

**[Report 1920] / Medical Officer of Health, Ilkley U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Ilkley (England). Urban District Council. nb2008024124

**Publication/Creation**

1920

**Persistent URL**

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER

J. N. RICHARDSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.,

*Licentiate in Sanitary Science;*

FOR THE YEAR

1920

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Ilkley : Printed by Hemsley & Sons, Station Road  
1921









Ilkley Urban District Council

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ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ILKLEY URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration a Report on the public health and sanitary condition of the Urban District of Ilkley for the year 1920.

There have been welcome signs during the year of a gradual return to normal conditions, and though progress is slow, improvement can be noted in some of the more important social conditions. Food is now good and plentiful and the effect of a regular supply is apparent in the improved physical stamina of the population. The high cost of both food and clothing still continues, and although regular employment has been obtainable, the margin in many families beyond the provision of absolute necessities has been very narrow.

No serious epidemic has occurred during the year, which in view of the extensive outbreak of scarlet fever and diphtheria in other parts of the country is a matter for congratulation. A notable change due largely to improved conditions of life has been a considerable reduction in the number of cases of tuberculosis.

The death rate also shews a considerable reduction, and at 10·9 per 1000 is nearly the same as the average of 10·3 for the six years before the War.

In common with other districts the birth-rate is much higher than it has been for many years. Housing accommodation is still much below the requirements of the town, but there is reason to consider that the shortage of last year is less severely felt. The



high cost of labour and material has brought all building enterprise to an end, and there is no immediate prospect of any alteration.

**1. Physical Features and General Character of the District.** "Ilkley is situated on the banks of the River Wharfe. The valley in the immediate vicinity of Ilkley is closed in on three sides by hills. On the north and westwards they are gently undulating and park-like; on the south, their rough and rocky slopes are crowned with precipitous escarpments, which form their summit. The slopes of the hills on either side of the valley descend to a level portion rarely more than half-a-mile in width, along which flows the beautiful river Wharfe. The slopes bounding the valley on either side are deeply cut by streams descending from the hills above. The sides of the streams are in most cases thickly grown with trees. South of the Wharfe, the hillside beneath the great escarpment of grit-rock is in great part covered with masses of stones, which have fallen from the superincumbent rocks. From the summit of the Ilkley grit escarpment, which is 1,000 to 1,100 feet above sea level, there extends successive plateaux of moorland, the surface of which is composed of sandstones with intermediate beds of shale rising in tiers to a height of 1,323 feet.

The surface of Rombald Moor, where not absolutely bare rock, is covered with heather, grass, or bog-moss, the decay of which produces peat. The moors serve for the pasturage of sheep, and the breeding and rearing of grouse and other game, and constitute an ideal rambling ground for those in quest of the renewal of health. Ilkley has always been famous for its delightful situation, the picturesque beauty of its surroundings, its health-restoring springs of pure and mineral waters, and the cheerful, invigorating effects of its atmosphere. From early British times to the present there has been no period when the town was not."

**2. Social Conditions.** The population of the district is mainly residential. A considerable number of the inhabitants are in good circumstances. The benefit derived from living in such healthy and beautiful surroundings attract many who are independent of any occupation. For the same reason, merchants, manufacturers and professional men bring their families to reside in the district and travel to and fro daily to their respective occupations in the neighbouring industrial towns. In the summer months there is a large influx of visitors, and a certain number remain throughout the year. To provide accommodation for them there are several large hotels, hydropathic establishments, boarding and lodging houses.

To supply the needs of these residents and visitors a considerable number of tradesmen, gardeners, domestic servants, etc., find occupation. A brewery and laundries find employment for others,



but with these exceptions there are no industries but those which are incidental to such a locality. The Coronation Hospital provides medical relief gratuitously to poor patients, those who can afford to pay do so according to their ability. There are three convalescent homes. The amount of Outdoor Poor Law Relief was £674 17s. 6d. for the year.

