth sufficient to drain the cellars of the houses in that locality. The amount of work done is given in detail in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Closet Accommodation.—The table on page 34 shows the number of closets of various types in each part of the District. That progress is still being made in substituting water-carriage for night-soil work is shown by the fact that during the year 76 middens and pail-closets were replaced by 111 water-closets in connection with existing buildings and 66 water-closets were provided in new buildings.

Scavenging.—The table on page 27 shews that 36 middens were replaced by 37 more sanitary receptacles. Of these 17 were moveable ashbins and 20 were fixed structures. House refuse is removed by the Council's employees at intervals varying from a week to three months as is necessary according to situation and amount of use. In two outlying parts of the District refuse is removed by contract and deposited in suitable tips. The remainder is conveyed to the Council's tip at Dowley Gap.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.

House inspection, in addition to the systematic inspection prescribed by the Housing Act, is made whenever cases of infectious disease are notified, when complaints of nuisances are received, or defects come otherwise under the Inspector's notice. Factories and Workshops are kept under observation and inspected when necessary. Cowsheds, slaughter-houses, offensive trades and common lodging houses are regularly inspected, and smoke observations taken at intervals.

Amongst the difficulties which are met with in dealing with unsatisfactory housing, I may mention cellar dwellings, of which there are about 20 in Bingley. These have all been made to comply with the requirements of the Public Health Act, but in my opinion a cellar, even if it satisfies these demands, cannot be considered a suitable habitation for human beings. Regulations have been adopted by the Council under Sec. 17 (7) of the Housing and Town-planning Act, which, if put into force, will make it necessary to forbid the occupation of any of the existing cellars as dwellings.

Houses kept continuously in a dirty condition are another stumbling block. Threats of prosecution under Sec. 91 of the Public Health Act produce a temporary improvement, but this is not long maintained. Possibly the continued efforts of Health Visitors may help to create a greater desire for cleanliness, but there are always some occupiers who are proof against the persuasion of officials and the criticism of neighbours. No doubt drink is largely to blame for this as for much else that is wrong in our social life.

A third difficulty is to draw the line of over-crowding. The minimum amount of sleeping space usually permitted is 300 cubic feet per adult, but this is undoubtedly too low, at all events where chronic sickness such as tuberculosis exists in the house, and when it is impossible to ensure that windows are constantly kept open.

The following table is prepared from information supplied by the Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

Number of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.	Notices Out-standing at end of 1913.	Notices served.		Notices complied with.	Summonses.			Notices Out-standing at end of 1914.
		Informal	Formal		Served.	Ejectment Orders.	Convictions.	
Dwelling-houses ...	581	30	47	74	1	3	1	44
Factories and Workshops	109	10	8	13				6
Cowsheds ...	214							
Slaughter-houses ...	535							
Offensive Trades ...	82							
Common Lodging Houses	2							
Smoke Observations ...	28	1						

Defects discovered were as follows—

Houses with Defective Closet Accommodation	224	Houses with Defective Pavement of Yards	9
Houses with Defective Drainage	79	Houses with Insanitary Middens	136
Houses affected with Dampness	29	General Unfitness of Dwellings for Habitation	11
Houses with Untrapped Waste Pipes	26	Houses where Overcrowding occurred	1
Dirty Houses	7		

Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.—The following is a list of such premises in the Urban District.

Slaughter Houses—15.

Offensive Trades—25 (tripe-boilers, 2; fell-monger, 1; gut-scrapers, 1; tanners, 3; fried fish shops, 18).

Lodging Houses—1.

Schools.—The number of Elementary Schools in the District is 14, all of which are satisfactory as regards sanitary condition and water supply. During the year, 5 visits have been paid to schools by me, and 21 by the Health Visitor on my behalf. The Infant Departments of two schools were closed for three weeks each, on account of measles.

The work of school-nursing has been undertaken by the District Council. This is a necessary development of the medical inspection of school children, and will, I believe, lead to an improvement in the health of children of school age, and to a closer co-operation between the District Council's work and that of the Education Authority. The District will be divided into two divisions, each under the charge of a qualified nurse, who will also act as Health Visitor and Tuberculosis Visitor in her own division, and report to me on all matters connected with Public Health which come under her observation. From October 1st to the end of the year the work has been done by Miss Tandy alone, and her report for the three months records 60 visits to schools, inspection of 359 children at school, and 272 home visits to school children. She reports that the diseases most commonly met with are enlarged tonsils and adenoids, defective vision, verminous heads and chronic ear disease. Of these a fair number of tonsils and adenoids are operated on. Many cases of defective vision are attended to, although there is some difficulty with children over 12 whose sight appears to be good enough for mill work. Good results are obtained in verminous cases, but the treatment of ear disease is disappointing.

FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**—There are 124 dairy farms in the District with 218 cowsheds. Much of the milk produced is sent to Leeds and Bradford, and little, if any, is imported into the District. Cowsheds are regularly inspected. No reports were received of non-compliance with the regulations of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops orders.

As stated in the Sanitary Inspector's report, three cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis and were destroyed.

(b) **Other Foods.**—Inspection of food offered for sale is one of the duties of the Sanitary Inspector, who also has supervision of the condition of premises in which food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale. The number of bake-houses in the District is 28, of which

4 are underground. All are in good sanitary condition. All the 15 registered slaughter-houses were regularly inspected. Tuberculous parts of three cows were destroyed and the whole carcase of two pigs.

HOUSING.

The following table is prepared in accordance with Art. V of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, Sept. 2, 1910.

Number of houses inspected during 1914 under and for the purposes of Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909... ..	228
Number of dwelling-houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of a closing order	11
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made... ..	nil.
Number of dwelling houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state of habitation	nil.
Number of dwelling houses closed by owners without closing orders being made	nil.
Number of houses in respect to which demolition orders were made... ..	nil.

The defects found to exist were dampness, and insufficient lighting and ventilation.

In my last Annual Report I stated that I was unable to say that there was a sufficiency of houses for the working classes in the District. During the past year the deficiency has to some extent disappeared. There is not at present the difficulty in obtaining houses which was reported a year ago. This is partly, no doubt, due to the large number of men temporarily with-drawn from civil life to serve with the military forces, but also partly to the fact that private building enterprise has to a great extent made up for the scarcity caused by the demolition of houses in 1913, referred to in my last report. The number of working class houses completed during 1914 was 33, and 15 more are now nearly ready for occupation. In addition to these, 2 shops and dwelling houses combined, and 7 better class houses have been built. The difficulty of finding cheap dwellings for the very poor is still present, and I hope that when economic conditions again return to their normal state, some steps may be taken to provide houses for those who are unable to pay for suitable accommodation. One case of over-crowding was reported during the year, and the occupants induced to remove to a larger house. Supervision over the construction of new buildings is exercised by the Sanitary Inspector and is referred to in his report.

