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HORSFORTH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT




OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,

AND THE
Sanitary Inspector,

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1913.

HORSFORTH :
GRIMSHAW TEALE, " ADVERTISER " OFFICE,
1914.



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Horsforth Urban District Council.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year Ending 31st December, 1913.

To the Chairman and Councillors.

GENTLEMEN,

The area of the Urban District of Horsforth comprises 2,801 acres. Lying on the North side of the River Aire, it has on the map an elongated tongue-like shape, somewhat broader in front than behind.

The longest dimension, lying North and South, measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the widest dimension, East and West, being about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

In elevation it varies from 700 feet above the sea-level at its Northern portion to about 120 feet at its Southern extremity. Many of the boundaries are formed by running water, and as the district is hilly and the sub-soil chiefly of an impervious nature, the removal of impurities is relatively a simple matter at a time of rainfall.

Bounded on the North and North-East by districts belonging to the Wharfedale Rural area, on the South-East it is co-terminus with the city of Leeds. On the South-West and West lie the districts of Calverley and Rawdon respectively.

The country is well wooded, and beautiful walks are readily accessible to any part of the population. The district is well served by the Midland and North-Eastern Railway Companies, and in addition there is an excellent tram service to Leeds and Guiseley.

The Calverley and Horsforth Gas Co. and the Yorkshire Electrical Distribution Company supply both light and power, and most of the main streets are now lighted by electricity.

The newly erected Golf House, costing over £2,000, has made the Course one of the most attractive in the neighbourhood.

For many years past Horsforth has been recognised as a healthy locality. In its area are included the Convalescent Home of the Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Committee, the Dean Head Sanatorium, whilst closely adjacent lie the Cookridge Convalescent Home, the Ida, and the Arthington Semi-Convalescent Homes.

The population might conveniently be divided up into (1) Agricultural, (2) Industrial, and (3) Residential.

(1).—The farm holdings are small, and are chiefly dairy in character, surplus milk going into the adjacent cities of Leeds and Bradford.

(2).—The industries include dyeing, weaving, spinning, bleaching, and tanning. There is a large laundry, and just over the boundary lie important ironworks, where employment is found for many. There are several stone-quarries, the district lying chiefly on millstone grit.

Trade throughout the year was good in line with the general trade boom, but the prosperity of the dyers was affected by a prolonged strike of the employees of the Bradford Dyers' Association.

(3).—The residential population includes those who, working elsewhere, find Horsforth a suitable place in which to live. They are an ever-increasing class, the accessibility by train or tram being much appreciated.

In my last year's report I mentioned the fact that four mills on the Woodside Beck remained unlet. Three of these—the larger ones—are now let, and a considerable number of employees will require to have housing accommodation. Where these people are to be housed is a problem to be solved, for I cannot at the moment call to mind one vacant house in the whole of Woodside, and the few houses that have lately been erected there are spoken for, almost before the foundations have been commenced.

During the year 24 completion certificates were given for new houses. This is much below the average of the past few years; ten times the number would not be too many, providing the houses were of the working-class type, or those rising from £15 to £25 per annum.

One's chief immediate concern, however, is for the housing of those people whose work is in the neighbourhood, and particularly for those who can ill afford the cost of travelling to and from their work. Unless, therefore, an impetus is given to private building enterprise, I fail to see why the building clauses of the Housing Act should not be taken advantage of by your Council.

The inspecting officer under the Housing Regulations is the Sanitary Inspector, and a summary of the particular work done is shown on the back of Table C.

Several important improvements have been carried out, and particularly would I mention the row of old cottages in Newlay which have been made into good commodious houses, and Garden Street, where, in addition to the betterment of the houses, the streets both front and back have been tar-macadamed. In all 140 houses were inspected, and it is noticeable that in nearly three-quarters of these some defects, often minor in quality, were found. Closing orders were made in four cases, and demolition orders in two. The cellar dwellings in Gaunt's Fold have been closed.

Owners generally have carried out their work well, and no legal proceedings have been necessary. Relatively, housing improvements can be carried out well from all points of view in this district, for most of the older houses are substantial stone-built ones, which lend themselves readily to improvements, and as the demand for such is great there is little difficulty in meeting with tenants willing to pay a rent which goes a long way towards compensating the landlord.

