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Contributors

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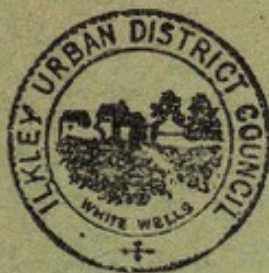
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ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer,

H. T. BATES,

O.B.E., B.A., H.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector,

J. A. SLATER,

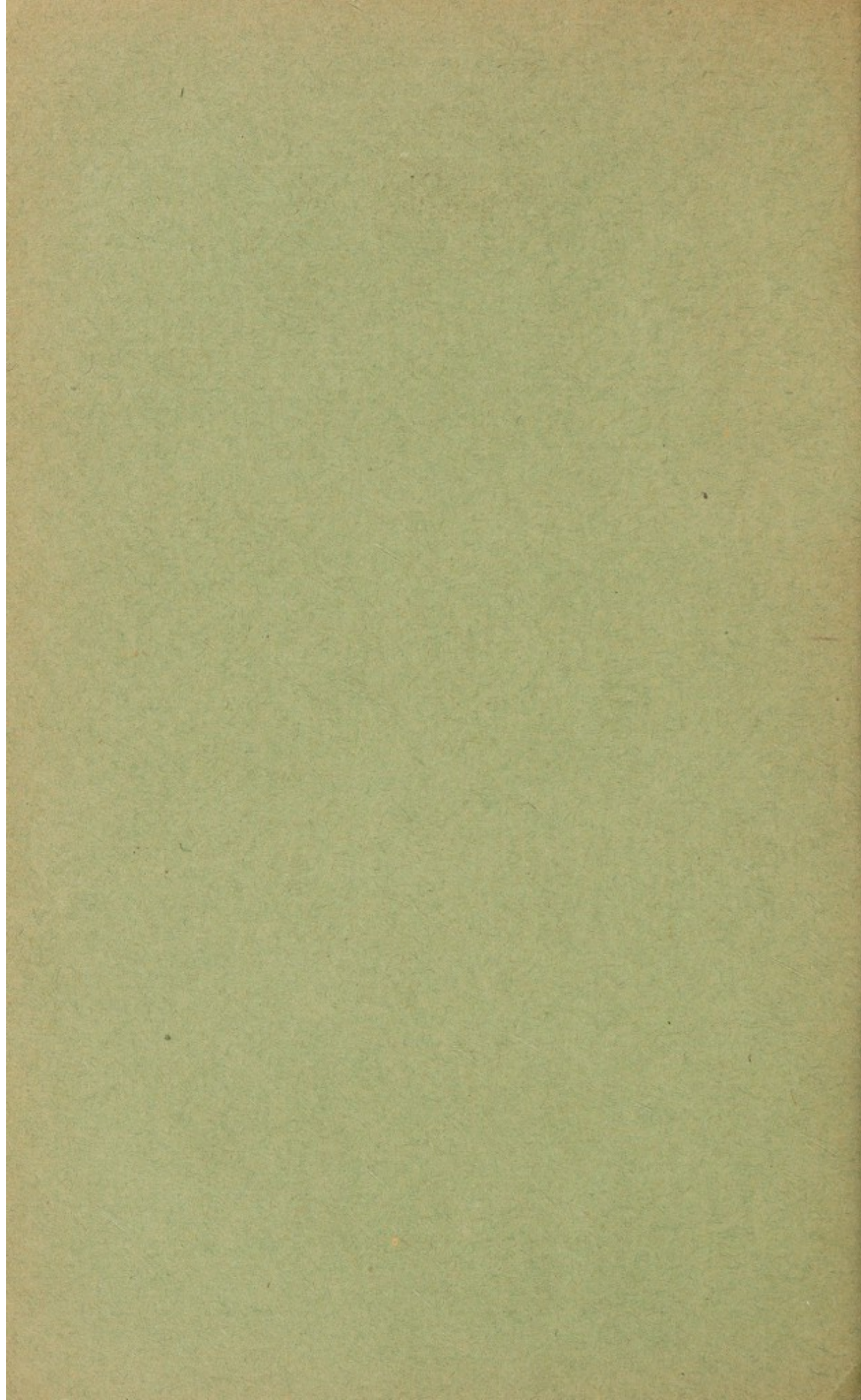
B.Sc. Tech., M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.,

FOR THE YEAR

1937

ILKLEY :

Printed by Hemsley & Sons, Station Road
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ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector

Public Health Committee.

