

[Report 1935] / Medical Officer of Health, Ilkley U.D.C.

Contributors

Ilkley (England). Urban District Council. nb2008024124

Publication/Creation

1935

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ghsgvbqn>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

transit
Please attach to 4201/3
IIIc. MR. HALLETT *glt*



ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

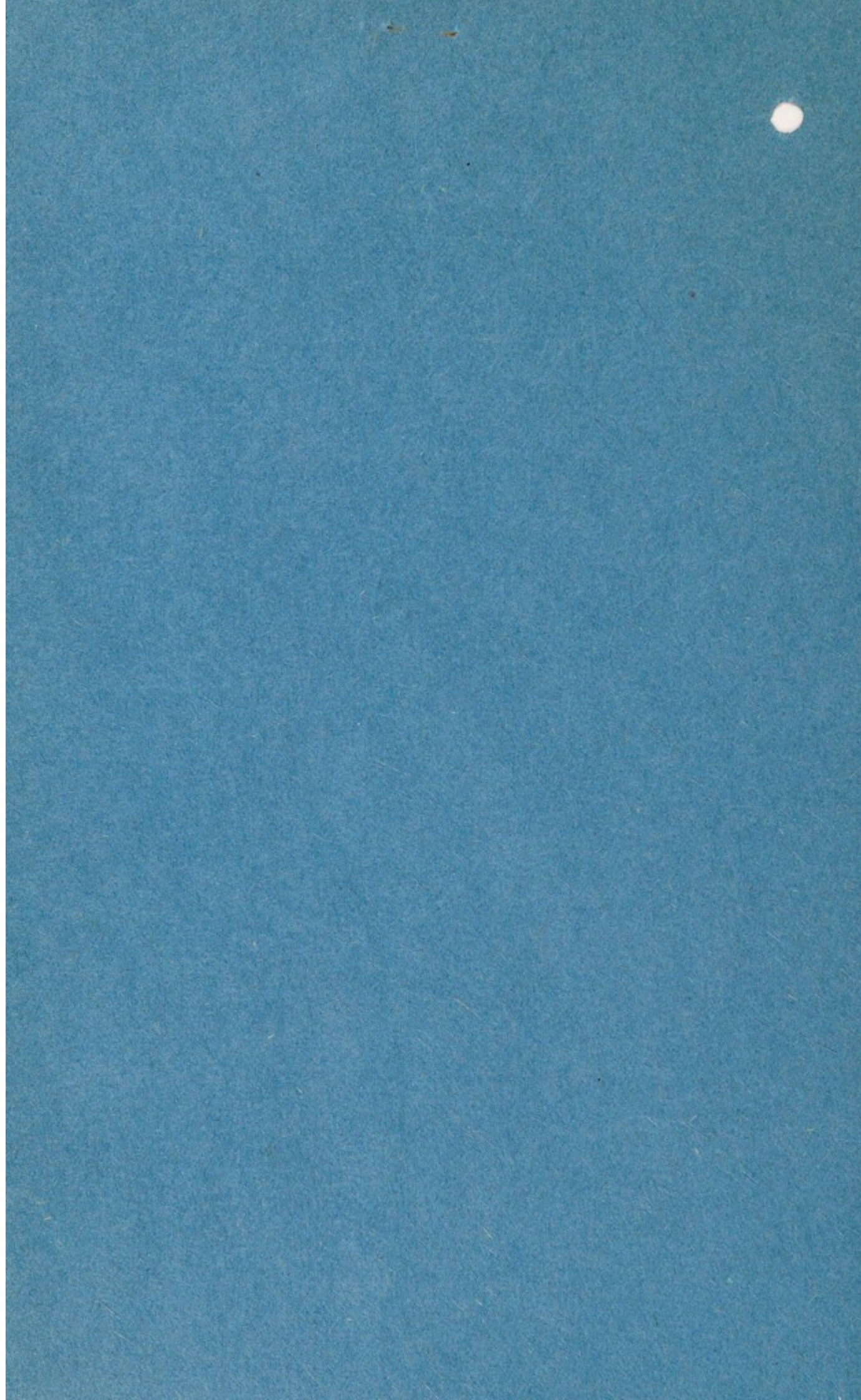
MEDICAL OFFICER

H. T. BATES,
O.B.E., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,

FOR THE YEAR

1935

ILKLEY :
Printed by Hemsley & Sons, Station Road
1936






ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER

H. T. BATES,
O.B.E., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,

FOR THE YEAR

1935



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29494436>

ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

Public Health and Highways Committee.

Councillors J. B. WHITFIELD (Chairman), A. L. DAVIDSON, M. R. DOBSON (Chairman of the Council), W. DOBSON, F. R. HARTLEY, G. MENNEL, G. de P. VEALE.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Councillors K. FOSTER (Chairman), A. L. DAVIDSON, M. R. DOBSON (Chairman of the Council), F. R. HARTLEY, C. F. PYETT, W. RHODES, E. WADDILOVE, Mrs. E. HAMPSHIRE (co-opted).