The attention of landlords and tenants may be drawn to Sec. 14 and 15 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, by which it is enacted that when a house is let for £16 a year (i.e. 6/- a week) or less, there is now an implied contract that the house is at the commencement, and during the continuance of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and if this undertaking is not complied with, the Sanitary Authority may give the landlord 21 days' notice to execute such work as the Council considers necessary.

(C)—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

1.—The Officials of the Sanitary Department are the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is also Inspector of Buildings and Inspector of Canal Boats; an Assistant Sanitary Inspector for Wilsden and Cullingworth Wards, who is also Assistant Water Manager for these Wards; a Lady Health Visitor, who is also a qualified Sanitary Inspector, and acts as an Assistant Sanitary Inspector as well as Visitor, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, in connection with the Notification of Births Act and Tuberculous Regulations, and, during the last quarter of the year, an additional Health Visitor and School Nurse.

The Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for 1914 is appended to this report and shows the work done by him and his assistants.

2.—Hospital Administration.—Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever from the Central, South, West, North, East, and Cullingworth Wards, are received for treatment at the Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital, at Morton Banks. Cases from Wilsden Ward are received at Thornton Joint Hospital. During the year, 43 cases of Scarlet Fever were sent to hospital out of 47 notified cases; 26 cases of Diphtheria out of 30, and 11 cases of Enteric Fever out of 12 notified; making a total of 80 cases out of 89, or 90 per cent.

3.—The following Local Acts and general Adoptive Acts are in force in the District:—

LOCAL ACTS.

Bingley Improvement Act, 1847.
 Bingley Extension and Improvement Act, 1867.
 Bingley Water and Improvement Act, 1881.
 Bingley Urban District Council Act, 1901.

ADOPTED ACTS.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts II., III., and V.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 Part II., Secs. 17.
 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33.
 Part III., Secs. 34, 35, 36, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51.
 Part IV., Secs. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66.
 Parts V. and VI. Part VII., Secs. 81 and 86. Part VIII., and Part
 X., secs. 94 and 95.
 Notification of Births Act, 1907.

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THESE ACTS.

Under Infectious Diseases Acts, see section D., p. 10.
 Under Notification of Births Act, see section G., p. 16.

4.—Chemical and Bacteriological Work during the Year.—Bacteriological investigation in connection with Infectious Disease is undertaken by the West Riding County Council at the Public Health Laboratory, at Wakefield. The following results have been reported to me.—The figures do not, however, represent the whole of the work done for this District at the Laboratory, as negative results are usually reported only to the Medical Attendant in charge of the case.

Diphtheria,	positive results	...	21
„	negative „	...	98
Tuberculosis,	positive „	...	5
„	negative „	...	6
Ringworm,	positive „	...	10
„	negative „	...	6
Enteric Fever,	positive „	...	5
„	negative „	..	—

D.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases notified was 30, giving an attack rate of 1·6 per 1000, as compared with :

3·0 per 1000	for the year	1913.
2·3 per 1000	„ „	1912.
2·6 per 1000	„ „	1911.

Five persons died from the disease. When a case of Diphtheria occurs, all the children in the family are excluded from school until bacteriological examination of their throats gives repeated negative results. Antitoxin is supplied by the Council for use in necessitous cases.

Table showing Number of Cases of Diphtheria in different parts of the District in each month of 1914.

Month.	Bingley.	Cottingley.	Harden.	Crossflatts and Micklethwaite.	Cullingworth.	Wilsden.	Total.	0-5 years.	5-15 years.	15 years and upwards.
January ...	1			3		2	6	1	3	2
February ...	5			1			6	2	2	2
March ...	2						2	2		
April ...							0			
May ...	2						2		1	1
June ...	3						3	1	1	1
July ...						1	1		1	
August ...	4						4	1	2	1
September ...							0			
October ...	1	4					5	2	1	2
November ...							0			
December ...	1						1		1	
Totals ...	19	4		4		3	30	9	12	9

Scarlet Fever.—Forty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, with no special incidence in any particular part of the District. This gives an attack-rate of 2·5 per thousand, as compared with :

12·9	per 1000	for the Year	1913.
10·6	“	“	1912.
2·5	“	“	1911.

There was one death from this disease.

Table showing Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever in different parts of the District in each month of 1914.

Months.	Bingley.	Cottingley.	Harden.	Crossflatts and Micklethwaite.	Cullingworth.	Wilsden.	Total.	0—5 Years.	5—15 Years.	15 years and upwards.
January ...	2				3		5		5	
February ...	3			1	2	3	9	2	6	1
March ..					5	4	9	2	6	1
April ...						3	3	1	1	1
May ...	1					2	3		2	1
June ...	5					2	7	1	4	2
July ...	1						1		1	
August ...	1						1	1		
September ...	1					1	2		2	
October ..						1	1		1	
November ...	2		1				3		3	
December ...	1			2			3	1	1	1
Totals ...	17		1	3	10	16	47	8	32	7

Enteric Fever.—Twelve cases were notified during 1914; 6 at Cullingworth, of which 3 were members of the same family, 4 at Bingley, of which 2 belonged to the same family, and 1 each at Cottingley and Wilsden. The use of pail closets at Cullingworth increases the difficulty of dealing with cases of enteric fever in that village, and should be abandoned as soon as a sufficient water supply for water closets can be provided.

**Table showing Non-notifiable Diseases reported from
Schools in the District each month of 1914.**

Month.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken pox.	Mumps.	Ringworm	Totals.
January ...	4	1		244	5	254
February ...	9		2	59	2	72
March ...	62	4		14		80
April ...	60	7	6	26		99
May ...	6	7	1	3		17
June ...	3	19				22
July ...	7	23		1	2	33
August ...						
September	2	18				20
October ...				2	7	9
November	2			2	2	6
December	12	7	10	1	7	37

E.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year was 35, of tuberculosis other than pulmonary, 22. Nine of the former and 2 of the latter died during the year. The total number of deaths was 13 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary. The tuberculosis death rate in the district varies little from year to year, being usually about 1 per 1000 of the population, (see table on p. 17) It is somewhat disappointing that after several years of active work, aiming at the extermination of the disease, little or no reduction of the death rate has taken place. We have tried to keep most of the notified cases under observation, but in those which are notified early in the course of the disease, this is difficult during the long remissions or quiescent periods which the disease exhibits, and in those notified during the

later stages, the most that we can do is to attempt to check their infectivity. In the former class patients are advised to put themselves under the care of the tuberculosis officer at Shipley Dispensary, and obey instructions given by him. In the latter they are visited and if possible, assisted to live under conditions which will benefit themselves, and render them less likely to be a danger to others.

