# [Report 1936] / Medical Officer of Health, Ilkley U.D.C.

#### **Contributors**

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.

# Public Health and Highways Committee.

Councillors J.B. Whitfield (Chairman), A.L. Davidson, W. Dobson, F.S. Hampshire, F.R. Hartley, J.L.Jones, G. Mennell, and G. de P. Veale (Chairman of the Council).

# Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Councillors K. Foster (Chairman) A.L. Davidson, F.S. Hampshire, F.R. Hartley, C.F. Pyett, G. de P. Veale (Chairman of the Council), E. Waddilove, W. Rhodes (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, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the Ilkley Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The following is my report on the sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Ilkley for the year 1936.

In reviewing the events of the past year there has been no marked alteration in the general conditions of the township. Continued effort has been made to improve the existing sanitary services, and to continue the progress which has always been your aim. A study of the Table of Notifiable Infectious Disease shows at first sight a marked increase in the incidence of both Scarlet Fever and Measles. Scarlet Fever became more prevalent throughout the Kingdom during the past year, but never in this district was a serious menace. In the majority of

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Measles also was more prevalent, and attacked the children at their most susceptible age. No deaths were notified from this disease, nor was it accompanied by serious complications. Towards the end of the year Influenza broke out in a marked epidemic form, and undoubtedly was the cause of a higher death rate in old people. It was accompanied by respiratory complications, such as Pneumonia and Broncho pneumonia, but again this district has suffered less than many others, and the number of deaths attributable to the disease has never reached the level that it did in several of the virulent outbreaks in former years. In November and December an outbreak of Whooping Cough coincided with the Influenza epidemic, and for several weeks I felt very anxious regarding the continuation of these two diseases, but I am pleased to say that my fears were unfounded.

My report will show that the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare services continues to increase.

As a result of the Review of Local Government areas, this is the last report I shall have the honour of submitting for the present Urban District of Ilkley. I hope that we shall be able to carry on our work as successfully in the larger area.

I feel justified in mentioning in this report the purchase by the Council of further open spaces and lands which will materially improve the healthy condition of the neighbourhood, and preserve for our successors an even more beautiful and health-giving Ilkley.

I regret that for a period of three months during the past year I was incapacitated from work by a serious illness. I wish to thank the Council for their considerate treatment of me, and particularly to thank Dr. Whitfield for so kindly assuming my work and responsibilities.

Finally, I wish to tender my thanks for the great help given to me, and the efficient work that has been done by the Sanitary Inspector and his staff, and the Health Visitor.

#### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

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

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1936 9,358

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to Rate books.

2,784

Rateable Value

£101,027

Sum represented by a penny rate

£387

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 1934, 1935 and 1936.

TABLE I

(a) MEN. Occupation.	4	an.	Mar.		or.	Jun.		ily	Sep		Oct.	Dec		
	193	CN	193	1934	10	1956	1934	10	1936	103	1955	193		
Agriculture	2	-	-	**	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-		
Duilding Trade	s 64	49	32	16	20	9	19	30	13	25	28	39		
Cabinet Mkg.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-		
Clothing	1	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	6	1		
Commercial	5	9	5	8	6	4	10	6	4	10	7	5		
Cotton	1	1	-	-	2	-		-	1	1	-	-		
Domestic Service	ce 6	3	5	5	3	3	5	3	5	4	2	4		
Electrical	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Engineering	11	9	4	11	7	6	10	6	3	9	4	5		
Food	1	1	4	3	1	-	3	1	1	2	-	-		
Government & Professional	3	4	-	3	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	1		
Leather	- 1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	1		
Mining	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Textiles	2	4	5	-	3	3	1	2	2	2	10	3		
Paper & Printg	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1		
Road & Water	21	17	8	17	13	4	8	8	7	12	12	12		
Transport Railway Trans.	-	1	-	-	-	- aut	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Saw Milling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Tobacco	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Wool	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1		
Miscellaneous	83	.77	63	59	58	85	61	43	60	60	56	116		
	206	183	132	130	123	119	124	106	106	123	129	189		
(b) WOMEN. Cabinet Making				_	1		-	-	-	_		_	17.	
Clothing	_	6	-	-	3		-	-	-	2	3	1		
Cotton	-	8		-	5		_	5	-	1	15	-		
Domestic Service	ce q	-		4	-	4	6	-	9	7	_	8		
Food	1	-	1	1		1	-	-	1	-	1	1		
Govt. & Prof.	1	_	-	1	_		_	-	-	1	-	-		
20101 0 11011	382			-						40.75				