3. **The Water Supply** of the district is derived from the moorlands, and is excellent in quality. There are five reservoirs situated from 1,000 to 500 feet above the sea level, having a capacity of 8,562,000 gallons, fed from 24 springs of exceptional purity. The average daily supply is 350,000 gallons.

Name of Reservoir.	Capacity. Gallons.	Height. Feet.	No. of houses supplied.	Population supplied.
Ghyll Head	187,000	951	68	300
Weary Hill	40,000	957	38	162
Hill Top	160,000	620	711	3010
Old	75,000	520	1066	4520
Panorama	8,100,000	821		

The surplus water from the higher reservoirs overflows into the lower. The Panorama reservoir is not used except in times of drought. The supply is ample and constant.

Principal Springs, with their summer and winter yield per 24 hours (old waterworks :—

	Summer. Gallons.	Winter. Gallons.
Ilkley Wells Springs	39,660	110,800
Grag Stream	25,800	105,100
Two Streams from Sylvius Peat Hole	1,436	56,000
Weary Hill and Graining's Head Springs	40,800	77,500
Barmishaw Springs	34,230	50,000
	141,926	399,400

The relative degrees of hardness of the following Springs, according to Dr. Clark's method, gave the subjoined result when tested ;—

	Degrees of Hardness.
Ilkley Wells	7
Barmishaw	6
Springs flowing into Crag Tarn	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Willy Hall's Spout	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Springs flowing from Graining's Head...	$\frac{3}{4}$
Backstone Beck	2



The Chemical Analysis of the Ilkley Wells and Barmishaw Springs are as under :—

	Ilkley Wells. Grains per gal.	Lesser Barmishaw. Grains per gal.	Greater Barmishaw. Grains per gal.
Sulphate of Soda ...	2·939	2·825	2·204
Sulphate of Lime ...	—	0·621	—
Chloride of Calcium ...	0·572	1·145	1·670
Carbonate of Lime ...	2·185	—	2·248
Free Carbonic Acid ...	6·581	6·705	2·862
Silicia ...	1·200	—	—
Chloride of Magnesium ...	—	0·221	—
Chloride of Sodium ...	0·501	—	1·186
Solid Matter ...	10·796	5·500	7·308

The following analysis by Mr. B. A. Burrell, F.I.C., of Leeds, appeared in the "Chemical News" of December 19, 1913, and by the courtesy of the writer I am able to include it in the present report.

"For several years past the writer has taken samples of the water from the pipe used for filling the Roman bath at the White Wells, the height of which is about 660 feet above sea level. The water issues from the middle or third grits of the millstone grit series. Variations in temperature are very slight. The following readings selected from those made on ten different occasions show the extreme variations :—

Temperature of air (shade)	Temperature of water
16·9 deg. C.	8·8 deg. C.
9·4 deg. C.	7·7 deg. C.

"The water is clear and free from sediment. The general procedure was that recommended by Fresenius, and all numbers given are the mean of at least two, and generally of three or four determinations. For substances present in minute quantities the residues obtained by the evaporation of from 45 to 50 litres of water were used. With such quantities neither bromide, iodine, barium, or strontium could be detected. International Atomic Weights, 1912, were used for the calculations.

"The constituents are as follows :—

		Grms. per litre.		Grains per gal.
SiO <sub>2</sub>	...	0'0152	—	1'0641
SO <sub>4</sub>	...	0'0176	—	1'2368
N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	...	0'0001	—	0'0093
Nitrous Acid	...	None		None
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	...	Trace		Trace
Cl	...	0'0110	—	0'7700
Fe	...	0'00016	—	0'0112
Al	...	Trace		Trace
Ca	...	0'0169	—	1'1866
Mg	...	0'0090	—	0'6307
Na	...	0'0119	—	0'8331
K	...	0'00125	—	0'0876
Li	...	0'00019	—	0'0136
Free ammonia	...			0'0011
Albuminoid ammonia	...			0'0020
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 26'6 deg. C.				0'0016

4. **The System of Sewage Disposal** is by means of percolating filters and land irrigation. During wet seasons difficulty has arisen on account of the excessive amount of storm water which entered the sewers, thus rendering the sewage too dilute for satisfactory treatment. Steps are now being taken to divert much of this storm water and thus relieve the filters and land under irrigation.