H. G. PETERS, LL.B., Solicitor, Clerk to the Council.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical.—The Public Health Officers of the Authority consist of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, who also carries out the duties of Medical Officer for the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic: HUBERT TUNSTALL BATES, O.B.E., B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

(b) Others.—

Sanitary Inspector: J. A. SLATER, B.Sc., Tech. M.R. San. I.
Health Visitor: Miss ALICE BROUGHTON, Hospital Nurse,
C.M.B.

As Consultants under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act the following gentlemen have agreed to act for the Authority when necessary: Mr. ALFRED GOUGH, F.R.C.S., Leeds; Mr. A. M. CLAYE, F.R.C.S., Leeds.

TOWN HALL, ILKLEY,

1st January, 1936.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my report for the year 1935. Again it is to be noted that several important changes have taken place in the sanitary provisions of the area. The Middleton Sewage Works have been closed, the sewage from the Middleton side of the river being pumped into the Ilkley Sewage Works, which now treat the whole of the western part of the district. The water supply of the district is now completely filtered with the exception of the Middleton area. The question of protecting ourselves against any shortage of supply during exceptionally dry summers is being discussed. The new Swimming Pool, which was opened in May, has proved a greater success than could possibly be anticipated, and Ilkley has an exceptional position, or advantage, in the possession of its many open spaces, recreation grounds, and swimming facilities. Much has yet to be done in educating the general public in the question of camp sanitation and hygiene when they leave all the conveniences of a modern town. A considerable amount of building has taken place during the year but, owing to size of families having become smaller, there has not been a marked increase in the population of the district such as the increased number of houses would suggest.

I have included in my report a table showing the comparative figures of unemployment during the last three years. It is gratifying to note the definite diminution in unemployment, and I feel confident that the general well being and health of the community has benefited thereby.

The scope of the maternity and child welfare work has been increased again with gratifying success.

Last, but not least, we have to note the removal of the old Gas Retorts with their accompanying smoke and dirt, and their replacement by the modern Vertical Retorts which have been so successfully designed and built. Reports have already been received in the improvement in the health of the workers in this industry resulting from the change.

It will be an undoubted relief when the review of local government areas is completed, and the findings of the Ministry of

Health promulgated. Certain improvements in the health services are at the present time being held up by the uncertainty of the size of the new area.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres) 4,545 (including 1,560 acres of moorland).

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1935 9,404

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1935) according to
Rate Books ... 2,769

Rateable Value ... £100,478

Sum represented by a penny rate ... £386

No changes have taken place in the district with regard to the trades carried out. The following is a table showing occupational classifications of wholly unemployed claimants and non-claimants registered at the Ilkley Branch Employment Office of the Ministry of Labour, during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

TABLE I.

(a) MEN—

Occupation	January			April			July			October		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Agriculture ...	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—
Building Trades ...	107	64	49	34	16	20	38	19	30	49	25	28
Cabinet Making ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Clothing ...	1	1	4	1	1	3	—	2	2	2	2	6
Construction of Vehicles	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial ...	9	5	9	9	8	6	7	10	6	5	10	7
Cotton ...	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Domestic Service ...	5	6	3	2	5	3	3	5	3	3	4	2
Electrical ...	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Engineering ...	19	11	9	8	11	7	9	10	6	8	9	4
Food ...	2	1	1	2	3	1	—	3	1	3	2	—
Govt. & Professional ...	2	3	4	1	3	—	1	1	1	2	2	—
Iron & Steel ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather... ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1
Mining ...	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Other Textiles ...	8	2	4	4	—	3	—	1	2	1	2	10
Paper & Printing ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Road & Water Transpt.	24	21	17	26	17	13	19	8	8	16	12	12
Railway Transport ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saw Milling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wool ...	2	1	1	—	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2
Miscellaneous ...	96	83	77	66	59	58	57	61	43	93	60	56
Totals	283	206	183	157	130	123	141	124	106	190	123	129

(b) WOMEN—

Occupation	January			April			July			October		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
Clothing ...	4	—	6	1	—	3	3	—	—	4	2	3
Cotton ...	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	1	15
Commercial ...	3	6	4	3	5	6	3	2	4	4	4	2
Domestic Service ...	4	9	—	6	4	—	11	6	—	12	7	—
Food ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Govt. & Professional ...	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Textiles ...	3	3	5	—	3	3	—	4	5	2	9	4
Road & Water Transpt.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upholstress ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Wool ...	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Miscellaneous ...	4	3	5	—	2	3	3	7	4	7	5	3
Cabinet Making ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	22	25	29	13	17	22	21	20	19	29	30	29

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate)	93	39	54	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 10·00.
(Illegitimate)	1	1	—	
Still-births (Legitimate)	4	2	2	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 40·81.
(Illegitimate)	—	—	—	

Birth-rate :

England and Wales 14·7.