Other Textiles	3	5	2	3	3	1	4	5	1	9	4	3
Road and Water Transport	1	-	1	1	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upholstress	1		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Wool	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Miscellaneous	3	5	2	2	3	1	7	4	3	5	3	3
	25	20	24	17	22	g.	20	10	10	30	20	30
		29	24	1/			20	19	1/	30	29	19
E	CTRA	CTS F	ROM	VII	AL :	STAT	ISTIC	S FO	R TH	E YE	AR.	
				Tot	al	M.	F.					
Live Births (Le	egit	imate)	)		10	54	56	the		imat		1000 of esident 12.40
Still-Births (I		timat timat			0	1 0	0					live an 8.54
Birth-rate:												
England and	i Wa	les								ive till		14.8
Deaths				1	26	52	74	the	th-reest	imat	per ed r	1000 of esident 13.46
Deaths from Pue	erpe	ral c	ause		_							
Puerperal S Other Puerp			ses		Dea 0			Rat (li	e pe	r 10	00 t	otal
	Т	otal			0			bir	ths			nil
Deaths of Infan	nts	under	one	e ye	ar	of a	ge:					
Legitimate Illegitimat							T	otal 2 0	4	le O	Fema 2 0	le
Death-rate of	Infa	nts u	nde	r on	e y	ear	of ag	e:				
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of Death.	All Ages	Under 1 year	One year and under 2.	2 years and	5 years and under 15.	15 years and under 25.	rrs 45	45 years and under 65.	or years and	ye		Ben imyddlig	East	Middleton	North	South	West.
Interic Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
leasles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Thooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
iphtheria & Croup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
nfluenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
ulmonary					-				1				1		-		
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	-	-
Won-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1					7				1000					1	1	Same
Rheumatic Fever	1		-		-	1	-	-	-			-	-	-	1	-	-
Cancer	21						1	8	12			6	5	1	3	3	3
rganic Heart							_	0	10			10	1	1	)	)	1 3
Disease	38	_	-	_	-	_	1	8	20	9		4	1	2	11	19	11
Pronchitis	3	-	_	-	_	_	-	2	-	í		1	-	-	-	1 1	
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respiratory						-										0.0	
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and Malformations							3							1	1 5 1		
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Violent Deaths																	
including																	
suicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	-	-	2	-	-
	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	No.	1	2	-	2	4	4
poplexy and						1673			1							1	
Cerebral	20				199			E 1914	-			1	-				
	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4		1	2	-	3	2	. 2
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system	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1		2	-	1	-	2	2
Senility	3	-	-	-	-		-		-	3		6	-	-	-	T	
ther defined diseases	22			100		100	2	9	10	7.51		1	2	1	5	4	9
GISCASES	22						3	7	10			1	-	1	7		1
		-				-			-			-		-			
All Causes 1	26	2	0	0	11	1	6	33	59	24		17	12	6	28	29	34

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			18								
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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 T.B. Swabs for Diphtheria Ringworm Urine & Faeces for Typhoid Urine for T.B. and General Exam. Milks for Tubercle Bacilli Milks for Bacterial Content Waters for Bacteriological Exam. Miscellaneous Specimens	24 23 1 - 4 8 7 1 4
Total	72

# Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) General Sickness and Accident Cases. The same arrangements are in force as in previous years. This year the ambulance was used 154 times, and travelled 3,735 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 1936, 11,285 visits have been paid. Of these 364 were general, 31 maternity and 2 midwifery. The nurses have also taken duty at the Child Welfare Clinic on two 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.

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Sputa for T.B.