After filtration the sewage effluent is discharged into the river Wharfe, which carries a large stock of fish, trout, grayling, etc. The excellence of the fishing attracts a large number of anglers and is a proof that the effluent has no harmful effect on the fish. The various streams flowing into the river are clean and unpolluted.

The effluent is quite satisfactory for the greater part of the year, but in the spring and autumn, owing to weather conditions, better facilities for dealing with the sewage are required. Plans are in course of preparation for the provision of humus tanks and sludge filters. This work will be carried out so soon as the difficulties respecting labour and material render it possible.

5. **Excrement Disposal** is by means of water closets and slop water closets. The latter, I am persuaded, are a danger to health, and closely associated with outbreaks of diphtheria, and possibly scarlet fever.

The number of water-closets is 2,429, slop closets or "tipplers" 445, privies 0, tub or pail closets 6.

Every opportunity that occurs of converting these slop closets or "tipplers" into water closets is taken advantage of by the Sanitary



Authority, and result in a great many having now been altered to suit modern requirements.

Six waste-water closets have been converted into ordinary flushing water closets during the year.

**6. The Removal and Disposal of Household Refuse** is carried out systematically by the Council's servants, and taken to the Destructor, a satisfactory solution of a problem that was increasing in difficulty.

For some years past the Sanitary Authority has been carrying out the policy of replacing ashpits by ashbins. At the beginning of 1914 there were 400 ashpits still remaining, and to secure uniformity in emptying, the whole of these ashpits were replaced by ashbins. These bins are now emptied regularly once a week or oftener where required.

An electric waggon has been purchased for more expeditious removal of house refuse. It has been running for some months with satisfactory results.

#### **7. Places over which the Council has supervision.**

THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR is the property of the Council; it is well kept and clean. The Sanitary Inspector visits it daily and reports that he is quite satisfied with the way in which the work is carried out.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK SHOPS. The milk supply of the district is good, but there is still a good deal to be desired before an ideal standard is reached. The importance of the supply of clean milk on infantile mortality is well known, and it is now recognized that the essential "vitamines" can only be adequately supplied by the provision of "live" milk. Dried milk and sterilized milk may and undoubtedly have great advantages over contaminated and dirty milk, but under ideal conditions pure milk from a healthy cow cannot be equalled by any other form, whether dried or sterilized. It is greatly to be hoped that legislation will shortly become operative by which milk from cows which have been tested for freedom from tuberculosis may only be sold. Certified milk and some form of grading of farm equipment and methods would quickly educate the milk producer up to a much higher standard than obtains at present.

There are 14 cowsheds within the district and 11 purveyors of milk.

Twenty-nine samples of new milk have been examined by the Public Analyst, who certified all of them as "genuine new milk." In only one case had there been a small percentage of added water.



The food supply of the district is very good, in two cases only was unsound food discovered. The condition of Public Bakehouses is satisfactory.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

The provisional figures on which the population of the district is estimated by the Registrar General are taken at 8321 for both the birth rate and death rate. The approaching census will probably show that this estimate is below the actual number of inhabitants on account of the fact that all available housing accommodation is fully utilized.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 89 and after allowing for the deaths of visitors and those of residents who died in other districts, the corrected number is 91, and on this number the death rate is calculated in accordance with the above estimated population.

Of the total 89 deaths registered in the district 43 were males and 46 females. Seven infants died during the first year of life, of whom four did not survive the first fortnight. Seven persons died between the ages of one and 20 years, seven between 20 and 40 years, twenty between 40 and 60 years, thirty-eight between 60 and 80 years. Nine persons exceeded the age of 80 and of these three were over 90, the most advanced age being 96 years.