The Private Streets Act.—Rose Avenue, Back Rose Avenue, and Victoria Road were each dealt with under this Act. The Improvements are marked, and apart from the sanitary point of view give to their particular locality a much better tone.

Gratuitous Medical Relief is obtainable at the hospitals of Leeds and Bradford.

The Rainfall amounted to 26·07 inches. Last year it was 35·24 inches. From the climatic point of view the conditions for health were favourable, a beautiful late autumn being the feature of the year.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District. — **THE WATER SUPPLY** is in the hands of the Urban Authority. There are, including the Compensation, three reservoirs; the upper one has a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons, the middle one of 27,000,000. The top water level is 644 feet above the sea-level. In addition, water is obtainable from the Borehole in Scotland Lane, the supply from there entering the middle reservoir.

During most of the summer the Borehole supply was drawn upon. Many complaints were again received of the shortage of supply in the higher portions of the district, but this was fortunately proved to be due to a large leak in the mains being discovered in Town Street, since the remedying of which no further complaints have been received. Some slight alteration has been made to the Town's Well, but I am afraid this is not sufficient to adequately protect the supply.

Milk Supply. — Several samples of milk have been taken during the year, all of which were unadulterated. There are 35 Cowkeepers in the district, all registered.

Extensive alterations to meet the requirements of the Dairies and Cowsheds Act were carried out at Cragg Hill and Moor Grange Farms. Most of the Cowsheds have now been made satisfactory, and with the contemplated improvements to take place during the coming summer I think nothing will remain but a few minor defects. In October a Veterinary Inspector was appointed by the Council to assist and give advice in any possible case of tuberculosis.

Drainage and Sewerage. — The Sewage Works constructed in 1911 are proving very efficient. The scheme for dealing with Newlay is now before the Local Government Board. An important extension of the sewer to the Rawdon Boundary along the main road was completed in the past year. An inquiry was held in October, 1913, by a Local Government Board Inspector, for the purpose of obtaining a

loan of £2,250 for the provision of a destructor. This was successful, the site fixed upon being on land belonging to the Sewage Works.

Closet Accommodation.—The greater part of this is now by way of water closets, the proportion being about 6 to 1 in favour of water carriage.

The approximate numbers of each type are:—Privies, 236; Water Closets, 1275.

The number of privies reconstructed in 1913 was 25, the number of additional closets provided being 4. There are now 315 Dry Ashpits and 760 Ash Bins.

Scavenging is done by private contract, the approximate cost of removal and disposal for the past year being £434.

During the early part of the year a new contractor did the work badly, but the contract being broken on account of this, the work was again handed over to the man who had successfully carried out this work during the past five or six years, and I am pleased to state that the work is again being well done.

Sanitary Inspection of District.—Total inspections made during the year was 1220, defects or nuisances discovered being 398. The Sanitary Inspector's more detailed report is appended.

Workshops.—There are 28 of these on the register all of which have been inspected during the past year. They include:—

Bootmakers	...	6	Dressmakers	...	6
Joiners	...	5	Milliners	...	4
Saddlers	...	2	Tailor	...	1
Turner	...	1	Knitter	...	1

The general state of these is satisfactory. There are no outworkers.

Infectious Diseases.—Scarlet Fever accounts for 30 of the notifications. The disease has been curiously prevalent in the West Riding. In the autumn of 1912, a few cases had occurred in different parts of the district. No common cause was traceable. These cases continued into, and throughout the past year, affecting all parts of the district, but yet never

assuming serious proportions. With the exception of two malignant cases, occurring in the same house, the type of the disease was very mild.

Another striking feature was the concurrence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, almost suggesting a common origin. As an instance of this, after a cessation of notifications for a few weeks, a scholar commenced with Diphtheria (positive result bacteriologically). Three or four days later two of his companions in the same class commenced with typical symptoms of Scarlet Fever. Then, again, in Rose Terrace there were notified cases alternately of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in houses close together.

Twenty-three of the cases were treated in hospital. There were 2 deaths. At the time of presenting my report I am pleased to state that the district is again clear of either disease.

Enteric Fever.—Two isolated cases occurred, and of these one was fatal. There is reason to think that the disease in the latter case was contracted by the victim, who, during the preparation of a diseased carcase for dog's food, was constrained by its appetising odour to taste of it.

Tuberculosis.—The Order for the Notification of Tuberculosis came into force in February. Previous to that time there had been voluntary notification of the disease.