Councillors A. COLBERT (Chairman), A. H. DOWER, J. E. DYKES, F. S. HAMPSHIRE, F. R. HARTLEY, G. MENNELL, A. C. VOIGT, E. WADDILOVE (Chairman of the Council), J. B. WHITFIELD.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

As above, with F. S. HAMPSHIRE (Chairman) and 3 Co-opted members, A. L. DAVIDSON, K. FOSTER, and C. ILLINGWORTH.

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—Chief Sanitary Inspector: J. A. SLATER, B.Sc. Tech., M.R. San. I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector: J. H. WILSON, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Health Visitor: Miss G. GIBBS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

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; and members of the staff of the Leeds Maternity Hospital or other recognised Hospitals.

TOWN HALL, ILKLEY,

1st January, 1938.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I propose to render a report on the sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Ilkley for the year 1937 as a single area.

During the past year great changes have taken place in Local Government Administration. The Urban District of Ilkley now comprises an area containing the additional parishes of Burley and Menston and a part of the former Urban District of Guiseley, thereby increasing the administrative area from 4,545 acres to 8,545 acres, and the population from 9,358 to 15,840.

The Centralisation of Administration over larger areas has proved in the past to be more efficient, more economical, and to give more rapid progress, unless the size of the area becomes too big. The amount of work in each area cannot be measured merely by the size of the population, nor by the extent of the district in acres, but is dependent on several factors which include the area of the territory, size and density of the population, the relative progress during the past century, and the presence or absence of industries. The town of Ilkley being of comparatively recent growth, and almost entirely a residential area, contains fewer sanitary problems in proportion to its size than do the townships of Menston and Burley, where there is older cottage property, and many more problems from a sanitary point of view. The work of the Sanitary Department has been heavy. In addition to the routine work, the time of the Chief Sanitary Inspector has been further filled by his appointment as Air Raid Precautions Officer, which appointment he has ably filled, but only by the long hours of work which he has given.

The steady increase in the number of houses has brought an increased number of families into the district, but the falling birth-rate has counterbalanced an increase in the number of inhabitants. In the old Ilkley district there is still a definite shortage of small houses. The waiting list placed before the Housing Committee every month is evidence of this need. Small houses and self-contained flats for aged people and newly wed or childless couples are necessary.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services has increased by more than half as a result of the Amalgamation of Districts.

After many years of meritorious service Miss Broughton retired and a whole time Health Visitor has been appointed. In my opinion her time will be fully occupied, and I am of the opinion that in very few years another health visitor will be required to do the work which will be required by the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

It was with regret that a change was made in the provision of maternity beds at the Ilkley Nursing Home. I feel confident, however, that with the co-operation of the medical practitioners in the district the new arrangements made at the St. Winifred's Nursing Home will prove equally successful as far as they go. It is now absolutely unnecessary for any normal case of labour to be moved into the Maternity Hospitals of the neighbouring cities. In many cases of the less serious complications of pregnancy and labour there is adequate treatment and nursing available at the St. Winifred's Nursing Home. The considered policy of the Hospital Authorities is that the Leeds Maternity Hospital shall be a Consultant Hospital. It will be of great interest to hear the report of the West Riding County Council when the review of the Hospital Services of the area is published. One point will definitely stand out, that is the present lack of co-operation between the various Voluntary Hospitals, the overlapping of the services rendered by the Voluntary Hospitals and the Public Assistance Hospitals, and the obvious necessity for removing this long-standing fault.