During the year, 27 persons have received treatment at the tuberculosis dispensary. Three have been granted extra nourishment at home, and six have been sent to Sanatoria.

I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the Council and of the public especially to the means of prevention of tuberculosis, leaving questions of methods of treatment to experts. The essential cause of tuberculosis is a germ which can exist for many years inside the human body, but is rapidly destroyed by sun-light. The disease spreads by the germ being inhaled, or swallowed, or in some other way obtaining access to the body of uninfected persons. The two chief lines of defence are, first, destruction of the germs when they leave the patient, and second, free access of sunlight to kill the germs exposed to the air, fresh air to replace the vitiated air expired from the patients lungs, and cleanliness to remove dust and dirt which harbour the germs. The first can be maintained by burning or disinfecting all material expectorated from the lungs, or discharged from tuberculous ulcers, the second by exposing the patient and all his surroundings to the full effect of sunshine, and fresh air. The first demands cleanliness and clean habits, which are possible for everyone. The second requires good housing, with sufficient air space and ventilation to which it is the duty of the Sanitary Authority to see that all have access. It is probably during childhood that the seeds of the disease are most often sown, and in children especially a sufficiency of good food, must also be taken as a means of protection. This includes a pure milk supply from healthy cows.

I have prepared a leaflet to be distributed in houses where tubercular disease is known to exist, embodying these remarks and giving advice in general terms to tuberculous patients.

Table showing the occupations of all cases of Tuberculosis notified during the Year 1914.

Occupation.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	MALE.	FEMALE	MALE.	FEMALE
Domestic Work		6		1
Mill Workers	7	7	1	1
Shop Assistants; Clerks ..	2			1
Labourers	3		1	
Joiners ; Painters	4			
Other Occupations	3		1	
No Occupation (Adults) ...		1	2	1
School Children		1	4	6
Infants	1		1	2
Totals ..	20	15	10	12

Table showing age distribution of all cases notified during the Year 1914.

Age Distribution.	0	1	2	5	15	25	45	65 yr	Total.
	— 1	— 2	— 5	— 15	— 25	— 45	— 65	and upw	
Pulmonary Male Patients	1				8	7	3	1	20
Pulmonary Female Patients				1	3	5	4	2	15
Non-Pulmonary Male Patients		1		4	4	1			10
Non-Pulmonary Female Patients		1	1	6	3		1		12
Totals ...	1	2	1	11	18	13	8	3	57

**Phthisis Table, showing death rates amongst Males and Females
in Bingley.**

Year.	Males		Females		Total Number of Deaths.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Population	
	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000			Males.	Females.
1907	10	1·17	7	·69	17	·91	8,531	10,105
1908	12	1·40	7	·69	19	1·01	8,539	10,119
1909	9	1·05	11	1·08	20	1·07	8,545	10,142
1910	7	·80	6	·59	13	·69	8,552	10,160
1911	9	1·05	10	·98	19	1·01	8,562	10,181
1912	11	1·28	7	·68	18	·95	8,568	10,203
1913	12	1·39	6	·58	18	·95	8,575	10,225
1914	11	1·28	8	·78	19	1·00	8,581	10,242

F.—INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

No special investigations were found necessary during the year. One mild case of Anthrax was referred to the bacteriologist to the Anthrax Investigation Board at Bradford.

G.—MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILD-BIRTH AND IN INFANCY.

The number of children born in the District was 329, giving a Birth-rate of 17·3 per 1000. The number of children who died under the age of one year was 23, giving an infantile death-rate of 70 per 1000 born. This is considerably the lowest infantile death-rate we have had recorded. It is gratifying to note the steady fall in this important section of vital statistics during the last ten or twelve years. In 1903 the rate was 130 per 1000, in 1904, 142, in 1905, 105, in 1906, 133, and since then there has been a gradual decline to the present comparatively low rate. This decline is specially interesting since it first became noticeable about the time when the Council began to take seriously in hand the abolition of privy middens and it has become still more remarkable since the adoption of the Notification of Births' Act, and the appointment of a Health Visitor.

Visits have been paid by the Health Visitor to 310 of the houses in which births have occurred, and when necessary simple instructions have been given by her as to the feeding and management of mothers and infants. She reports that 77 per cent. of the babies were breast-fed at all events at first, 18 per cent. fed by hand, and in 5 per cent. the mother's milk was supplemented by cow's milk. A point worthy of notice is that while only 2·6 per cent. of the breast-fed children died during the first year of life, of those artificially fed 4·4 per cent. died. Of the mothers 93 per cent. did not go out to work for at least three months following the date of the child's birth.

Since September last mothers have been invited to bring their infants to the Town Hall at regular intervals to be weighed. Twenty-one have attended and they have made 48 visits in all. It is very desirable that something of this nature should be continued and extended, but the want of suitable accommodation at the Town Hall is a difficulty. In addition to her routine work, the Health Visitor has given addresses to several women's associations in the town, and has also conducted a class for Home-Nursing at the Technical School, which was unfortunately interrupted by her illness.

The administration of the Midwives' Act in the District is under the control of the West Riding County Council.

Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are visited by the Health Visitor to see that proper medical attention is being provided.

I am asked by the Health Visitor to call attention to the necessity for fireguards in houses where there are children. Their utility in preventing burning accidents is evident, but their use is by no means general in the district.

The following Table shows the Birth-rate, Death-rate, Zymotic Death-rate, and rate of Infantile Mortality in England and Wales, compared with the rates for Bingley Urban District.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births.
England and Wales ...	23·8	14·0	1·2	105
Great Towns (97) ...	25·0	14·7	1·5	114
Smaller Towns (145)	23·9	12·9	1·2	104
England and Wales... less 241 Towns	22·2	13·4	0·8	93
Bingley Urban District	17·4	12·8	0·9	70*

* The lowest on record.

The Vital Statistics of the District are appended to this Report. The Birth-rate is very low, the Death-rate is as low as it has been in any recent year. The Infantile mortality shows a remarkable decrease and is the lowest recorded.