Twenty notifications of pulmonary, and 15 of other forms of tubercular disease, were received. Prior to these 12 of the voluntarily notified were still alive. Under the National Insurance Act 11 cases received or are receiving Sanatorium treatment. The mortality from phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis was 13. This number being near the average of that for the past five years.

In past reports I have drawn attention to the fact that persons already suffering from these diseases come into the district from the towns in order to live under the better conditions of the country surroundings, and I notice that 7 of the total number of these deaths were of that class.

The County organisation for the treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is, I understand, to include a

dispensary situate in Guiseley. It will be of great benefit to the inhabitants of this locality when the County scheme is completed, for the expense entailed under the present arrangements in travelling to Shipley is one greatly felt by those who are already impoverished by disease.

Infantile Mortality Rate. - Sixteen infants died before attaining the age of 12 months. The death-rate resulting is equal to 94 per 1,000 children born alive. The similar rate for the West Riding is 96. This is the highest death-rate of this district since 1906. I have gone carefully into the details of the causes of death (see Table 4). Nine of these took place before the first month of life, and in six ante-natal conditions had undoubtedly an effect. This number is much above the average, for there are few women here who go out to work, and I think we may look upon the increase as merely incidental. There was one death from erysipelas, and one from appendicitis, both very unusual in infants. The two District Nurses carry out the work of the Infant Notification Act, and the deep interest they take in the welfare of the little ones is much appreciated by the mothers. Booklets giving advice on feeding and the hygiene of the baby are distributed. The Ladies' Committee of the District Nursing Association invite the mothers to a "Babies' Welcome" held in the Mechanics' Institute during each quarter, tea being provided. On occasions of this sort a friendly chat or a short address is usually given by some invited person.

In speaking of the work done by the District Nursing Association in regard to the Infant Notification Act I am reminded of the valuable services effected also by the ladies of the After-Care Committee in relationship to the work of the Education Committee, and although I am not intimately conversant with all the work done by these ladies, I do most sincerely offer my tribute of praise for their willing help in all that pertains to the good health of those under their charge.

The causes of death are set forth in detail in Table, and call, beyond what I have already said, for no particular comment.

Vital Statistics (see Table I.). - The estimated population for the year is 9,510. Births registered numbered 170,

90 males and 80 females. The resulting birth-rate equals 17·9 per 1,000 per annum, and like the same rate for last year is the lowest yet recorded for the district. The same rate for the West Riding is 22·3.

The deaths registered numbered 91, 54 males and 37 females, a death-rate of 9·5 per 1000 per annum resulting. Twelve residents died away from the district, and four visitors died within the area. The nett death-rate resulting thereby is equal to 10·4 per 1,000, per annum. The same rate for the West Riding was 13·1.

The Zymotic death-rate is ·7 per 1,000, per annum, whilst that for England and Wales is ·8.

In conclusion I should like to state that it is a pleasure to me to be able to present so favourable a report of the health and sanitary progress of your District. The phenomenally low death-rate which has characterised the statistics of the District for many years now has been well maintained, and I believe it is the intention of the Health Committee, in view of the probable increase of population and the growing importance of the District, to advance on good sanitary lines, keeping well abreast of these more enlightened days. In this connection I should like to point out how much we depend upon the services readily rendered by our Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Luther Grimshaw.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

HENRY BAILEY.



TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.		Births.—Nett.		Total Deaths Regsd. in Dist.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to Dist.					
	2	3	Number.	Rate.	Number	Rat.	Of Non-residents regd. in District.	Of Residents regd. in district.	Number	Rate per 1000	Nett Births	Number.	Rate.	
1														
1903	7924	197	24.8	11.6	92	11.7	7	8	23	117	10	101	12.7	
1904	8050	177	21.9	12.1	99	12.1		9	15	84		110	13.6	
1905	8100	190	23.4	10	81	10		14	14	73		95	11.7	
1906	8380	186	22.1	10.5	88	10.5		7	20	107		95	11.3	
1907	8660	198	22.8	8.4	73	8.4		14	14	70		87	10.1	
1908	8992	208	23.1	10.6	96	10.6		8	17	81		104	11.5	
1909	9172	173	19	10.1	93	10.1		14	9	52		107	11.6	
1910	9292	194	20.8	9.3	87	9.3	2	3	10	51		89	9.5	
1911	9273	175	18.9	11.1	103	11.1	1	12	15	85		114	12.2	
1912	9390	168	18.2	11.8	111	11.8	1	13	12	70		123	13.0	
Averages for years 1903-1912														
1913	9510	171	17.9	9.5	91	9.5	4	12	16	93		99	10.4	