Swabs for Eightheria

Ringworm

Ringworm

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

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 at Centre during the year:

(i)	by children under 1 year of age	972
(ii)	by children between the ages of 1 & 5	1284
(iii)	children who attended for the first time	
	(a) under 1 year of age	74
	(b) over 1 year and under 5 years	5

Health Visitors. One part-time Health Visitor is provided. This nurse also attends at the clinic. A subscription of £3:3:0 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 two occasions.

The following is a list of visits paid by the Health Visitor during the year 1936.

(i) to expectant mothers (first visits) 55 to expectant mothers (total visits) 130 (ii) to children under 1 year (first visits) 81 to children under 1 year (total visits) 485 (iii) to children between the ages of 1 & 5 518	
to children under 1 year (first visits) 61 to children under 1 year (total visits) 485 (iii) to children between the ages of 1 & 5 518	
(MII) to children between the ages of I & ) )10	
The number of births in Ilkley during 1936 was	112
No. of cases admitted to the Nursing Home under	
the Council's scheme	44
No. of cases admitted to Maternity Hospitals outside the district for which the Council assumed responsibility under the above scheme	3
No. of mothers and children who have attended this clinic under arrangements with the West Riding County Council	20

No. of cases which have been referred for institutional treatment for the following defects:-

Orthopaedic defects
Defective Vision
Defective Hearing

No. of cases which have received free milk 51

Total amount of free milk granted by the Council under the scheme

840 gallons.

MATERIALITY VIO CHITT MATERIAL SERVICES

One Child Welfare Climic is held on Wednesday afternoon from 2.30 to a p.m. This includes ante-natal work on well. The Load oal Officer of Harlth and the Health Visitor attend at the Climic. The following statistics show the work done at the Climic.

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Orthopsedic defects Defective Vision Defective Henring

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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 £5:5:0 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 £144:9:6, and the number of patients admitted was 44. The total number of days spent in the Home was 588, the average stay being 13.4 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.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children. No changes have occurred. There are no voluntary institutions in the district. The Public Assistance 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.

Infant Life Protection (under Part I of the Children Act, 1908 as amended by the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932). There was one boarded-out child in this district during the year 1936.

Orthopaedic Treatment. Children requiring orthopaedic treatment are referred to the General Infirmaries at Leeds and Bradford. There were three 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.

# 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 Infirmaries 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.

Me. Alfred Gough, 7.1. C. S. T. Leads, ond

It has long been my considered opinion that there should be closer co-operation between a local authority and those responsible for the administration of the voluntary hospitals. The provision of hospital services for the community should be primarily a national responsibility referred to the local authorities for execution. The provision of necessary health services, hospitals, nursing and maternity services has, in my opinion, become national duty, and should no longer be dependent upon the old voluntary system for their existence. It is in this way only that the more scattered districts can receive the advantages which have been bestowed upon the larger and more wealthy communities.

The following is a list of cases admitted during the year to the Wharfedale Isolation Hospital at Menston:-

	Scarlet Fever	58
	Diphtheria	3
	Erysipelas	6
	Observation Scarlet Fever Diphtheria	2
K	Mumps	1
	Measles	1
	Scarlet Fever - Diphtheria	1

Total 74

x The case of Mumps occurred in a Convalescent Home and the patient being one of the domestic staff it was considered advisable to remove her to the Isolation Hospital.

The following extracts are taken from the Annual Report of the Ilkley Coronation Cottage Hospital for the year 1936:-

It has long been my considered opinion that there should be closed and thought the should be considered to the administration of the should be primarily a selicing the community should be primarily a selicing longoneric the provision of necessary health savidonities for execution. The provision of necessary health savidonities for execution. It is not provided to the should no longer be dependent upon the contract of the provision of the should no longer be dependent upon the the start end of the the should not their existence of the the the straight that the savidon have been bestowed upon the larger and more wealthy communities.

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Total 7

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The number of cases admitted during the year was 332, and 9 were remaining in Hospital from the previous year, making a total under treatment of 341. This is a decrease of 20 compared with the previous year and 43 over the average of the last ten years.

The totals in previous years were as follows:-

In	1928		300
11	1929		256
11	1930		284
11	1931		340
"	1932		302
11	1933		308
11	1934		289
11	1935	• • • •	361

Of admissions during the year 1936, 143 were males and 189 females.