The Committee of the Ilkley Coronation Cottage Hospital are to be congratulated on the success of their rebuilding scheme. When the new hospital is complete it will be a most up-to-date building with an efficient staff which will be able to deal with the greater proportion of the demands of the district.

The larger hospitals will become more specialist hospitals, but the new Ilkley Coronation Hospital will be above the name of "Cottage Hospital."

One point appears to me to be a cause for great regret. This is, that the new scheme has failed, in spite of much effort, to include in the area served by the new Hospital, the whole of the Ilkley Urban District. I am strongly of the opinion that further efforts should be made to do this. Logically, geographically, and from a practical point of view it is the only thing to do. I am surprised that the governing bodies of the overworked general Hospitals and Infirmarys have not stressed this point.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres): 8,545 (including 1,560 acres of moorland).

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1937 15,840

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937, according to Rate books)	Ikley 2,803
	Burley 1,241
	Menston 829

Rateable Value £145,773

Sum represented by a penny rate £576

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 1935, 1936 and 1937.

TABLE 1.

(a) MEN.

Occupation	Jan.		Mar.	Apr.		June	July		Sept.	Oct.		Dec.
	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
Agriculture ...	...	-	6	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	26
Building Trades ...	49	32	35	20	9	13	30	13	10	28	39	95
Cabinet Making ...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing ...	4	3	1	3	1	-	2	2	-	6	1	-
Commercial ...	9	5	4	6	4	3	6	4	5	7	5	4
Cotton ...	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Domestic Service ...	3	5	5	3	3	5	3	5	4	2	4	6
Electrical ...	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	1
Engineering ...	9	4	3	7	6	4	6	3	1	4	5	3
Food ...	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Govt. & Professional ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-
Leather ...	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Mining ...	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other Textiles ...	4	5	8	3	3	1	2	2	4	10	3	3
Paper & Printing ...	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Road & Water Transport...	17	8	10	13	4	15	8	7	7	12	12	10
Railway Transport ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saw Milling ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tobacco ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Wool ...	1	1	1	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-
Miscellaneous ...	77	63	58	58	85	25	43	68	28	56	116	64
Totals	183	132	135	123	119	71	106	106	66	129	189	215

(b) WOMEN.

Occupation	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Mar. 1937	Apl. 1935	Apl. 1936	June 1937	July 1935	July 1936	Sept. 1937	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Dec. 1937
Cabinet Making ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing ...	6	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Cotton ...	8	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	15	-	-
Domestic Service ...	-	11	6	-	4	6	-	9	2	-	8	2
Food ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Other Textiles ...	5	2	2	3	1	3	5	1	4	4	3	6
Road & Water Transport...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wool ...	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	1
Miscellaneous ...	5	2	4	3	1	6	4	3	5	3	3	5
Totals	25	17	14	16	7	15	15	15	12	27	18	15

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate)	150	71	79	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 10·16.
(Illegitimate)	11	5	6	

Still-Births (Legitimate)	8	6	2	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 58·4
(Illegitimate)	2	1	1	

Birth-rate : *England and Wales* Live 14·9, Still 0·60

	Total	M.	F.	
Deaths ...	217	98	119	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13·69

Deaths from puerperal causes:

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis ...	0	<i>nil.</i>
Other puerperal causes ...	0	
	0	

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	Total.	Male.	Female
Legitimate ...	8	6	2
Illegitimate ...	2	1	1

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants, per 1,000 live births ...	62·11
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births...	53·33
Illegitimate Infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	181·81

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	<i>nil</i>
Do. Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	<i>nil</i>
Do. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	...	...	<i>nil</i>
Do. Cancer (all ages) ...	...	...	38

Deaths at subjoined ages of residents
whether occurring within or without
the District

CAUSES OF DEATH	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 upwards
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	15
Organic Heart Disease ...	66	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	44
Bronchitis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Pneumonia ...	16	3	1	—	—	2	2	5	3
Other diseases of the respiratory organs ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital debility and malformations, including premature birth ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent deaths, including suicide ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2
Arterio Sclerosis ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
Apoplexy and Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	16	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	9
Other diseases of the circulatory system ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	7
Senility ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Other defined diseases ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Totals	217	11	1	2	4	5	17	57	120