The net death rate is 10·9 per 1000 per annum.

The Infantile Mortality is at the rate 46·3 per 1000 net births.

There were 2 deaths from Influenza complicated by Pneumonia. Enteric Fever and Erysipilas caused one death each, and there were four from Tuberculosis.

**Births.**—There has been a great increase in the number of births during the year, reaching a total of 151, showing an increase of 58 over the previous year. Of these 66 were boys and 85 girls. Nine of the births were illegitimate, 5 boys and 4 girls.

The birth rate is 18·1 per 1000 per annum, which shows a considerable increase over the preceding record of 11·1 per 1000.

### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There has been no extensive outbreak of infectious disease during the year.

MEASLES was prevalent for three months, commencing in January, 93 cases being notified, but excluding these there were 67 notifications of other diseases, which were comprised as follows.



**SCARLET FEVER.** Nineteen cases of scarlet fever were notified, in two of these cases the diagnosis was subsequently negatived. Fifteen cases were removed to hospital and all recovered. There was no instance of a "return" case.

These cases appeared at intervals throughout the year from January to November, and in most of them the infection had been imported from other districts and was soon suppressed. In view of the extensive epidemic of scarlet fever in many parts of the country this is a satisfactory result.

**DIPHTHERIA.** Seven cases of diphtheria appeared at intervals from March to October, and of these three were removed to hospital, all making a good recovery.

**ENTERIC FEVER.** Two cases of enteric fever were notified, the disease having been contracted out of the district. Death resulted in one case.

**MALARIA.** One case only of malaria occurred, which had been contracted abroad.

**ERYSIPELAS.** Six cases of this disease were reported, in one of which death resulted.

**WHOOPING COUGH.** Fourteen cases of this disease were notified occurring from January to September.

**PNEUMONIA.** There were twelve notifications of pneumonia in the first half of the year, and in seven of these a fatal result ensued.

**ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.** Two cases of this disease were notified but in neither of them was the diagnosis subsequently confirmed. In one of them the real cause of the disease was revealed by post-mortem examination to be tumour of the brain, and in the other the whole course of the illness was of very short duration, and there was no confirmation of the diagnosis.

**INFLUENZA.** Although not entirely absent there was no epidemic outbreak of this disease. Sporadic cases occurred throughout the year. In two cases death occurred from a complication with pneumonia.

No cases were notified of puerperal fever, dysentery, trench fever, or ophthalmia neonatorum.

**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.** Four fresh cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and none of other forms of this disease. One of the cases notified was that of a visitor. Two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and two from other forms were registered during the year.

The local medical practitioners give prompt notification of all cases of Tuberculosis, and make free use of the facilities afforded



by the Laboratory of the Public Health Department of the County Council for the confirmation of diagnosis. The local Tuberculosis officer is always willing to give his assistance to secure the best results of treatment.

In cases of primary notification of tuberculosis disease the premises are visited and inspected. Disinfection is carried out by the Sanitary Authority.

The death rate from Tuberculosis is 0.46 per 1000 per annum.

**10. Bacteriological Diagnosis of Disease.**—The valuable assistance provided by the Public Health Laboratory of the West Riding County Council is fully appreciated and many examinations are made to verify diagnosis, particularly in cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases. The Medical Officer is qualified to receive free supplies of Salvarsan Substitutes for the treatment of suitable cases.

The following table indicates the value which the local medical men attach to bacteriological examination of all doubtful cases, especially for the detection of "carriers" in Diphtheria and Enteric Fever.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, COUNTY HALL, WAKEFIELD.

*Returns showing the number and various kinds of specimens received for examination during the last year.*

Ilkley U. D. C. Sanitary District.