The average occupation of a bed has been 12.80 days, which is 1.10 more than last year, and the average number of beds occupied per day 12.0 as against 11.5 in 1935.

After deduction of the number of patients who attended for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, of which there were 51, and of the number of dental cases, the average stay of the remaining patients is about 17 days each.

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

	1936	1935
Medical Surgical Dental	72 219 41	263 30
	332	352

Of these patients, 24 were admitted as the result of accidents, compared with 8 in the previous year and 12 in 1934.

The number of operations performed in the Hospital was 208 (including 41 Dental cases) as against 206 (including 30 Dental cases) in 1935. Since the Hospital was opened in 1905, 7,292 cases have received treatment, 1,253 having been Medical and 6,039 Surgical and Accident.

The results of the 341 cases under treatment during 1936 were as follows:-

Discharged cured Discharged relieved Transferred	296 13
Died Remaining in Hospital	15
	341

The death rate was 4.4 per cent., compared with the previous year's figure of 3.6 per cent. The average for a number of years is about 4 per cent. Of the 15 deaths, 5 occurred within 48 hours of admission.

The later part of the past year has been marked by a definite decision of your Committee that, as the period of real convenience and usefulness of our present building

-: swolled as belilows:-

was drawing to a close, and in view of the fact that the foundation of our Hospital was a memorial of a previous Coronation, it was desirable, from motives both of policy and sentiment, that the launching of a scheme for a new building should coincide with this year's great National Festival.

It is too early to go into details, and, in any case, this Report is hardly the proper medium, but there is no harm in warning the many friends of the Hospital that they can prepare to put their hands deep into their pockets, or alternatively, to reach for their chequebooks, because we shall need a lot of money for capital expenditure alone. Then there will be upkeep on an increased scale to be considered, and the organisation for the obtaining of annual subscriptions to that end will have to be extended and developed, so that our Treasurer may not have to feel that, although there may be a fine new Hospital, he is at his wits' end how it is to be kept going.

It may be of interest, at this point, to mention that the cost of running our present Institution last year was £2,250, and that our Income from all sources only exceeded it by some £32. This may seem to be not unhealthy, but it has to be admitted that on the receipts side, the Annual Subscriptions totalled no more than £352, which is less than one-sixth of the whole, and it would seem that there is a potential reservoir of funds under that heading still untapped.

Our expenditure, as usual, has been carefully watched, and contains no alarming increase in any particular section, but the general rise in commodity prices has had its effect in lifting the figures to some extent.

In the items composing our receipts, "Patients' Payments" provide the "star turn", being up on last year by over £240. This happens very fortunately for us, as otherwise our Statement of Accounts would have made rather a sorry showing. The present state of this item is all to the good, as our Hospital is not intended to be a Charity except to those who have not the means to pay. All who need treatment get it, if there is room for them, whether they have means or not. If they happen to belong to the latter unfortunate class, they escape payment altogether and there is an end of it. If, on the other hand, they are able to pay the modest fees we ask, or even some portion of them, they are expected to do so, and surely that is as it should be; otherwise they are practically and unjustly handing on the burden to the subscribers and donors, because the money to run the Hospital has to come from somewhere.

The average contribution made per day by each patient was 4/5, and the average cost per day per patient was 10/3.

was drawing to a close, and in with of the fact that a decimal of a fact that the foundation of our Hotpital was a minwrial, from not sevice of the launching of a cohere for a new building should coincide with this year's creet Mational Feetively.

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The average contribution made per day by each pattent was aff, and the average cost per day per pattent was 10/3.

# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. The Surveyor has kindly provided me with the following statistics and brief account of the work done during the year in connection with the sanitary services of the district.

Reinfall during the summer was above normal, and no restrictions were placed on the consumers.

During the year a new 5" main was laid from March Ghyll Reservoir to Middleton by arrangement with the Otley Urban District Council.

A point which is noted is the increased use of water, this has increased approximately 4 gallons per head of the population during the year.