Rainfall.—The following table gives in inches the rainfall at Gilstead Filter-Beds and at Hewenden Reservoir. The figures are kindly supplied by the Bradford Water Works Engineer.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jne.	Jly.	Aug	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hewenden	2·76	3·02	4·10	1·86	1·24	2·42	2·80	2·24	2·39	2·38	6·39	8·54
Gilstead	1·64	2·54	2·95	1·32	·91	2·44	3·18	2·12	1·51	2·14	4·79	6·47

Totals—Hewenden 40·14 inches (average for 39 years 37·93).

Gilstead 32·01 inches (average for 29 years 27·97).

In concluding this Report, I beg to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Sanitary Committee and of the District Council generally, for their careful consideration of reports and suggestions from the Sanitary Department, and to the officials of the Council for assistance and information in their several Departments. I wish also to record my high opinion of the work done by our first Health Visitor, Miss E. J. Taylor, who has now resigned, and who did much to organise and carry out the work of the Sanitary Department in its relation to infants and children.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

H. ANGUS,

Medical Officer of Health.

March 22nd, 1915.

Table 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.		
								Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.		Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909.	18,696	322		17.2	250	13.4	1	12	35	109	261	13.9
1910.	18,727	341		18.2	220	11.7	2	22	31	91	240	12.8
1911.	18,753	361	363	19.3	215	11.5	3	33	34	93	245	13.1
1912.	18,790	308	310	16.5	216	11.5	5	47	25	81	258	13.7
1913.	18,800	372	374	19.9	269	14.3	9	32	32	85	292	15.5
1914.	18,830	328	329	17.4	212	11.2	7	36	23	70	241	12.8

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ...	11,675	Total population at all ages ...	18,759	At Census, 1911.
		Total families or separate occupiers ...	4,748	

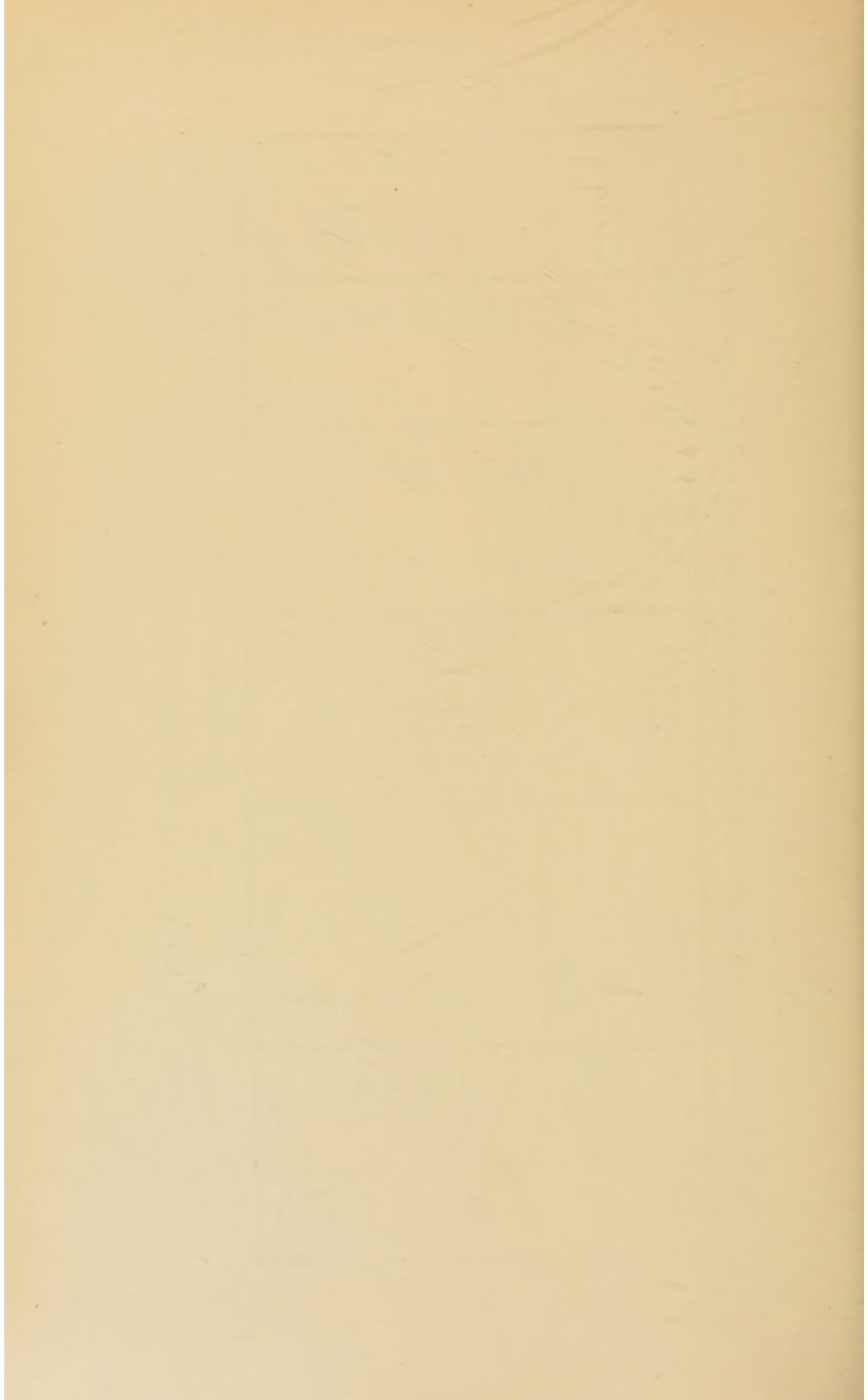


Table II—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.							TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1 Central	2 South	3 West	4 North	5 East	6 Culling- worth	7 Wilsden		
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65									65 and upwards.
Small-pox																
Cholera																
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	30	9	12	7	2		3	8		9	7		3	26		
Erysipelas	19			1	4	9	3	1	3	5	4	1	2			
Scarlet Fever	47	8	32	5	2		3	2	3	8	5	10	16	43		
Typhus Fever																
Enteric Fever... ..	12		3	3	4	2	3	1			1	1	10	10		
Relapsing Fever																
Continued Fever																
Puerperal Fever	1			1			1									
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis																
Poliomyelitis	1	1									1					
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4					1	1			2					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35	1	1	11	12	7	7	7	3	9	8	1				
Other forms of Tuberculosis	22		3	10	7	1	6	3	1	4	5	1	2	8		
Totals	171	5	21	58	35	25	19	8	27	23	10	35	33	14	29	87

Isolation Hospitals { Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital.
Thornton Joint Hospital.