Widal's Re-action	...	...	7
Sputa (for Tubercle Bacilli)	...	...	17
Swabs (for B. Diphtheriæ)	...	...	80
Ringworm	...	...	6
" Other "	...	...	5

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**12. Schools.**—The accommodation and sanitary condition of the Public Elementary Schools are adequate and satisfactory. The water supply is that of the town and is excellent in quality.

During the month of May the attendance at the Infants' School fell to such a low figure that the school was closed for a fortnight. The cause of the low attendance was the prevalence of measles and influenza. Thorough disinfection and cleaning were carried out with satisfactory results.

The Council School at Ben Rhydding is in a very healthy situation and is very satisfactory both as regards the buildings and



sanitary arrangements. The water supply is also that of the town. During the months of November and December the attendance was so reduced owing to an epidemic of mumps that the schools were closed for three weeks.

The Grammar School fully maintains the high standard of former years. The situation is the best in the district and the sanitary conditions are most satisfactory and adequate. The school is conducted in every way in a manner conducive to the health of the boys, and as a consequence the accommodation provided is now fully utilized.

There are several good class private schools in the district, and in all cases the sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

### HOUSING.

No change has taken place during the year in the general housing conditions of the district. In common with other towns, stagnation prevails in the building trade on account of the excessive cost of labour and materials. With the exception of two small bungalows no new dwellings have been erected.

The district is fortunate in the fact that most of the houses are of recent construction and this is particularly the case in regard to cottages. Building operations were very active for many years before the war and a large addition to the number of cottages resulted. In consequence of their recent erection most of these cottages are in good condition and with few exceptions are free from the structural defects of those of an earlier date.

In one case only was it urgently necessary that a closing order should become operative, and this was due to delapidations in an old cottage. With few exceptions the general type of cottages is not of the back-to-back variety so common in many towns. The great majority of them are healthy well-lighted dwellings with good through ventilation.

Many of them however are provided with the unsanitary and troublesome waste water closet. At the erection of these cottages this type of closet was advocated as a means of economy of water, which at that time was not too plentiful. A large reserve reservoir has removed the necessity of such unwise economy, with the result that the Authority is faced with the difficulty of securing the removal of these dirty and disgusting forms of sanitation and their replacement by flushing water closets. Persistent efforts have been made to induce owners to make the necessary change, but there are still more than 400 in use. It is impossible to cleanse them in an adequate manner, and in addition, they are frequently blocked by all kinds of rubbish often thrown down by children. It



is urgently necessary in the interests of public health that the Sanitary Authority should be granted adequate powers to deal with them.

The total number of houses in the district is 1946, of these, houses for the working class number 1576.

The whole of the housing accommodation is fully appropriated and there were four cases of overcrowding.

A housing scheme has been adopted by the District Council, of which the following are the details. A plot of land of upwards of ten acres has been purchased in a healthy and suitable situation. Plans for the erection of upwards of 100 houses for the working class have been approved. Tenders for the erection of these houses have been submitted but could not be approved on account of excessive cost.

There is no unhealthy area in the district.

A summary of the housing work of the year appears in the last page of the report.

#### 14. **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

**Midwives.** The supervision of midwives does not come under the control of the Sanitary Authority, the powers under the Midwives Act, 1902 to 1918, being carried out by the County Council.

**Maternity.** The arrangement entered into by the Sanitary Authority with the Committee of the Ilkley Coronation Hospital in 1918 has already proved of great service. Under this agreement patients may be admitted to the hospital in all cases where difficulty or complications of labour render it desirable and also in those in which the home conditions are not satisfactory. During the year two cases of great difficulty and urgency were admitted, and the operation of Cæsarian Section performed with the best results. The importance of the facilities given for prompt treatment is greatly appreciated by the local medical men. The Matron of the hospital holds the C.M.B. Certificate in addition to that of general training in nursing.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The combined scheme adopted by the County Council and the Local Authority has now been in operation for several months and it is evident that the facilities afforded are appreciated by the mothers, who now attend regularly with their babies in increasing numbers.