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 Tubercle Bacilli ...	...	43
Swabs for Diphtheria ...	...	41
Hairs, etc. for Ringworm ...	...	3
Urine and Faeces for B. Typhosus ...	...	2
Urine for general examination ...	...	9
Milks for Tubercle Bacilli ...	...	3
Milks for Methylene Blue Test ...	...	3
Waters for Bacteriological Examination		2
Bio-chemicle Examinations...	...	8
Miscellaneous Specimens	5
Blood for Widal Reaction	2

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Ambulance Facilities. The Ambulance Facilities appertaining to the old Ilkley Urban District Council are now in force for the new area.

(a) General Sickness and Accident Cases. A motor ambulance garaged at Ilkley is available for use in the whole area. No charge is made for its use within the Ilkley Urban District, but a charge is made when the ambulance is used outside the area. No restrictions are placed upon its use for urgent cases of accident. This year the ambulance was used 194 times, and travelled 3466 miles.

(b) General Infectious Diseases. The efficient working of this service has necessitated no alteration. The amalgamation of districts within the area covered by the constituent authorities in no way affects the administration. 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 the 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. The District Nursing Association continues to carry out its duties in a most praiseworthy manner. The greatest change is the commencement of the National Maternity Service. The District Nursing Associations of Ilkley and Burley have both undertaken this work under arrangements made by the County Council. My experience in the country districts makes me hope that in addition to the National Maternity Service there will be a National District Nursing Service whereby the poorer sparsely populated districts will also have the advantages of District Nursing. The District Nursing Association provides three nurses in Ilkley, one in Burley and one in Menston. No nurses have been provided by this authority. During the year 1937, 10,243 visits have been paid. Of these 484 were general, 49 maternity, and 4 midwifery. The nurses have also taken duty at the Child Welfare Clinic on two occasions.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. It is proposed to establish a Light Clinic for children under the Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes. I should like to mention here that the Yorkshire Council for the Care of Cripples is discussing at great length, the necessity for organising After Care Clinics throughout the County, and that there is a possibility of one of these Clinics being formed in Ilkley. The work is voluntary. It is of extreme importance and a study of the scheme already in existence shows that two of the greatest supporters, both from a financial point of view and a point of view of encouraging the movement, are two great bodies, the West Riding County Council and the Leeds Corporation. I strongly recommend this Council to give its support in every way possible.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The work of this department continues to increase. The advantages and benefits of the clinics are appreciated more and more as the years go by. On April 1st the new areas of Burley and Menston were added to the Ilkley Urban District Council, and automatically the responsibility for administering the Maternity and Child Welfare Services of these districts passed into the hands of the Ilkley Urban District Council. It was decided to take over the Burley Clinic as equipped by the West Riding County Council, who also kindly agreed to lend the services of their Health Visitor, Miss Cockshott. The latter had already organised the Clinic in a most able manner and I wish to note my appreciation of her work. This arrangement worked smoothly and efficiently until the appointment of a Health Visitor for the whole of the Ilkley Urban District.

The following services are provided under the Maternity and Child Welfare Acts—

Ilkley Child Welfare Clinic ...	Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.
Ilkley Ante-natal Clinic ...	First Thursday in each month, 2-4 p.m.
Ilkley Sunlight Clinic ...	Tuesday, 10 a.m., Friday, 2 p.m.
Burley Child Welfare Clinic...	Tuesday, 2-4 p.m.
Burley Ante-natal Clinic ...	Last Thursday of each month, 2-4 p.m.

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 ...	1539
(ii) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 ...	2643
(iii) children who attended for the first time	
(a) under 1 year of age ...	131
(b) over 1 year and under 5 years ...	91

Average number of attendances at Centre per session :

	<i>Ilkley</i>	<i>Burley</i>
Children under 1 year ...	24	15
Children over 1 year ...	38	18

Health Visitors.—One whole-time Health Visitor is provided. This nurse also attends at the Clinic. A subscription of £3 3s. 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 1937.