Deaths ...	142	66	76	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 15·10.
------------	-----	----	----	------------------------------------------------------------------

Deaths from puerperal causes :

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis ...	2	20·40.
Other Puerperal causes ...	—	
Total	2	

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	7	4
Illegitimate	—	—

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants, per 1,000 live births	...	...	74·46
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	75·26
Illegitimate Infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	2
, Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	—

Deaths. The total number of deaths notified as occurring within the district was 120 (51 males and 69 females). Subtracting 10 deaths (4 males and 6 females) of non-residents and adding 32 (19 males and 13 females) of residents who died in other districts, gives a corrected total of 142 deaths (66 males and 76 females) of residents whether occurring within or without the district.

This is a death-rate of 15·10 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The death-rate for the whole of the country was 11·7. The average age at death is, however, high owing to the character of the residential population.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths at subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the District.										Deaths in Wards at all ages.					
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 year and under 2	2 years and under 5	5 years and under 15	15 years and under 25	25 years and under 45	45 years and under 65	65 years and under 80	80 years and upwards	Ben Rhydding	East	Middleton	North	South	West
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	4	4	4	2	3	8	4
Organic Heart Disease ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	1	1	2	1	3	2
Bronchitis ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	5	1	...	1	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	2
Other diseases of the respiratory organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Sepsis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformations including Premature Births ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Violent Deaths, including Suicides ...	7	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3
Arterio Sclerosis ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	3	3	...	3	2	4
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	10	3	5	1	1	5	3	4
Other diseases of Circulatory System ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	1	5	...	...	1	1	2
Senility ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	1	1	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	22	1	...	...	2	3	2	2	2	6	6	5	1	4	5	...
ALL CAUSES	142	8	0	1	3	4	11	33	54	28	37	19	4	26	30	26

Laboratory Facilities. The work is carried out at the West Riding County Council Laboratory, Wakefield. In certain cases of urgency, work has been done for the Council by the Pathological Laboratory at Harrogate. The following are the statistics of the work done during the year.

Sputa for tuberculosis	...	...	16
Swabs for B. diphtheria	...	...	22
Hairs, etc., for ringworm	...	...	1
Urines for T.B., etc.	...	...	2
Milks for tuberculosis	...	...	20
Milks for bacterial content	...	...	16
Waters for bacteriological examination	...	...	7
Miscellaneous specimens	...	...	15
Total			99

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) General Sickness and Accident Cases. A new Austin ambulance was provided by the Council. This is one of the most up-to-date ambulances, and is being greatly used. The same arrangements are in force as in previous years, and the agreement with the Burley Urban District Council has been renewed. This year the ambulance was used 135 times, and travelled 2,211 miles.

(b) General Infectious Disease. No alteration has taken place with regard to the ambulance service. An ambulance is provided by the Wharfedale Union Joint Isolation Hospital Committee at Menston for the conveyance of patients suffering from an infectious disease to that hospital. It is for use within the district served by this hospital. A nurse accompanies the ambulance and no charge is made to patients. The same arrangements apply to the collection of smallpox patients. The cost of provision of this ambulance naturally devolves upon the constituent authorities of the Wharfedale Union. For the conveyance of patients to the Public Assistance Hospital at Otley the institution provides its own ambulance. The rapid collection of infectious bedding is carried out by the Isolation Hospital Authorities, who have provided a special van for this purpose. This arrangement works most satisfactorily.

Nursing in the Home. Again no change has taken place in the provision of nursing in the home. The District Nursing Association provides three nurses. No nurses have been provided by this authority. During the year 1935, 9,926 visits have been paid. Of these cases, 374 were general, 35 maternity 8 midwifery. The nurses had also taken duty at the Child Welfare Clinic on three occasions.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. No clinics and centres for the treatment of disease are provided in the district. The arrangements under this heading remain the same as last year. Advantage is taken of the V.D. Clinics in Leeds, Bradford and Keighley, and of the big General Hospitals of the cities.

One Child Welfare Clinic is held on Wednesday afternoons from 2-30 to 4 p.m. This includes ante-natal work as well. The Medical Officer of Health and the Health Visitor attend at the Clinic. The following statistics show the work done at the Clinic.

Total number of attendances:

Children under one year of age	...	...	1,060
Children between one and five	...	...	1,108
Children who attended for the first time:			
(a) under one year of age	...	...	46
(b) one to five years	...	...	17

No other clinics, or treatment centres, are provided by this authority. Children requiring treatment for diseases of the eye or the ear are referred to the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital, or the Leeds General Infirmary, as are also those requiring orthopædic treatment. The Council have defrayed the expense of this treatment in certain necessitous cases. In addition arrangements have been made whereby, in certain necessitous cases, sunlight and massage treatment can be given locally. Provision has been made for dental treatment for expectant mothers. The following table shews the number of cases dealt with.

Dental cases	...	...	...	2
Expectant mothers referred to own doctor for examination	...	...	...	2
Cases referred for eye treatment	...	...	...	2
" " ear treatment	...	...	...	3
" " orthopædic treatment	...	...	...	2

Hospitals. Public and Voluntary. There is no hospital belonging to the local authority. The Ilkley Coronation Hospital is a voluntary institution, to which the local authority subscribes £75 annually. This hospital deals with all urgent medical and surgical cases within the district. Cases which do not come within the scope of the treatment afforded by them are sent to the General Infirmarys and special hospitals at Leeds and Bradford. Abnormal cases of labour requiring operative treatment are also dealt with under arrangements made between the hospital authorities and the Urban District Council.