On the 21st of May the Centre was removed from the Town



Hall to the Church Institute, which contains suitable accommodation and being situated in the industrial quarter of the town is readily accessible to the majority of those who require its services. Advice and instruction are given in the many difficulties incidental to infancy and childhood.

The total attendances at the Centre since it was instituted has already reached 1063 in number.

Valuable assistance by voluntary helpers is given for the distribution of clothing and infant foods.

The Health Visitor attends at the Centre each week and is most careful and thorough in her work. She follows up many of the cases in their own homes and her work in the township is carried out in an equally satisfactory manner.

The free supply of milk to mothers and children under the 1918 order has been found very beneficial. On a certificate of need from the M.O.H., orders are given by the Sanitary Authority for the supply of the requisite amount of milk to local dealers for a definite period. The method adopted works well and the milk is either supplied free or at a reduced price.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitor in the district during the year :—

No. of First Visits	...	...	61
No. of Re-visits	...	...	382
No. of Pre-Natal Visits	...	...	27
No. of Children visited at home	...	...	126
„ examined at school	...	...	2641

**School Clinic.** A School clinic has also been established in the same building under the control of the West Riding County Council, of which the M.O.H. acts as Medical Officer. Being in the immediate vicinity of several of the schools it promises to serve a useful purpose. Minor ailments only are treated, such as discharging ears, ringworm, or skin troubles, and more serious cases are transferred to the care of their family medical man. The number of children attending the clinic necessarily varies, occasionally reaching 15 or over.

### ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Part or sections in force : i, ii, iii, iv.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Sections adopted :

Secs. 17, 19, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, comprised in Part II.

Secs. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 49, 50 and 51, comprised in Part III.

Secs. 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67, comprised in Part IV.

Part VI and Part X have been adopted.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. N. RICHARDSON, M.O.H.



## ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Town Hall, Ilkley,  
Dec. 31, 1920.

*To the Ilkley Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my eighteenth annual Report of the work accomplished in the Sanitary Department during the year 1920.

The past twelve months have been a fairly busy period with the department. A considerable amount of work has been carried out, principally new drainage systems and repairs to house property, notwithstanding the high cost of building work a goodly number of owners were willing to have the sanitary condition of their houses made perfectly satisfactory, this being particularly the case where people had recently purchased houses for their own occupation. In quite a number of instances complete new drainage systems with necessary manholes, and inspection chambers, were laid down, as well as complete up-to-date internal sanitary fittings being provided in the way of baths, water-closets, sinks, domestic hot water supplies, etc.

The provision of inspection chambers at suitable points to house drainage systems has many advantages; it not only facilitates the work of testing during the construction but affords opportunity for rapid examination and testing in future years, and should the drain become blocked at any time, access is thus provided for rodding, thereby doing away with the necessity of breaking open the pipes and damaging the drain, thus avoiding considerable expense in reconstruction.

There have been 1360 nuisances dealt with, 904 have received the attention of the owners, and 456 minor defects, affecting the drainage of private houses, mostly partial stoppages to drains and gullies of a temporary character, when the cost was likely to be small, have been attended to by the Council's workmen.



The following is a summary of the sanitary defects remedied: they vary in character, but all have a more or less detrimental effect on the health of the community:—