*Rates in Columns 4, 6, 10, and 12 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

Notifiable Diseases	At all years.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and upwds.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	9	—	3	6	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	30	—	3	24	2	1	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	20	—	—	—	4	16	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	15	2	—	6	2	2	3	—
Totals ...	79	3	6	36	8	21	4	1

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1913.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and upwards.
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	11	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	2
Tuberculosis Meningitis ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3
Organic Heart Disease ...	16	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	5
Bronchitis ...	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory organs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Appendicitis and Typhilitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Suicide ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Other Defined Diseases ...	21	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	15
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	103	16	3	2	5	5	14	26	32

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the year 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 wk.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Tot. Deaths under 1 yr.
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ...	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	4	1	2	2	9	2	3	1	1	7

TABLE C, 1913.

Horsforth Urban Sanitary District.

WATER SUPPLY.—

Any developments during 1913? New Mains laid in Lee Lane, Springfield Estate, and Rhodes' Estate.

Any insufficiency, and where? No.

Any curtailment? No.

Did any wells fail, and where? No.

Any unsatisfactory quality, and where? Private Well in Woodside Hill.

Any unchecked plumbo-solvent action? No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—

Any developments during 1913? Main Road sewered from Rawdon Boundary?

Developments still needed as to (a) Want of Sewers? Newlay Area, scheme before L.G.B. (b) Improvement of defective sewers? None.

Any inadequacy of Sewage Disposal Works or complaints as to smells? No.

No. of sink-wastes disconnected during 1913? None. Trapped? None.

Proportion of sink-wastes still needing disconnection? None known of. Untrapped? None known at present.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—

No. of Privies with open middens? 56. No. of Pail or Tub Closets? 10.

No. of Privies with covered middens? 180. No. of Water Closets? 1256. Waste-water Closets? 19.

No. of Privies reconstructed during 1913 as w.c.'s? 25.

No. of *additional* Closets provided for old property in 1913 as w.c.'s? 4.

No. of Closets constructed in 1913 for new houses as w.c.'s. 30.

SCAVENGING.—

How is refuse disposed of (a) Destructor? Under construction. (b) Tips? At present. (c) Farmers? Nightsoil.

Is there any inadequacy, and where? There was some in the early part of year but this has now been remedied.

Any change during 1913? No.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS.—

Total No. of inspections made in 1913? 1220.

Informal Notices served? 56. Complied with? 49.

Statutory Notices served? 7. Complied with? 4.

Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1912? 26. At close of 1913? 18.

Total No. of Nuisances reported during 1913. 398. Abated during 1913? 406.

REGULATED BUILDINGS, TRADES, &c.	No. in Dis- trict.	No. on Reg- ister.	Total No. of Inspections made.	General Condition?	Legal Pro- ceedings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses—					
Canal Boats					
Knacker's Yard	1	1	36	Satisfactory.	
Offensive Trades	1	1	14	Satisfactory.	

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades, e.g., Fish-frying, Maggot-breeding, etc. No.

SCHOOLS.—

No. of Elementary Schools in District. Five.

No. of Visits to Schools? Fifteen.

Action taken? Scholars were examined during diphtheria scare in one school.

MILK SUPPLY.—

No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for analysis under F. & D. Acts? 11. No. adulterated? None.

No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for bacteriological examination? None.

What arrangement for Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows? Veterinary Inspector has been appointed to assist Sanitary Officials.

No. of animals notified by Police under Tuberculosis Order, 1913? None to us.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk in 1913? No.

No. of Cowkeepers in district? 35. No Registered? 35.

No. of Milk Sellers who are also Cowkeepers? 13. No. who are Purveyors only? 5. Total No. Registered? 18.

Total No. of Cowsheds? 45. No. of Inspections in 1913? 180. General Condition? Fair alterations proceeding.

Approximate No. of Milch Cows in District? 400. Any insufficiency in Milk Supply? No.

Legal proceedings under D.C.M. Orders. None.

Any Inspection or other action by Districts to which Milk is sent? No.

OTHER FOODS.—

No. of samples (other than Milk) taken by Officer of S.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs Act? None.