Annual rainfall during the past five years:

1934 33.42 "	1932	30.32	inches
	1933		
1936 38.82 "	1935	42.23	"

Total daily consumption in gallons;

Summer 436,335 (June, July, August and September) Winter 427,274

Springs' Winter Yield (daily) not recorded. Springs' Summer Yield (daily) 226,762.

Average of Analyses of all springs during 1936 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	
(Clarks Scale	3.70

#### Sunshine Record:

	No. of hours.	No. of days.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	41.2 61.6 47.6 168.4 166.0 151.3 136.0 161.1 86.7 94.0 63.4 46.9	14 18 19 27 26 26 28 28 22 25 22 16
	1,224.2	272
		September 1

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Drainage and Sewerage. There have been no special developments during the year. The Disposal Works have worked satisfactorily, and the cessation of the Middleton Works has been favourably commented upon. Rivers and Streams. A pollution of a stream at Ben Rhydding was found to be due to a defective sewer. This has been relaid and the stream is now normal. 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 West Riding County Council continue to emphasise the importance of immunisation against Diphtheria and to carry out these services. Swimming Baths and Pools. The Council are to be congratulated on the success of their Swimming Pool, and we are in a position to state that there is no evidence of the spread of any epidemic, or infectious disease, from it. Although primarily the responsibility rests with the Surveyor and his staff and the credit for this satisfactory state of affairs is entirely theirs, the presence of such a Pool which attracts bathers from long distances throughout the Riding is an added reponsibility to those who guard the health of the Urban District. 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 G. ammar School bath is filtered and chlorinated. This school admits other school children and certain old scholars. Meither Ghyll Royd School nor Clevedon House School baths are chlorinated, but these are private schools and the general public is not admitted. HOUSING The survey under the Housing Act, 1935, carried out in November of that year, showed that eleven cases of overcrowding existed. Efforts have been made during the past twelve months to re-house as many of the overcrowded families as possible, and on the 31st December, 1936, three families had accepted alternative accommodation, all of which are on the Council's estates, and overcrowding was relieved in three other cases by reason of some member of the family leaving home upon obtaining work in other towns, or on account of being married. Thus only five houses were overcrowded in January 193 7, and two of these were considering accepting Council houses. The remaining three families are large ones, and the question of providing suitable alternative accommodation for them will have to be considered in the near future. This shows a very satisfactory state of affairs, and the housing conditions in the township are very good. There is, however, a definite need for the provision of further small houses for the working-class population, whilst the elimination of all back-to-back houses would be a final step in the removal of unsuitable houses. -13-

# Housing Statistics

1-	Inspec	tion of Dwelling-houses during the year:-	
	(1) (a	) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	51
	(ъ	) Number of inspections made for the purpose	106
	(2) (a	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	C
	(b	) Number of inspections made for the purpose	C
	80	mber of dwelling-houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit r human habitation	0
	re no	mber of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those ferred to under the preceding sub-head) found t to be in all respects reasonably fit for man habitation	51
2	Remedy of for	of Defects during the Year without Service mal Notices:-	
	in con	of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit sequence of informal action by Local ity or their officers	48
3	Action	under Statutory Powers during the Year:-	
		occeedings under sections 17,18 & 23 of the using Act, 1930.	
	(7)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
		(a) By owners (b) By local authority in default of owners	300
	(b)P	roceedings 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 after service of formal notices:-	
		(a) By Owners (b) By local authority in default of owners	00
	(c)	Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

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to by Local authority in default of camera
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edr he'ss am of another ment blackbeaugh - (a)

(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 4 - Housing Act, 1935 - Overcrowding: (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 5 (ii) Number of families dwelling therein 5 (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 43 (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year nil (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 6 50 (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding nil (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report None. 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, and full details of this work will be found in the annexed report of the Sanitary Inspector.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

No alteration has taken place with regard to the treatment of general infectious disease. There was an outbreak of Scarlet Fever and Measles, but fortunately the majority of cases were mild in type, No deaths occurred from either disease. Towards the end of the year Influenza broke out, accompanied by respiratory complications, and was undoubtedly the cause of a higher death rate in old people.