Sanatoria :— West Riding Sanatoria.

Table III—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of 'Residents' occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non-Residents' in Institutions in the District. 11
		All ages. 2	Under 1 year 3	1 and under 2 years. 4	2 and under 5 years. 5	5 and under 15 years. 6	15 and under 25 years. 7	25 and under 45 years. 8	45 and under 65 years. 9	65 and upwards. 10	
All Causes	Certified	240	23	5	12	8	10	30	59	93	
	Uncertified	1							1		
Enteric Fever		1					1				
Small-pox											
Measles		2	1	1							
Scarlet Fever		1					1				
Whooping Cough		2	1	1							
Diphtheria and Croup		6			5	1					
Influenza		1							1		
Erysipelas											
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		13	2				2	4	2	3	
Tuberculous Meningitis		3	1	1		1					
Other Tuberculous Diseases		3					1	1	1		
Cancer, malignant diseases		24						4	10	10	2
Rheumatic Fever		1					1				
Meningitis		4		1		1	1		1		1
Organic Heart Disease		29				1		3	13	12	
Bronchitis		17	1					1	5	10	
Pneumonia (all forms)		8			1			2	1	4	
Other diseases of respiratory organs		2							1	1	
Diarrhœa and Enteris		5	3		1				1		
Apendicitis and Typhlitis											1
Cirrhosis of Liver		2						1		1	
Alcoholism											
Nephritis & Bright's Disease		10						1	5	4	
Puerperal Fever		1					1				1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition											1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth... ..		12	12								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide		10			3	1		3	3		
Suicide		2						1	1		
Other Defined Diseases		80	2	1	2	3	2	8	15	47	2
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		2						1		1	
Totals		241	23	5	12	8	10	30	60	93	8

Table IV.—Infant Mortality.
1914 — Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	{ Certified	5	1	2	1	9	7	2	3	23	23
	{ Uncertified										
Small-pox											
Chicken-pox											
Measles									1		1
Scarlet fever											
Whooping-Cough								1			1
Diphtheria and Croup											
Erysipelas											
(Tuberculous Meningitis										1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis											
(Other Tuberculous Diseases									2		2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)											
Convulsions							1	1			2
Laryngitis											
Bronchitis							2				2
Pneumonia (all forms)											
Diarrhœa											
Enteritis							1				1
Gasritis											
Syphilis											
Rickets											
Suffocation, overlying											
Injury at birth		1				1					1
Atelectasis											
(Congenital Malformations											
Premature Birth		3		1	1	5				1	6
(Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		1	1	1		3	3				6
Other Causes											
Totals		5	1	2	1	9	7	2	3	2	23

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate ... 313.
 { Illegitimate ... 16. Nett Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants ... 21.
 { Illegitimate Infants ... 2.

24
100

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Building and Sanitary Inspector for the Year ending 31st December, 1914.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BINGLEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Sixteenth Annual Report upon the Sanitary Work executed under your authority during the year ended 31st December, 1914.

Building Plans, New Buildings, Sewers and Drainage Constructed—52 Building Plans have been approved, and 5 disapproved; 42 dwelling-houses have been erected, 2,088 yards of main sewers and 2,798 yards of drains have been constructed, and 199 drains connected up to main sewers. 2,044 visits to buildings, sewers, and drainage in course of construction have been made. Central Ward—2 temporary wood buildings, 115 yards of main sewers, 149 yards of drainage, and 37 connections to main sewers. South Ward—12 dwelling-houses, Park Avenue; 2 alterations and additions, Dover Street and King Street, Bingley; 2 Villas, Manor Estate; and additions to Brook Side, Cottingley, 1 temporary wood building, 816 yards of drainage, and 26 connections to main sewers. West Ward—Post Office and Conservative Club, Main Street; Motor Garage, Bailey Hills; Dwelling-house, King's Court; and workshop, Myrtle Place; 551 yards of main sewers, 345 yards of drainage, and 38 connections to main sewers. North Ward—Cottage at Micklethwaite, additions to house at Greenhill; 2 shops and dwelling-houses combined and 2 lock-up shops, Crossflatts; 2 dwelling-houses off Staveley Road, Trade effluent plant, Lime Street; 2 villas, Langley Avenue; Motor garage, Lee Bank; additions to a house Slenningsford Terrace, additions to Nos. 65, 67 and 69, Main Street; and store room, Lime Street Bingley; 140 yards of main sewers, 527 yards of drainage, and 18 connections to main sewers. East Ward—8 dwelling-houses, Belgrave Road; additions to house Bramham Road, 2 Villas, Villa Road; and 1 Motor Garage, Bingley; 5 dwelling-houses, 1 wash kitchen, 1 bungalow, 1 stable, and 1 temporary wood building at Eldwick; 150 yards of main sewers, 598 yards of drainage, and 49 connections to main sewers. Cullingworth Ward—24 yards of main sewers, 32 yards of drainage, and 5 connections to main sewers. Wilsden Ward—2 dwelling-houses in Haworth Road, and 2 at Cullingworth Gate; 1,108 yards of main sewers, 328 yards of drainage, and 26 connections to main sewers.

In addition to the above, there are 17 dwelling-houses in course of construction, namely, 15 through houses in Crownest Road, 1 villa at Cottingley, and 1 residence at Eldwick.

Supervision of Drainage.—In all cases where new drains are constructed, or old ones re-constructed, the works are supervised, and in nearly all instances the pipes are covered up in my presence. This supervision takes up a great deal of time, but it ensures the work being carried out in a proper manner.

Defective Streets.—In my report of 1908, I mentioned several streets that were in bad repair, I should like to point out that there are still a number of streets in the same condition, namely,—Ann Street, Crown Street, George Street, James Street, Mount Street, Eldon Street, Emsley Street, Greenhill Street, Back Gladstone Street, Front and Back Mitchell Terrace, Front and Back Myrtle Avenue, Front and Back Unity Street, Cannon Street, Nelson Street, Trinity Place, and several others are in a bad state of repair in the outlying parts of the district.

From a health point of view, it would be a great benefit to have these roads repaired. In summer they do not appear so bad, but during the winter I have noticed that children passing along some of the streets to school, very often have to walk through mud and water, and then sit in school with wet shoes, which is very injurious. Then again if we take into account that the ground air (the air which is intermixed with the soil from the surface down to the level of the subsoil) is continually being discharged into the atmosphere, and that streets such as those previously mentioned are saturated with filth, it must be seen that they are a real danger, as it is well-known that the dust from the street surfaces contains bacteria, which are generated from the organic and vegetable matters, and are more or less injurious to the throat, lungs, stomach, eyes, and other bodily organs.