Abattoir inspections.. ..	290	Inquiries into cases of infectious disease .. ..	70
Accumulations of manure or other refuse removed .. ..	63	Inspection of houses on complaint or otherwise .. ..	120
Ashpits delapidated and removed ..	1	Inspection of houses under Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 .. ..	87
Black smoke .. ..	6	Inspection of work in progress ..	526
Burial grounds, inspections of ..	6	Letters calling attention to defects.. ..	240
Bakehouses, inspections of .. ..	29	Miscellaneous defects remedied ..	146
Cement or otherwise foul sinks removed and glazed sinks provided .. ..	9	Overcrowding abated .. ..	5
Cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops, inspections of .. ..	31	Poultry and animals removed ..	15
Drains—		Re-inspection of houses, etc. ..	16
Cleansed on complaint or by Council's staff .. ..	360	Schools inspected .. ..	6
Tested with smoke or chemicals ..	61	Sewers blocked or otherwise defective .. ..	8
Tested with water .. ..	50	Sink or other waste pipes renewed, disconnected or trapped .. ..	42
Inspection chambers provided ..	46	Smoke observations taken .. ..	10
Inspection air-tight covers provided .. ..	50	Swill tubs so kept as to be a nuisance .. ..	6
Reconstructed .. ..	6	Urinals inspected in connection with hotels and other premises .. ..	38
Repairs to .. ..	26	Water Closets—	
Soil pipes removed, repaired and ventilated .. ..	26	Additional W.C.'s provided ..	32
Gullies replaced .. ..	115	Flushing apparatus provided or repaired .. ..	109
Dustbins provided .. ..	51	New pedestals provided .. ..	71
Dustbins, unnecessary deposit of liquid filth into .. ..	24	Structural defects remedied ..	61
Factory, workshop, and workplaces inspections .. ..	150	Waste-water closets blocked ..	82
Houses—		Water running to waste .. ..	32
Cement concrete floor provided in basements .. ..	4	Window-sashes hung or otherwise made to open full size ..	17
Floors, new to living rooms provided or repaired .. ..	3	Window areas, filthy condition of ..	40
Filthy condition of .. ..	2	Yard Pavement provided or repaired in connection with dwelling-houses.. ..	8
Roofs repaired .. ..	32		
Through ventilation provided ..	1		
Walls made dry by the insertion of damp courses or other methods .. ..	1		
Walls and ceilings repaired .. ..	17		

**Housing and Town Planning Act.**—Eighty-seven houses have been inspected under the above Acts, and a number of defects and improvements have been effected without having to serve any statutory notice; the owners have done the work when their attention was called to them.

One hundred and twenty house-to-house inspections were made under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and a number of small defects were remedied at once on the owners receiving intimation.



**Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.**—There are fourteen cowsheds within the district, and eleven purveyors of milk. Frequent inspections have been made of the former during the year, and they have been kept in a cleanly condition and well limewashed. The milk purveyors' premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition, and the regulations are fairly well complied with. Very few milk-dealers sell at their homes, the milk usually being taken direct from the farmer to their customer's door.

It is a recognised fact that milk which is dangerous to use as human food is not in a large majority of instances the result of disease in the animal yielding the milk, but the contamination generally takes place after the milk has been drawn from the cow, either by the admission of germs, or other toxic characters being conveyed by the atmosphere, by dust, unclean containing vessels, improper places of storage, or general neglect of cleanliness, and I always endeavour whenever possible to bring this fact before the notice of purveyors and householders.

Twenty-nine samples of new milk have been submitted to the Public Analyst, twenty-eight of which he certifies as "genuine new milk," and one as having 2.6% of added water. A warning was issued to the vendor in this case.

**Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.**—There were entered in the Register on December 31st, 1919, 30 factories, 71 workshops, 10 bakehouses, and 2 outworkers. 150 inspections have been made, and a number of preliminary notices have been sent to the occupiers drawing their attention to defects which were in the main of a minor character and which were complied with.

Two notifications were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories both of which have received attention.

**Public Abattoir.**—Daily inspections have been made at the Public Abattoir and all slaughtering was found to be carried out in a satisfactory manner.

During the year 344 lbs. of mutton, 182 lbs. of pork, and 231 lbs. of livers and other internal organs were detected as being unfit for food and were surrendered. The above were all destroyed at the Destructor Works.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year were 454 beasts, 276 calves, 1351 sheep and lambs, and 561 pigs.