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

	NE	CASES.			DE/	THS.		
Age Periods.	Respin	ratory F.	Non-respi	ratory F.	Respirat	F.	Non-res	spiratory F.
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1			-	1	-	-	-	-
5			-	1	-	-	-	-
10			-	1	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	1	1 not	prey-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	- n	-	-	-	-	-
65 & up	-	1		-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	1	0	3	0	1	1	0

We 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.

# MOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Lied	0	0	4	0	1	
Moved into Hospital.	0	61	0	īU	9	
Total	152	65	12	9	00	
55- 45- over.	1	1	Н	1	9	
45-	1	1	1	1	П	
35-	1	1	2	1	1	
20-	4	8	2	2	1	
16- 15- 20-	2	4	1	Н	1	
30-	10	16	1	-1	1	
7	53	28	7	-1	1	
4	6 12 23 93	17	П	1	1	
· 4	12	2	7	7	,	
2-	9	n	1	1	1	
1-	9	1	1	1	1	
Under 1 year. 1- 2- 3- 4-	-			1	1	
Disease	Moasles	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	

Town Hall, Ilkley. 12th January, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the Ilkley Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my report for 1936 of the work carried out under the Public Health Acts, the Housing Acts, the Factory and Workshop Act, and the several bye-laws and regulations in force within this district.

The following is a summary of the 1993 visits and inspections made by the department.

81 Visits to Food Premises

20 Visits to Shops

32 Visits to Bakehouses

19 Visits to workshops

269 Visits re storage and collection of refuse

188 Visits re old drains 51 Housing inspections

49 Visits re new drains to old property.

55 Miscellaneous visits

20 Visits re temporary buildings
71 visits re infectious disease
8 Visits re sanitary accommodation
36 General nuisance inspections

4 Smoke observations

40 Visits to farms

54 Visits re Housing Act, 1935 4 Visits to camping sites

8 Private drain tests 20 Visits to dairies 27 Visits to factories

48 Visits re rats and mice

54 Public Convenience inspections

Re-visits to work ordered or in progress:

110 revisits re old drains 248 revisits after notice

12 revisits to verminous premises

7 revisits after complaint 2 miscellaneous revisits.

New Buildings:
455 Visits were paid to Buildings in course of erection or alteration.

#### Notices:

6 Statutory and 149 Preliminary or intimation notices were served. In nearly every case very little trouble was experienced in persuading Owners to do the work required and it was not necessary to exercise our summary powers. The following work has been carried out -

New manholes provided 18 Drains relaid 82 Choked gullies cleared (64 by Council)
11 Defective gullies repaired 54 Choked drains cleared (29 by Council) 4 Eaves guttering repaired. 2 Drains repaired 7 Soil pipes repaired 7 Waste pipes repaired 14 Fall pipes repaired 1 Vent shaft repaired 1 Defective septic tank made good 1 New intercepting trap provided 3 Defective sewer M.H. govers repaired Sanitary Accommodation 1 Chemical closet replaced by W.C. 60 Lavatory basins provided 27 Baths provided 34 Water closets provided 25 Sinks provided 8 Defective W.C. compartments made good 1 W.C. cleansed 1 Urinal provided 2 Unsatisfactory flushing supply remedied. Refuse Accommodation 258 Dust bins provided 8 Unsatisfactory refuse accommodation abolished. Housing 2 New areas provided 1 Area made good 6 Ceiling plaster repaired 4 Wall plaster repaired 3 Defective floor repaired 2 Fire ranges repaired 1 P.H. overcrowding abated 2 Doors repaired 1 Window repaired 2 Additional ventilation provided 2 Handrails provided 1 Defective roof repaired 1 Limewashing carried out Miscellaneous 6 Offensive accumulations removed 10 Nuisances from smell abated 6 Disinfestations carried out 13 Private disinfections carried out 1 Nuisance from sullage in pond abated 4 Miscellaneous nuisances abated 7 Temporary buildings erected without the permission of the Council were removed or demolished. Complaints 135 complaints were received during the year. Of these, 73 related to choked or unsatisfactory drains; 17 were "bad smells": 12 were of housing defects; 7 of vermin; 7 of water in cellars; 5 were of rat infestation, whilst the remainder ranged from complaints as to the behaviour of the next-door neighbour to bad keeping quality of milk. Visits were made as soon as possible after the receipt of the complaint, and any necessary action taken. -2beautiode moltanomonde enclar woodstion abolianed. Pella overcrowding chated

Housing

51 dwelling-houses were inspected during the year for housing defects, 106 visits being made for this purpose. 48 were rendered fit after service of informal notice, and statutory notices were served in 3 cases.