The following extracts are taken from the Annual Report for the year 1935.

"The number of cases admitted during the year was 352, and 9 were remaining in hospital from the previous year, making a total under treatment of 361. This is an increase of 72 compared with the previous year and 63 over the average of the last ten years.

The totals in previous years were as follows:

In 1927	... 278	In 1931	... 340
1928	... 300	1932	... 302
1929	... 256	1933	... 308
1930	... 284	1934	... 289

Of admissions during the year 1935, 144 were males and 208 females.

The average occupation of a bed has been 11.70 days, which is 2.70 days less than last year, and the average number of beds occupied per day 11.5, as against 11.3 in 1934.

After deduction of the number of patients who attended for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, of which there were 62, and of the number of dental cases, the average stay of the remaining patients is about 15 days each.

The cases admitted during the last two years were classified as follows:

	1935	1934
Medical ...	... 59	51
Surgical ...	... 263	187
Dental ...	... 30	38

Of these patients, 8 were admitted as the result of accidents, compared with 12 in the previous year, and 18 in 1933.

The number of operations performed in the hospital was 206 (including 30 dental cases), as against 149 (including 38 dental cases) in 1934. Since the hospital was opened in 1905, 6,960 cases have received treatment, 1,181 having been medical and 5,779 surgical and accident.

The results of the 361 cases under treatment during 1935 were as follows:

Discharged cured ...	... 323
Discharged relieved	... 11
Transferred ...	... 2
Died ...	... 13
Incurable ...	... 3
Remaining in hospital	... 9

Total 361

The death-rate was 3·6%, compared with the previous year's figure of 3·8%. The average for a number of years is about 4%. Of the 13 deaths, 4 occurred within 48 hours of admission.

From the figures which have been given it will be seen that the hospital has had a busy year, at any rate, so far as the number of cases treated is concerned, these constituting a record for any one year in the history of the institution. But for the fact that the average stay of the patient was less than usual, and the pressure fairly evenly applied instead of in heavy concentrations at particular periods, we might again have had a very difficult time.

During the greater part of the year the question of accommodation has engaged the anxious attention of your committee, who have gone so far as to consider draft plans for the extension of the present building. The projected re-grouping of the Local Government Area has apparently not yet been settled by those in authority, and this is felt by your committee to be the key to the whole question. The area and the class of population expected to be served by this hospital will naturally govern the amount of accommodation to be provided, and the committee decided, after many prolonged discussions, that it would be futile to expend money at present on an extension which an unexpected decision as to local government grouping might render obsolete almost immediately.

There is no doubt that the district which we now serve is steadily taking a greater toll of our available accommodation, and we cannot hope to carry on much longer without building as it is, but when we have to ask our friends to help us with their money in any scheme of extension, we wish to be able to tell them exactly what we have to face. That knowledge we do not possess at the moment, and we earnestly hope that the time of uncertainty may be short.

The increase in the numbers passing through the hospital during the year under review makes its presence felt on the expenditure side of our accounts—practically all sections showing an increase. Our income, though not quite maintaining the high level of 1934, is still sufficient to top the expenditure side by £58, and, on the whole, this can be looked upon as reasonably satisfactory.

Our annual subscriptions maintain, as a rule, a very steady level, and the present figures differ only £8 from those of the previous year, but it is an increase, and we hope is indicative of a continued move upward in forthcoming years. Donations, of course, are a much more 'speculative' item, and vary considerably from year to year. We have again had very good help in this direction from generous friends, and though the total is well below the notable figures of last year, we have reason for satisfaction over the support we receive.

'Patients' Payments' show a fall of £105, but, as we have had to point out on previous occasions, this is naturally a somewhat fluctuating item, having due regard to the varying means of the patients—every consideration being given in cases where there is evidence of lack.

The average contribution made per day by each patient was 3/6 and the average cost per day per patient was 9/10. These calculations included the patients in both the public and private wards."

Midwifery and Maternity Services. No midwives or maternity nurses are employed by the Council. The District Nursing Association undertakes this work. Four beds in a local private nursing home are retained by the local authority under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. Patients are admitted to the Home at the rate of £5 5s. 0d. per week, with a minimum charge of four hundred guineas. This minimum charge covers 280 patient days. The amount recoverable from patients admitted to the Home last year was £120 12s. 9d., and the number of patients admitted was 33. The total number of days spent in the Home was 439, the average stay being 13.30 days.

As Consultants under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, the following gentlemen, who are on the honorary staff of the Leeds Maternity Hospital, have agreed to act for the authority when necessary:

Mr. Alfred Gough, F.R.C.S., Leeds, and
Mr. A. M. Claye, F.R.C.S., Leeds.

Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, the Council are now empowered to grant urgent dental treatment in necessitous cases, and also where no medical practitioner is engaged by an expectant mother for her confinement, the Council are again empowered to pay medical fees to enable all expectant mothers to have medical attention and examination during the period of pregnancy. There were two dental cases during the year.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children. No changes have occurred. There are no voluntary institutions in the district. The Poor Law Institution at Otley, which serves the area of the Skyrack Guardians' Committee, has a well-equipped maternity ward for those who are entitled to be treated there.