The Regulations made under Sec. 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, (article 2) state that the officer making the inspection shall examine the state of the paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any yard or out-house, belonging to or occupied with the dwelling-house; therefore it is important that streets upon which dwelling-houses abut should be paved, so that they can be kept clean, and free as far as possible, from vegetable and animal matter.

Abatement of Nuisances.—15 complaints have been received, 581 houses and premises have been inspected, 30 informal notices served, 29 complied with, 46 nuisances reported, 47 formal notices served and 45 complied with, 101 nuisances abated, of these 54 were abated without being reported. There were 44 formal notices outstanding at the end of 1914.

Nuisances dealt with.—7 house drains have been tested at the request of the occupiers, and 1 was found to be defective; 85 house drains have been repaired, trapped and disconnected; 26 sink waste pipes trapped and disconnected; 7 cellar drains have been relaid, trapped and disconnected.

The following table gives the alteration and additions of w.c. and ashes place accommodation :—

WARDS.	Reconstruction of W.C. and Ashpit accommodation.						
	Provided			Dispensed with			
	Water Closets	Dry Ash Places.	Dry Ash Bins	Midlen Closets	Pail Closets	Covered Middens	Open Middens
Central ...	7	1		2		2	
South ...	26	11	2	22		11	
West ...	33	2	4	10	8	4	
North ...	16	2	10	12	4	6	5
East... ...	7	2	1	4		3	
Cullingworth	12			4	8		2
Wilsden ...	10	2		2			3
Totals ...	111	20	17	56	20	26	10

There have been 64 water closets, 2 slop water closets, 12 dry ashes places, 28 dry ashes bins, and 33 baths provided in connection with new buildings.

Nuisances to be dealt with.—Of the 45 notices outstanding, 21 are from Bingley, 1 Cottingley, 1 Crossflats, 1 Micklethwaite, 2 Harden, 6 Cullingworth, and 13 from Wilsden, representing nuisances arising from insanitary privy and ashpit accommodation and defective drainage.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.—During the past year 89 cases have been notified; 186 visits have been made to houses in which infectious diseases have occurred, and 85 houses have been disinfected; 69 cases were reported to the Education Department. There were 47 cases of Scarlet Fever, of these 43 were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and 4 were nursed at home. There were 30 cases of Diphtheria, 26 cases were removed to the hospital, 4 were nursed at home; 12 cases of Typhoid, 11 cases were removed to the hospital and 1 nursed at home. 17 dwelling-houses have been disinfected where deaths occurred from Tuberculosis. The drainage and sanitary arrangements of all the premises where infectious diseases have been notified have been inspected, and the result of the inspections, together with particulars of the inmates, have been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health. When Public Library books have been found at any of the houses where infectious diseases have occurred, they have been disinfected, and returned to the librarian. Our method of disinfection is either to spray all the rooms with a strong solution of formaldehyde, or fumigate with formalin tablets, or both; each house is treated in accordance to circumstances.

How are these diseases spread.—One reason which may account for some of the cases is the lack of knowledge of early symptoms of infectious disease among some persons, or the apathy which some parents have for obtaining medical advice. A child, for instance, may be thought to be only suffering from an ordinary sore throat, or a severe cold, but it may be a mild case of diphtheria or scarlet fever, the rash or scarlet not having been noticed. In such a case, owing to the non-medical attendance, the child is soon allowed to mix with other children, and so be the means of spreading the infection.

It is really a problem how infectious diseases are spread, for it is often only with great difficulty, and in most cases impossible to point definitely to the source of infection, except when we know there has been personal contact, however careful our investigations may have been. For failing to notify a case of Scarlet Fever, one summons was issued, and one conviction obtained.

Slaughter-houses.—There are 15 registered slaughter-houses; 535 visits to slaughter-houses and food-shops have been made, and the bye-laws relating to cleansing, removal of blood, garbage, etc., as far as practicable have been strictly enforced. My attention has been called to several cases, where disease in animals has been suspected when slaughtering, there were three cows affected with tuberculosis confined to the lungs and the thoracic lymphatic glands, the parts affected, and two tuberculosis carcasses of pork and all belongings were destroyed.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.— There are 124 cow-keepers entered in the report books, and 18 purveyors of milk; 214 inspections have been made of cow-sheds and purveyor's premises; three stirks were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation. The carcasses of all three were destroyed.

Offensive Trades.— There are 25 persons engaged in offensive trades: 2 tripe boilers, 1 fell-monger, 1 gut-scraper, 3 tanners, and 18 fish-frying shops: 82 inspections have been made, strict attention being paid to cleanliness.

Common Lodging-Houses.— There is one common lodging-house; two inspections have been made to this house, and it was found to be in good order.

Smoke Observations.— 28 observations have been made, one informal notice served and one complied with, see the following table:—

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	No. of observations taken for a period of 60 minutes	No. of minutes dense and moderate smoke emitted per hour in each case.															
		Dense Smoke.					Moderate Smoke.										
		7½	2	½	nil	11	14½	15	8½	5	12½	15½	9½	6½	6	5	6½
Albert Mill ...	1	7½	nil	½	nil	11	14½	2	nil	1½	15½	6½	1	4½	2	6½	6½
Britannia Mill ...	5	nil	2	½	nil	nil	14½	nil	nil	nil	15	6½	1½	1	nil	6	5
Bingley Brewery ...	1	9½	nil	nil	nil	7	15	nil	nil	6	8½	6½	1	4½	2	6½	6½
Cottingley Mill ...	1	1	nil	nil	½	3	14½	nil	nil	1½	15	6½	1	4½	2	6½	6½
Dubb Mill ...	4	nil	nil	nil	½	nil	14½	nil	nil	1½	15	6½	1	4½	2	6½	6½
Park Road Mill ...	1	1½	nil	nil	nil	3	14½	nil	nil	1½	15	6½	1	4½	2	6½	6½
Paper Mill ...	6	4½	6	nil	nil	7	14½	6	nil	6	8½	6½	1	4½	2	6½	6½
Prospect Mill ..	2	10	4½	nil	nil	10	14½	4½	nil	8½	15	6½	1	4½	2	6½	6½
Stanley Mill ...	1	½	nil	nil	nil	½	14½	nil	nil	1½	15	6½	1	4½	2	6½	6½
Victoria Mill...	6	14½	14½	8½	5	12½	15½	9½	6½	6	5	6½	6	5	6½	6½	6½

Canal Boats.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, I have made 18 visits on that part of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which is within the limits of your District, viz. :— a length of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. During the year 29 boats have been inspected ; 50 men were on board, in six cases women were on board, four of these were Captain's wives, the other two were wives of the mates, and one child age 1 year and 6 months. All the boats were registered, and numbered to correspond with the certificates. There was no overcrowding, and the conditions respecting cleanliness, ventilation, painting and repairs were very good.