No. of seizures of unsound food? 2. Kind and Quantity? Ox Lungs, 1 Tinned Fruit. No. of Prosecutions? None.

No. of Slaughter houses? 13. No. Registered. 7.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—

Any Smoke Nuisance and where? Woodside Dye-works.
No. of Smoke observations taken? 8. No. of Cautions? 1.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.—

Acts adopted during 1913? None.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—

Any adopted during 1913? Proposed new Bye-laws (Streets and Buildings) now before L.G.B.

Are any other Bye-laws needed? No.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.—

What diseases have been specially prevalent in 1913? Scarlet Fever.

What special action to combat same? None.

Is Hospital accommodation adequate and sufficient? Extension decided upon.

What arrangement for the supply of antitoxin? May be had on application to the M.O.H.

Any diseases specially added to notifiable list? No.

Any influences threatening the health of the District? No.

TUBERCULOSIS.—

(1) Inspection of patient's home and workshop? Yes, in all cases. (2) Examinations for contacts? These are examined. (3) Disinfection? Yes. (4) Distribution of advice leaflets? None so far. (5) Action *re* spitting? None. (6) Shelters provided? One. (7) Is sputum examined? In many cases.

BACTERIOLOGY.—

Is County Laboratory utilized? Yes. Any suggestions? None.

INFANT MORTALITY —

What organised effort to control it? District Nurses visit all homes under Notification Act.

Has Notification of Births Act, 1907, been adopted? Yes.

Is Health Visitor appointed by S.A.? No.

Causes of any excessive Infant Mortality in 1913? Mentioned in report (ante-natal chiefly).

VITAL STATISTICS.—

Births during 1913? Males—90. Females—80. Total 170.

Deaths during 1913? (1) Gross Deaths, *i.e.*, Total actually registered in the district *without any correction*. 91. (2) Nett Deaths on which the rates are calculated (Males and Females). 99.

MISCELLANEOUS.—

Rainfall? 26·07 inches.

What Mortuary accommodation? (a) For accidents—For 2 bodies (built during the year). (b) For infectious cases other than at Hospital—No special provision.

No. of Burial Grounds? 5. Any need for extension? No.

Are there any Maggot breeding establishments in District? No.

Any nuisance therefrom or action in relation thereto? No.

SANITARY STAFF.—

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H.? £60.

Name of Sanitary Inspector? LUTHER GRIMSHAW.

Annual Salary as Inspector? £106.

Other appointments held? Inspector under Housing Regulations.

Salary for such other appointments? £14.

Any Assistants? No.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING WORK DURING 1913 —

Houses inspected under the Act and Regulations? . .	140
Houses found satisfactory on inspection?	39
Houses found with defects?	97
Houses found to be totally unfit for habitation? ...	4
Houses made fit after preliminary notices?	56
Houses with minor defects not disposed of at end of 1913?	41
Houses represented to Local Authority as being totally unfit for human habitation?	4
Houses in respect of which closing orders were made?	4
Houses closed as unfit for human habitation after closing orders were made?	4
Houses for which demolition orders were made? ...	2
Houses demolished compulsorily?	2

Name and address of Officer designated to make inspections under Article II. of Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910? LUTHER GRIMSHAW, Sanitary Inspector, Council Offices, Horsforth.

Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Sec. 17 (7)? No. Any action in respect of such rooms? Yes. The only underground sleeping rooms which existed were 3 Cellar Dwellings which have now been closed as being unfit for habitation(included in summary).

OTHER ACTION IN REGARD TO HOUSING.—

Any scarcity of houses, if so, where? General scarcity of houses from £10 to £20 rental.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses? 5 cases reported to Council during the year.

No. of cases of overcrowding dealt with during 1913? 1.

Any special activity in house building and where? No.

Number of new Houses built during 1913 (a) Working class dwellings? 18. (b) Other? 6.

Any working class dwellings erected during 1913 by Sanitary Authority? None.

Are Sanitary Authority contemplating erection of working class dwellings? No.

TOWN PLANNING.—

Any scheme prepared during 1913? No.

Any scheme contemplated? Not at present.



OTHER ACTION IN REGARD TO HOUSING—

Any scarcity of houses, if so, where? General scarcity of houses from £10 to £20 rental.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses? 5 cases reported to Council during the year.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Council Offices,

Horsforth,

March, 1914.