Health Visitors. One part-time Health Visitor is provided. This nurse also attends at the clinic. A subscription of £3 3s. 0d. per year is paid to the District Nursing Association for their help at the clinic when the Health Visitor is absent on leave, or through

sickness. During the past year the District Nursing Association provided help at the clinic on three occasions.

The following is a list of visits paid by the Health Visitor during the year 1935.

To expectant mothers (first visits)	...	...	46
To expectant mothers (total visits)	...	...	102
To children under one year of age (first visits)	...	...	80
To children under one year of age (total visits)	...	...	626
To children between the ages of one and five (total)			596

Infant Life Protection (under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932). There were no boarded-out children in this district during the year 1935.

Orthopædic Treatment. Children requiring orthopædic treatment are referred to the General Infirmarys at Leeds and Bradford. There were two cases during the year.

Nursing Homes Registration Act. The Ilkley Urban District Council is not a local supervising authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water. Despite a third year of drought, supplies were maintained without cessation for all essential domestic purposes. It was found necessary to restrict the use of water from 20th August, 1935, to 2nd October, 1935, to purely domestic purposes.

The Old Reservoir and Hill Top Filtration Scheme received the approval of the Ministry of Health and at the end of the year the bulk of the work had been completed.

Annual Rainfall during the past five years:

1931	...	...	40.20 inches
1932	...	...	30.32 "
1933	...	...	28.55 "
1934	...	...	33.42 "
1935	...	...	42.23 "

Total daily consumption in gallons:

Summer 393,633 (June, July, August and September).
Winter 378,876.

Springs' Winter Yield (daily), not recorded.

Springs' Summer Yield (daily), 226,762.

Average of analyses of all springs during 1935 in grains per gallon :

Total solids	...	...	9.9
Chlorine combined	...	...	.7
Nitrates ...	...	...	nil
Nitrogen as nitrates...	...	...	nil
Free ammonia	...	...	.0007
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	.0032
Lead	...	...	nil
Total hardness (Clark's scale)	...	...	3.70

Sunshine Record.

Month.	No. of hours.	No. of days.
January	... 43.1	20
February	... 41.0	15
March	... 90.4	22
April ...	... 133.9	27
May ...	... 253.1	31
June ...	... 162.9	28
July ...	... 227.2	30
August	... 220.5	29
September	... 136.7	27
October	... 64.2	21
November	... 34.5	18
December	... 46.6	16
	<hr/> 1,454.1	<hr/> 284

Drainage and Sewerage. During the year the Middleton Sewage Scheme has been completed. The Pump House has been rebuilt, an intercepting sewer laid and the sewage is now passing into the Ilkley main works.

Rivers and Streams. No known source of pollution exists in the district.

Closet Accommodation. Sanitary Inspection of the Area, etc. Particulars relating to closet accommodation, public cleansing, sanitary inspection of the area, and smoke abatement will be found in the annexed report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Schools. Five elementary schools and one secondary school are situated within the district. These have all been periodically inspected, and the sanitary condition of the schools is good. The scheme of immunisation against diphtheria is now being carried out by the County Council with satisfactory response. During the last year no case of diphtheria has occurred in this district in which the

patient has been immunised previously. No epidemic of notifiable infectious disease reached serious proportions. At the beginning of winter an epidemic of whooping cough occurred, which was associated with complications, and the disease was undoubtedly of serious import. It is regretted that this fact is not more universally recognised.

Swimming Baths and Pools. The Council own one open-air swimming pool situate at Middleton, Ilkley. The pool has a capacity of 325,000 gallons; this is circulated and filtered every six hours. Chlorine and ammonia gas are fed into the water, and tests are taken at intervals to test the purity. Dressing accommodation is provided for 360 males and 408 females. The locker system is in use. The water is heated by means of gas boilers to maintain a temperature not lower than 65°. An analysis of the water was made on two occasions, the details of which will be found in the annexed report of the Sanitary Inspector. There are also three schools in the district with swimming pools, viz: Ilkley Grammar School, Clevedon House School and Ghyll Royd School. The water in the Grammar School bath is chlorinated. This school admits other school children and certain old scholars. Neither Ghyll Royd School nor Clevedon House School baths are chlorinated, but these are private schools and the general public is not admitted.

Housing. The total number of houses in the district is 2,776. The tendency is to build an increasing number of small semi-detached houses. The older multiple-storied houses are being converted into flats, or even tenements. It is fortunate that the new Overcrowding Bill, and the Council's new bye-laws for "Houses-let-in-Lodgings," will give much-needed powers to the local authority. It is necessary to stress once more the need for houses for the working-classes which do not swallow up in rent and rates nearly 25% of the total weekly income. Thirty-seven new houses have been built during the year.

Housing Statistics.