**Removal of House Refuse.**—The sum of £1850 14s. 5d. has been expended in the collection and disposal of 4048 loads of household refuse by team labour, and the clearing of 12,380 dust bins by the



electric wagon. 3400 loads were carted to the Destructor Works and 648 loads were taken to Cockin End and other tips.

The electric wagon delivered the contents of 10,080 dust bins at the Destructor Works and the refuse from 2300 dust bins were tipped at Cockin End tip.

The foregoing show the collection, cartage and tipping of refuse by team labour cost on an average 7/6 per load. This work shows an increased cost due entirely to increased wages, shorter hours, and other charges.

The revenue from the Destructor Works from the sale of old tins, &c., is £67 13s. 0d., the demand for this material has fallen off and we have a good stock in hand. The sale of ground mortar during the year has been fairly good. The price per ton has been advanced to meet increased costs, and a substantial amount above what was estimated for during the financial year will have been made.

**Petroleum Acts.**—Under the provisions of the above Acts and Orders, made thereunder by the Secretary of State, 50 licenses to keep Petrol were granted, the total quantity to be kept being 8391 gallons.

**Smoke Observations.**—Ten observations for black smoke were made of the chimneys in connection with steam boilers at the various works, two of which do not show good results. The great difficulty appears to be the very unsatisfactory quality of the fuel, they have had to take anything that could be had in order to keep their works running.

I am,

Yours obediently,

HENRY WEST, Assoc. R.S. Inst.,

*Sanitary Inspector.*



## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The Factories on the Register number 29 and include—

Aerated Water and Bottling Depots .. ..	1	Gas Works .. ..	1
Bakers and Confectioners .. ..	2	Joiners .. ..	7
Breweries .. ..	1	Laundries .. ..	2
Boot Repairing .. ..	2	Letterpress Printing .. ..	1
Blacksmith .. ..	1	Motor Repair Works .. ..	4
Cabinet Making and Upholstering	2	Pork Butchers .. ..	1
Destructors .. ..	1	Toy Factory .. ..	1
Electricity Works .. ..	1	Wheelwrights .. ..	1
		Whitesmiths .. ..	1

The Workshops on the Register number 70 and include—

Bakers and Confectioners .. ..	7	Joinery .. ..	1
Blacksmiths .. ..	2	Laundries .. ..	2
Boot Repairing .. ..	12	Milliners .. ..	5
Cabinet Making and Upholstering	5	Plumbers .. ..	5
Cycle Repairing .. ..	2	Picture Framing .. ..	1
Dressmaking .. ..	11	Painters .. ..	9
French Polishing .. ..	1	Tailors .. ..	4
Golf Club Making .. ..	1	Tin Plate Working .. ..	2
Harness Making .. ..	1		

### Offensive Trades.

Gut Scraper and Tripe Boiler ..	1
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## APPENDICES.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS.

## STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December 1920.

## 1.—GENERAL.

(1)	Estimated population	..	..	..	8600
(2)	General deathrate	..	..	..	10·9
(3)	Death-rate from tuberculosis	..	..	..	0·46
(4)	Infantile mortality	..	..	..	40·3
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	..	..	..	1946
(6)	Number of working-class dwelling-houses	..	..	..	1576
(7)	Number of new working-class houses erected	..	..	..	none

## 2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

## I.—Inspection.

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	120
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	..	..	87
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	0

## II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	..	70
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## III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	..	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	..	..	0
	(a) by owners	..	..	0
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	..	..	0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	..	..	0

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	..	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	..	..	0
	(a) by owners	..	..	0
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	..	..	0

C *Proceedings under sections 15 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c, Act, 1909.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .. ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.. ..	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .. ..	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. ..	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..	0

### 3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b) Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

(1) Name of area .. ..	} none
(2) Acreage .. ..	
(3) Number of working-class houses in area .. ..	
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced.. ..	

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building byelaws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 .. ..	2
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5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer .. ..	Inspector who makes periodic inspections under the Acts
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