The standard of housing in the town is good. Apart from the back-to-back houses and certain old, ill-planned dwellings which are very few in number, the district may be said to be slum-free.

The details of overcrowding will be found in the report of the Medical Officer.

## New Buildings

455 visits were paid to New Buildings in course of erection or alteration. Occupation Certificates being issued for 34 houses.

# New Drains

193 lengths of 4" drain, 31 lengths of 6" drain and 5 lengths of 9" sewer were tested with water; any defects found were remedied before the drains were covered over.

Food Supply

330 milch cows. The number of cowsheds is 15. In every case the structural conditions are satisfactory, and, with the exception of one farm, the premises and cattle are kept in a highly satisfactory state. 21 samples of milk were taken by this department during the year, and any found to be adulterated or unsatisfactory as regards bacterial count were immediately dealt with.

#### Public Abattoir

All slaughtering at the public abattoir is carried out by mechanical means and in a satisfactory manner. The total number of animals slaughtered during 1936 was as follows:-

636 beasts; 291 calves; 1891 pigs; and 3,956 sheep.

Inspection of these resulted in the surrender as unfit for food of 4 tons, 6 cwts and 9 lbs of meat consisting of 4909 lbs of beef, 907 lbs of pork and 3841 lbs of livers and offals. This was immediately destroyed.

The commonest disease found is tuberculosis, chiefly in old cows. The meat killed is of very good quality, the majority of the butchers killing an excellent class of beast.

#### Food Premises and Markets

Regular inspections 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 immediatly 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

Housing

for housing defects, 105 visits being made for this purpose. sacquire rendered fit after service of informal notice, and statutory notices were served in 3 cases.

The stendard of houses in the town is good. Apart from the beak-to-back houses and cartain old, ill-planned dwellings which are very few in number, the district may be said to be slum-free.

The details of overerowding will be found in the report of the Wedical Officer.

# May Duildinge

erection or niteration. Occupation Certificates being issued for 36 houses.

#### New Errains

lengths of 9" sawer were tented with water; any defects lengths of 9" sawer were tented with water; any defects found were covered over.

# Food Sumply

There are 11 cowkeapors in the district and approximately 330 miles down. The number of cowkieds is 15. In every case the atructural conditions are estimated only, and, with the exception of one farm, the premious and cattle are kept in a highly estimated or value during the year, and any found to be adulterated or unsatisfiectory as regards bacterial count were unsatisfied by dealt with.

#### ripide Abattoir

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# Food Premines and Markets

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The open market in New Brook Street is rather unsatis-

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.

Persons troubled with rats may obtain suitable poisons from the Town Hall at cost price.

# 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.

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.

	1935	1936
Total Cost	£1221.1	£1328
Total Weight	2,746.3 tons	2,749.8 tons
Cost per 1,000 houses per		
week	£8 Os. Od.	£9 4s. Od.
Cost per ton	9/3	9/9
Cost per 1,000 population		
per day	6/7	7/94
Cost per head per annum	2/7	2/10
Yield per house per annum	19.6 cwts.	19.7 cwts.
Cost per house per annum	8/8	9/63
Cost per £ rateable value	2·9d.	3.43a.

#### 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

informed of these conditions and some impreventations be informed in the near future.

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| 1975 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 | 1936 |

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No statutory smoke made were were continued informal laming informal pour but white sweet and server sweet of the first responsible were either visited or warned by letter. In each case there was an impediate

range agamate ally selvented well and the alegard of medicing atmospheric on the control of the

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. One firm has recently converted their furnace to oil burning with an immediate cessation of the emission of smoke.

# 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 1936 3,775
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.

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