1—*Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	25
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	86
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	0

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | | | | ... | 25 |

2—*Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.*

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

3—*Action under Statutory Powers during the year.*

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

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | | | ... | 0 |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | 1 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | | ... | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order | ... | ... | 0 |

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | 0 |

Camping. Some of the problems concerning the week-end camper are being gradually solved. The most important of all, that is the teaching of camp sanitation, will be a tedious and up-hill task, and should be commenced at a very early age at school. It is for the good of the nation, undoubtedly, that a love of the open country be fostered. Where single tents occur amongst wide spaces the importance of sanitation is not so evident, but where men live thick upon the ground, even temporarily, after having lived in cities with good sanitation, and the daily nursing of the individual, there is an absolute ignorance of the importance of many simple rules of cleanliness when these are left behind and the town-dweller travels into the country.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply. The supervision of the milk supply of the district has been carried out as usual, and the high standard of cleanliness has been maintained. The routine examination of samples of milk for cleanliness and also for infection by tubercle bacilli has been carried out. Every effort possible is being made to safeguard the supply of raw milk. There is still much to be done in teaching the younger employees of the milk retailers and producers the necessity for observing strict cleanliness in the handling of the milk supply. It is still too common a practice to handle milk in the open streets, and for the retailer and producer to pour milk from churn to churn in main roads and side streets.

Infectious Disease.

No alteration has taken place with regard to the treatment of general infectious disease. This work, in all its branches, is carried out in a most efficient manner. Under certain conditions, children suffering from pneumonia may now be admitted to the Wharfedale Isolation Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

The following are the particulars of the cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, and of the deaths resulting from the disease.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory M.	Respiratory F.	Non-respiratory M.	Non-respiratory F.	Respiratory M.	Respiratory F.	Non-respiratory M.	Non-respiratory F.
Under 1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	...	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
15	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
35	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
55	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	7	1	2	—	2	2	—	1

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

Prevention of Blindness. No action has been found necessary.

I am,

Yours obediently,

H. T. BATES,

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	55 and over		TOTAL	Moved into Hospital Died	
											45-	55 and over			
Pneumonia	...	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	-	2	11	-	4
Measles	...	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	-
Scarlet Fever	...	-	1	2	-	10	-	2	3	1	-	-	20	13	-
Diphtheria	...	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	7	7	-
Erysipelas...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Puerperal Fever	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	2
Septicæmia	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-

TOWN HALL, ILKLEY,

1st January, 1936.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my report for 1935 of the work carried out under the Public Health Acts, Factory and Workshop Act, and the several bye-laws and regulations relating to Cowsheds, Drainage, etc., in force within this district.

The following is a summary of the visits carried out.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 25 Housing Inspections. | 2 broken Man-hole Covers renewed |
| 259 visits re Old Drains. | 4 Ashpits abolished. |
| 27 visits to Schools. | 3 Fallpipes repaired. |
| 39 visits to Factories & Workshops. | 5 defective Windows and Window Frames repaired. |
| 176 visits to Farms & Dairies. | 2 House Roofs repaired. |
| 39 visits re Infectious Disease Inquiries. | 3 nuisances from Insufficient Ventilation abated. |
| 41 visits to New Drains in Old premises. | 5 defective Fireplaces repaired. |
| 56 visits to Food Premises and Markets. | 1 defective Ashpit repaired. |
| 14 visits to Caravans. | 1 defective W.C. Cistern repaired. |
| 92 visits to Public Conveniences. | 6 nuisances from Insufficient Flushing for water closets abated. |
| 28 visits to Camping Grounds. | 13 defective Waste Pipes repaired. |
| 95 visits re Refuse Collection. | 1 defective Area repaired. |
| 273 re-visits to Work ordered or in progress. | 1 insufficient Sanitary Accommodation remedied. |
| 26 visits re Rats and Mice Destruction. | 2 nuisances from Excessive Smoke remedied. |
| 258 Miscellaneous Visits. | 1 Yard Surface repaired. |
| 653 visits to Buildings in course of erection or alteration. | 2 nuisances from Filthy Premises abated. |
| 3 Soil Pipes repaired or renewed. | 1 defective Floor repaired. |
| 27 Lavatory Basins provided, repaired or renewed. | 1 Food Store repaired. |
| 15 Water Closets provided, repaired or renewed. | 2 Handrails to Stairs provided. |
| 17 Baths provided. | 20 Miscellaneous Nuisances abated. |
| 118 choked Drains cleared. | 4 Private Drainage Systems tested. |
| 16 Drainage Systems re-laid. | 3 Disinfestations for Vermin carried out. |
| 184 New Dustbins provided. | 36 Disinfections after cases of Infectious Disease. |
| 8 New Sinkstones provided. | |
| 15 Offensive Accumulations removed. | |

Most of the above work was carried out upon the persons responsible receiving informal notice by letter. 93 such notices were served. Action was taken under statutory powers in three cases, one under Section 17, Housing Act, 1930, and two under the Public Health Acts. In each of these cases the work was carried out by the owners.

Complaints.

39 Complaints were received and investigated, 65 visits being made in this connection. Where complaints were found to be justified appropriate action was taken.

Housing.