Factory and Workshops Act.—There are 136 workshops registered. Of these 35 are in the Wilsden Ward, 20 in the Cullingworth Ward, and 81 in the five other Wards. There have been 109 visits made to workshops. Due attention has been paid throughout the year to cleanliness, ventilation, sanitary conveniences and drainage. Ten notices of occupation of workshops have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories during 1914. The following notices have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, and dealt with during the year :—

- No. 6 —Notices for insanitary sanitary accommodation.
- „ 3— „ „ screening sanitary accommodation.
- „ 7— „ „ means of escape in case of fire.
- „ 1— „ „ defective gas stove.
- „ 1— „ „ inaccessible sanitary accommodation.

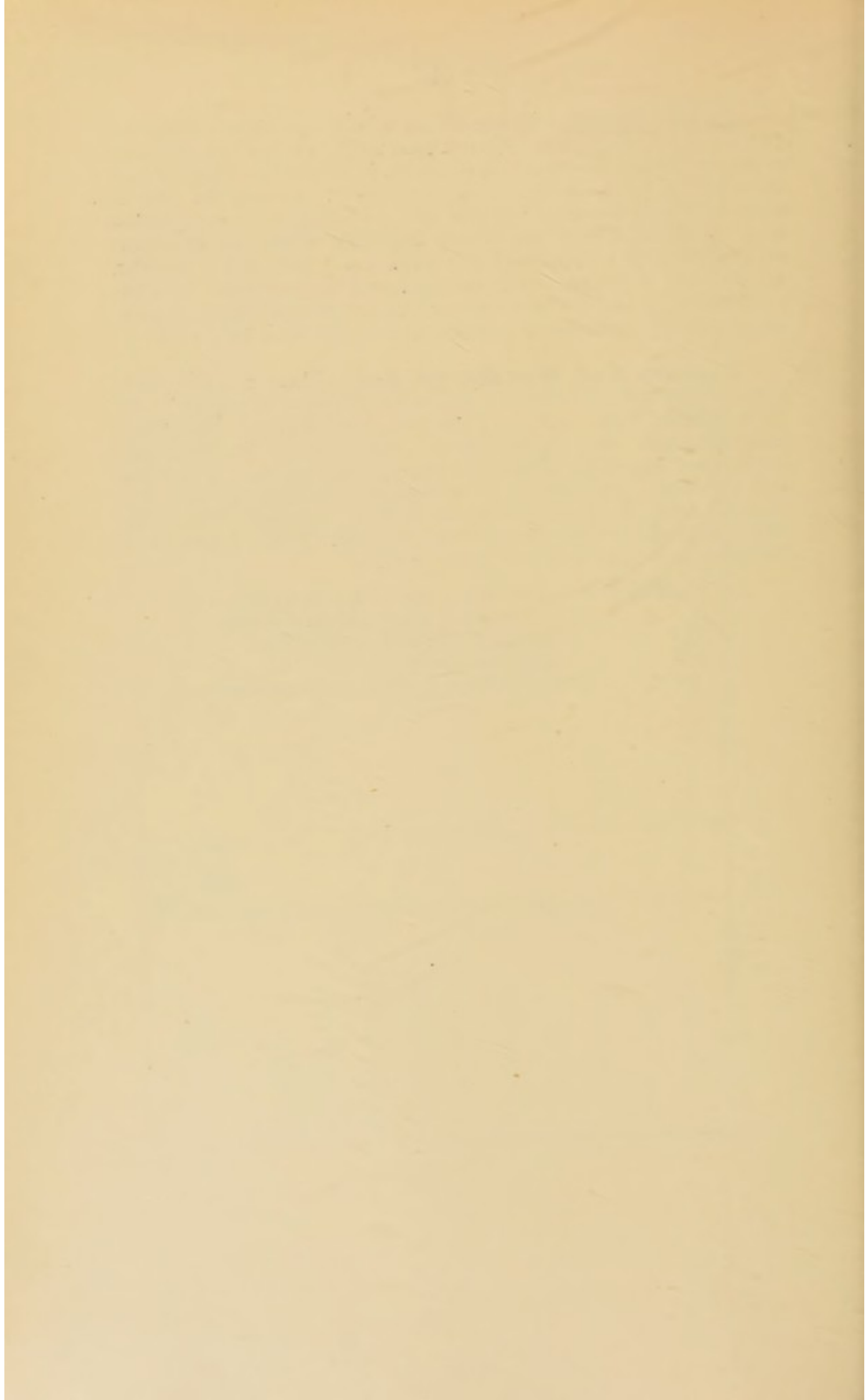
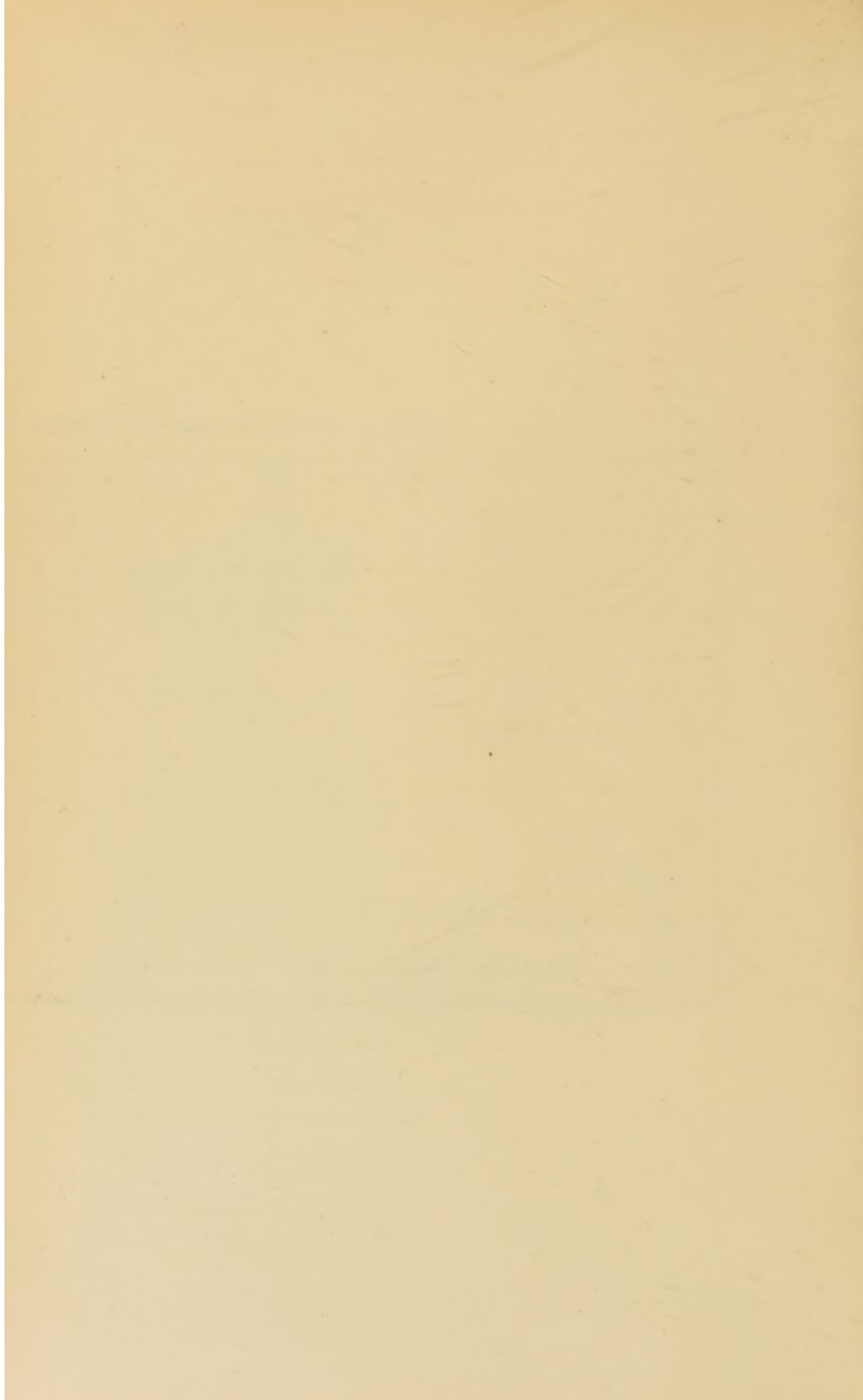