To the Chairman and Councillors

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting a brief resumé of the work of the department for the past year.

During the period 1220 inspections have been made, and the procedure adopted has been similar to that of previous years. As a monthly report is submitted to each member, it will not be necessary I think to give full details here of all matters concerned.

As a result of the 1220 inspections made, 105 letters were written, 56 informal notices served, and 7 statutory notices.

Number of Nuisances detected during the year	1913 - 398
" " " outstanding Dec. 31st	1912 - 26
" " " abated during	1913 - 406
" " " unabated Dec. 31st	1913 - 18

Sanitary Accommodation.

22 Privies were converted into Water Closets, and 3 additional Water Closets constructed where the accommodation was considered insufficient.

Housing.

The houses inspected under the "Inspection of District regulations" numbered 140. Of these 4 were deemed to be unfit for human habitation, and in consequence closing orders were served in each case. In 2 instances owing to the tenants

still occupying the houses after closing orders had been served, notices to quit were served, and as these were not obeyed, application for an order was made before the Justices of the West Riding Court, and in one case the tenant had finally to be ejected. Demolition Orders were also made respecting 2 houses for which closing orders had been previously served, the owner having failed to take the necessary steps to make the houses fit for habitation in accordance with the provisions of the Act. 56 houses with minor defects were dealt with in addition to the above-mentioned.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

As regards the cases of infectious disease notified during the year, these will no doubt be enumerated in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, suffice it to say that thorough disinfection is carried out in each case.

Factory and Workshops.

These have been inspected periodically throughout the year, and with the exception of failure to affix an abstract of the Act as required in 3 cases, there was nothing to require special attention. No complaints have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. There are 45 Workshops including Bakehouses, on the register as follows:—

Bakehouses	...	15	Hosiery	...	1
Bootmakers	...	5	Milliners	...	4
Brushmakers	...	1	Saddlers	...	2
Cabinet-makers		2	Tailors	...	1
Dressmakers	...	9	Tinners	...	2
Joiners	...	3			

Water Supply and Samples.

Nine samples of water were taken for the purpose of analysis, four of which were from the Town's supply, and the remainder from private sources. Two of the samples submitted were unfavourably reported upon. One from the Town's supply had a peculiar odour, which was supposed to be due to weedy growths. Immediate steps, however, were taken to remove the same, and a subsequent analysis was quite satisfactory.

The other was in connection with a private supply, and is still being kept under observation.

The Town's supply has been laid on to 11 houses which were previously served from an indifferent source.

Milk Samples.

11 samples of milk have also been submitted to the County Analyst, in addition to the samples which are periodically taken by the Officers of the County Council. In each case the samples were reported to be genuine.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

There are 35 cowkeepers in the district, and 5 purveyors of milk who are not cowkeepers. For some time past it has been felt that the structural conditions of some of the cowsheds were not all that could be desired for the purpose of purveying milk under hygienic conditions, which is essential. During the past year pressure has been brought to bear in this direction and some little progress is now being made. One cowshed has been re-built, and at the time of writing another is in course of reconstruction, while an undertaking has been given for the reconstruction of a third during the early part of 1914.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 13 Slaughter-houses in the district, 7 of which are registered, and 6 subject to an annual license. There is also a knacker yard, the subject of an annual license, but which is very rarely used.

Offensive Trades.

Of the trades which come under the above category we have but 1 within the district at the present time, viz.:— Brookfoot Soap Works, and so far as I am aware this is free from complaint.

Smoke Observations.

Periodical observations have been taken throughout the year, and in one instance the dense smoke emitted was in excess of the limit of eight minutes per hour. A warning letter was sent to the firm in question, and the matter is still being kept under observation.

Refuse Removal.

During the past year the number of loads of refuse removed according to the sheets delivered by the contractor was 5,453.

The question of the disposal of refuse is a matter which has been engaging the attention of both Councillors and officials for some considerable time past. It has, however, now been definitely decided that the best method of disposal is by means of cremation, and accordingly designs and tenders have been invited from all the leading makers, with the result that a "Stirling" Destructor will shortly be erected, providing the necessary sanction is given by the Local Government Board.

At the close of the year the estimated number of water closets, etc., were as follows:—

Water Closets ...	1256	Dry Ashpits ...	315
Privies	236	Bins	760

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

LUTHER GRIMSHAW,

Sanitary Inspector.