25 Dwelling-houses were inspected during the year for housing defects, 86 visits were made for this purpose.

The standard of housing in the town is good. Apart from some old, ill-planned buildings where difficulty is experienced in the provision of amenities, and some back-to-back houses, the whole of the population may be said to be well and decently housed.

There is very little over-crowding, only 11 cases being found when the survey under the Housing Act, 1935, was carried out. 1,546 Houses were visited at this time, the population effected being 4,860 (children under 10 years of age counting as half a unit). The survey showed that in these 1,500 houses accommodation was available for a further 6,000 persons according to the standard laid down by the Act.

The figures obtained by the survey show that 111 persons are living by themselves, 34 of whom live in houses providing accommodation for 10 adults, and 26 in houses which will hold $7\frac{1}{2}$ adults.

The most common family is that of 2 persons, there being 382 of these, and 358 families of 3 persons.

The necessary action to be taken to abate the over-crowding is at present under consideration.

New Buildings.

653 Visits were made to buildings in course of erection or alteration, Occupation Certificates being issued for 37 houses.

285 Lengths of 4" drain, and 27 lengths of 6" drain were tested with water, and any defects found were remedied before the drains were concreted and covered.

98 Plans were deposited for consideration by the Council, 10 of which were disapproved. The plans submitted comprised the following:

23 New Dwelling-houses.	8 Huts and Sheds.
15 Alterations to existing Buildings.	3 Greenhouses.
17 Additions to existing Buildings.	1 Bakehouse.
25 Garages.	2 Shops.

Food Supply.

Milk. There are 12 producers within the district and 22 retail purveyors of milk. There is one producer of 'Certified' and 'Grade A' (T.T.) milk and 3 producers of 'Grade A.'

69 Samples of milk were taken during the year, 25 for examination under the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 25 for examination for dirt, and 19 for bacteriological examination.

Samples under the Food & Drugs Act showed very good results, only one sample being adulterated. The offender was warned.

5 of those taken for bacteriological examination were unsatisfactory by reason of high count, whilst B.Coli was present in 4. It is astonishing that legislation has not been introduced before now to prevent the sale of milk containing manure, and it is disturbing to reflect that 20% of our milk supply is contaminated in this way. 3 of the 4 samples containing B.Coli were produced outside the district.

2 Samples were found to contain tubercle bacillus and in each case the milk was produced at farms outside the district.

A summary of the results obtained from the analyses is appended.

The results of the analyses showing the presence of tubercle bacilli were forwarded to the County Veterinary Department which carried out the necessary investigation, and all steps were taken to try and isolate the animal or animals responsible. Further sampling of the milk from the cows failed to give a positive result to the biological test and the investigations were closed.

Frequent inspections of the farms and dairies are carried out and the attention of the farmer drawn to any dirty condition found. With the exception of 2 cowkeepers, the farms are kept in a very clean and satisfactory condition and the cows well groomed before milking is commenced. Automatic milking machines are used in 2 farms. The whole of the milch cows were twice examined by the County Veterinary Staff.

Bathing Pool.

The Bathing Pool, opened in May, proved a great attraction during the summer. 4 Samples of the water were taken. 2, 1 from the inlet (after treatment) and 1 from the outlet were taken at a time when no bathers were present. It gave results as follow :

<i>INLET.</i>	<i>OUTLET.</i>
1 micro-organism/cc.	3 micro-organisms/cc.
No B.Coli in 100 cc's.	No B.Coli in 100 cc's.

"This water is highly satisfactory."

Two more were taken on August 3rd, when the pool was filled with bathers. Again the results were "highly satisfactory."

<i>INLET.</i>	<i>OUTLET.</i>
6 micro-organisms/cc.	15 micro-organisms/cc.
No B.Coli in 100 cc's.	B.Coli was present in 100 cc's.

The very low counts and absence of B.Coli show the high efficiency of the chlorination plant, which gives, even under the worst conditions, a water up to a very high standard.

Public Abattoir.

All slaughtering at the Public Abattoir is carried out by mechanical means and in a satisfactory manner. The number of animals slaughtered during 1935 was as follows :

595 beasts 315 calves 1,863 pigs 3,608 sheep.

Inspection of these resulted in the surrender as unfit for food of 3 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs. of meat consisting of 3,659 lbs. of beef, 954 lbs. of pork and 3,158 lbs. of liver and offals. This was immediately destroyed.

The chief disease found is tuberculosis chiefly in old cows. The quality of the meat is very high and the very great majority of the butchers kill a very good class of beast.

Food Premises and Markets.

Regular inspection of food premises and markets are carried out. The conditions in the greater number of these is highly satisfactory and very cleanly conditions are maintained. Any defects found are immediately remedied upon the attention of the occupier being drawn to them.

The open market in New Brook Street is rather unsatisfactory in some ways. The condition of the paving leaves much to be desired, and food is in danger of being contaminated by dust and dirt. The owners have been informed of these conditions and some improvement may be made in the near future.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

Inspections under the above Act have been made at intervals during the year and all premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

Frequent complaints of the presence of rats have been made by householders, and advice and demonstrations of remedial measures have been given.