Table showing number and result of Inspections of Houses, etc., during 1914.

CLASS OF BUILDINGS, &c., INSPECTED.	No. of Inspec- tions	Hours inspected where infectious diseases occurred.	Defects or nuisances connected with Dwelling-houses.									Defects or Nuisances connected with Factories and Workshops.					NOTICES.				Out- standing Notices	
			Insanitary Closet Accommodation	Insanitary Middens	Defective Drainage	Untrapped Waste Pipes	Dampness	Dirty Houses	Overcrowding	Defective Yards	Re-inspections	Insanitary Closet Accommodation	Screening off Closet Accommodation	Defective Gas Stove	Means of escape in case of fire	Inaccessible Closet Accommodation	Informal		Formal		Informal	Formal
																	Served	Complied with	Served	Complied with		
Dwelling-houses	581	108	224	136	79	26	29	7	1	9	69						30	29	47	45	1	44
Factories and Workshops ...	109										6	3	1	7	1	10	7	8	6	3	2	
Cow-sheds... ..	214																					
Slaughter-houses... ..	535																					
Offensive Trades	82																					
Common Lodging-houses ...	2																					
Factories—Smoke Observations	28															1	1					



Summary of Housing Work during 1914.

Table showing action under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

House with defects not disposed of at end of 1913.	Houses totally unfit for human habitation. (Section 17).	6+1		
	Houses with minor defects (Public Health Acts).	116		
Houses inspected under the Act and regulations in 1914.		228		
Houses found satisfactory on inspection.		48		
Action under P.H. Acts in cases of houses with minor defects not remediable under Section 15, owing to the tenancy having commenced before Dec. 3rd, 1909.		Houses found with defects.	180	
		Houses made fit after preliminary notice.	21	
		Houses in regard to which notices were served to remedy defects.	159	
		Houses made fit after notice.	126	
Action under Section 17.		Houses found to be totally unfit for habitation.	11	
		Houses represented to Local Authority as being totally unfit for human habitation.	11	
		Houses closed as unfit for human habitation after closing orders were made.	6	
		Houses demolished compulsorily.	4	
		Houses with minor defects (Public Health Acts).	149	
Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1914.			11	

Visit to outlying parts of the District.—98 visits to Cottingley, 77 to Crossflatts and Micklethwaite, 5 to Cullingworth, 49 to Eldwick, 2 to Faweather, 29 to Harden, 2 to Thwaites, and 6 to Wilsden have been made.

Nightsoil, Dry Ashes and Rubbish Removal.—There have been 3,567 loads removed at Bingley, 356 at Cottingley, 219 at Harden, 319 at Crossflatts, and Micklethwaite, 172 at Eldwick 842 at Cullingworth, 1,379 at Wilsden, making a total of 6,854 loads.

The following Table shows the types of closet accommodation, and receptacles for refuse in the different parts of the district:—

DIVISIONS.	Water Closets.	Slop Water Closets.	Pail Closets	Midden Closets.	Open Middens	Covered Middens	Dry Ashes Bins	Dry Ashes Tubs	Dry Ashes Places
Bingley	2100	732	57	117	25	56	157	136	900
Cottingley	97	16	8	84	25	27	14		27
Harden	50	6	7	145	58	30			4
Crossflatts	236	31	2	17	3	6	5	10	73
Eldwick	70	3	25	76	11	21	6	2	26
Micklethwaite	134	3	10	41	15	9	3	9	9
Cullingworth	138	30	37	64	36	22	2	14	77
Wilsden	219	54	100	272	124	88		66	102
Gilstead & Primrose	27	5		30	9	10	1		12
Totals	3071	880	246	846	306	269	188	237	1230

Collection of Refuse.—In Harden and Wilsden this work is done by contract, the other seven divisions are done by the Council's own employees. The dry ashes bins, excreta pails, ashpits and dry ashes places are emptied and cleared weekly, fortnightly and monthly and in a few cases 2 or 3 months. During the year there have been about 16 tons of fish refuse collected from the town portion of Bingley, and sent to Bradford for the purpose of making patent manure.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS POTTER.