Collection of House Refuse.

The staff engaged during 1935 was as follows: 1 horse and cart with 1 filler, and 1 S.D. freighter with 3 fillers. On certain days of the week one extra filler was engaged on the freighter. Previously 2 horses and carts had been used with 1 filler each and 1 filler only on the freighter. Some saving is shown by dispensing with 1 of the horses and carts.

The frequency of clearing the bins is once weekly, and more often in certain cases where it is found necessary. At certain times of the year, after holidays and during spring cleaning, some slight disorganisation of the service is unavoidable, and hired motor haulage is used to deal with the extra quantity to be removed.

No charge is made for the collection of trade refuse.

An analysis of cost as compared with last year is given below.

	1934	1935
Total Cost ...	£1,284·6	£1221·1
Total Weight ...	2,276·5 tons	2,746·3 tons
Cost per 1,000 houses per week ...	£9 3s. 0d.	£8 0s. 0d.
Cost per ton ...	11/3¼	9/3
Cost per 1,000 population per day	9/9	6/7
Cost per head per annum ...	2/9	2/7
Yield per house per annum ...	16·8 cwts.	19·6 cwts.
Cost per house per annum ...	9/6	8/8
Cost per £ rateable value ...	3·08d.	2·9d.

It will be observed that there has been an increase in the yield per house, with a consequent drop in the cost per ton. A reduction, however, has been made in the 'constant' costs, the cost per 1,000 houses and the cost per head, together with the cost per house per annum.

Smoke Observations.

No statutory smoke observations were made during the year, but where excessive smoke was observed during informal observations, the firms responsible were either visited or warned by letter. In each case there was an immediate improvement.

The hotels and the few factories with chimneys appear anxious to help all they can in preventing atmospheric pollution. In every case the cause of black or excessive smoke being emitted was the fact that no one was employed only as a stoker. When the boiler attendant has other duties to perform efficient and scientific stoking becomes impossible, with a resulting waste of fuel and the emission of smoke. No matter how much steam is required it is possible by intelligent stoking to prevent the emission of any smoke other than a slight haze.

Closet Accommodation.

There are no waste-water closets or privy-middens in the district. In some outlying farms and cottages pail closets are used, and where possible, owners are being urged to convert to the water carriage system.

The number of different types of closets is as follows:

Water closets in the district at the end of 1935	...	3,706
Pail closets	... ..	20
Septic tanks or cesspools for private residences beyond the reach of the sewers	... ..	18

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. SLATER, B.Sc., Tech. M.S.I.A.,
Sanitary and Building Inspector.

		Fully centrifugalised dirt.					
		No.	Milk Fat %	Solids Not Fat	Ash	Parts /million	Remarks
Feb.	1	...	3.00	9.10	.74	5	clean min. fat content
	2	...	3.90	8.98	.72	10	" satisfactory
March	3	...	3.20	8.22	.68	6	" 3.3 added water
	4	...	3.15	8.89	.72	5	" satisfactory
	5	...	3.60	8.98	.72	5	" "
	6	...	3.10	9.02	.74	6	" "
	7	...	3.53	8.97	.72	trace	" "
April	8	...	3.16	8.64	.70	trace	" "
	9	...	3.21	8.95	.72	trace	" "
	10	...	3.84	8.96	.72	4	" "
	11	...	3.74	9.06	.74	5	" "
	12	...	3.38	8.96	.72	10	" "
	13	...	10.72	8.04	.68	4	" high amount of fat displaced at least .71% solids not fat.
May	14	...	3.41	9.19	.74	5	" satisfactory
	15	...	3.69	8.77	.70	trace	" "
	16	...	4.00	8.90	.72	4	" "
	17	...	3.28	9.12	.74	4	" "
	18	...	4.15	8.99	.72	5	" "
	19	...	4.06	9.12	.74	4	" "
September	20	...	4.41	8.95	.74	trace	" "
	21	...	5.92	8.94	.72	trace	" "
	22	...	4.03	9.11	.74	4	" "
	23	...	5.58	8.94	.74	7	" "
	24	...	4.24	9.06	.74	7	" "
	25	...	4.04	9.14	.74	5	" "

Grade or Type of Milk		Number of Bacteria per cc.	B.Coli	If Examined for Tuberculosis and Result	Remarks
Certified	...	5,600	present 1/10	—	
Loose	...	128,000	present 1/100	—	
"	...	19,200	absent 1/100	—	
"	...	88,000	"	Tubercular	
"	...	24,000	"	—	
"	...	96,000	"	—	
"	...	240,000	present 1/100	—	unsatisfactory
"	...	"	"	Tubercular	
"	...	"	"	No trace	
"	...	"	"	"	
"	...	"	"	"	
"	...	176,000	absent 1/100	—	
"	...	960	"	—	
"	...	56,000	"	—	
Certified	...	72,000	absent 1/10	—	unsatisfactory
"	...	6,400	absent 1/100	—	
Loose	...	86,000	present 1/100	—	unsatisfactory
Certified	...	10,400	absent 1/10	—	
Loose	...	4,800	absent 1/100	—	