(i) to expectant mothers (first visits) ...	40
to expectant mothers (total visits) ...	133
(ii) to children under 1 year (first visits) ...	116
to children under 1 year (total visits)...	607
(iii) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 ...	643

The number of births in Ilkley in 1937 was ...	159
No. of cases admitted to the Nursing Home under the Council's scheme ...	32
No. of cases admitted to Maternity Hospitals outside the district for which the Council assumed responsibility under the above scheme ...	5

No. of mothers and children who have attended this clinic under arrangements with the West Riding County Council	...	...	...	...	25
No. of cases which have been referred for institutional treatment for the following defects—					
Orthopædic defects	...	...	...	...	4
Defective vision	...	...	...	...	3
Defective hearing	...	...	...	...	0
Minor operations	...	...	...	...	5
No. of cases which have received free milk	...	...	...	...	62
Total amount of free milk granted by the Council under the scheme	...	...	...	(gallons)	1366

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. 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 £97 15s. 5d., and the number of patients admitted was 32. The total number of days spent in the Home was 468, the average stay being 14·6 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.

In addition the Council will welcome the services of the Surgeons and Physicians of any general hospital. I wish to state most definitely that there should be no hesitation on the part of any general medical practitioner availing himself of these services.

Dental Services. The provision of urgent dental treatment is carried out for expectant and nursing mothers. There were two cases during the year.

Medical Services. The Council have made provision for at least two thorough medical examinations during pregnancy, one during the second month and the second one at the end of the eighth month of pregnancy. It is by this method that the country hopes

to reduce the maternal mortality of the nation. The Council appeals to all medical practitioners and midwives practicing in the district to make the full use of the ante-natal services in the district.

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 1937.

Orthopædic Treatment. I hope that the scheme which is being put forward by the Central Council for the Care of Cripples to provide Centres throughout the country will soon materialise and that an out-patient treatment centre will come into being in Ilkley.

During 1937 four children requiring orthopædic treatment were referred to the General Infirmarys at Leeds or Bradford.

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

Scarlet Fever	...	...	71
Diphtheria	...	...	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	1
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	1
Observation—Scarlet Fever	...	...	1
Do. Diphtheria	...	...	3
			<hr/> 92

The following extracts are taken from the Annual Report of the Ilkley Coronation Cottage Hospital for the year 1937:—

“The number of cases admitted during the year was 384, and 11 were remaining in Hospital from the previous year, making a total under treatment of 395. This is an increase of 54 compared with the previous year, and 89 over the average of the last ten years.

The totals in previous years were as follows:—

In 1929	...	256	In 1933	...	308
1930	...	284	1934	...	289
1931	...	340	1935	...	361
1932	...	302	1936	...	341

Of admissions during the year 1937, 145 were males and 239 females.

The average occupation of a bed has been 12·72 days, which is 0·08 less than last year, and the average number of beds occupied per day 13·62, as against 12·0 in 1936.

After deduction of the number of patients who attended for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, of which there were 67, and of the number of dental cases, the average stay of the remaining cases was about 18 days each.

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

		1937	1936
Medical	...	108	72
Surgical	...	237	219
Dental	...	39	41
		<hr/> 384	<hr/> 332

Of these patients, 17 were admitted as the result of accidents, compared with 24 in the previous year, and 8 in 1935.

The number of operations performed in the Hospital was 263 (including 39 Dental cases), as against 208 (including 41 Dental cases) in 1936. Since the Hospital was opened in 1905, 7,676 cases have received treatment, 1,361 having been Medical and 6,315 Surgical and Accident.

The results of the 395 cases under treatment during 1937 were as follows—

Discharged cured	...	...	327
Discharged relieved	...	...	39
Transferred	...	...	7
Died	...	...	12
Remaining in Hospital	...	...	10
			<hr/>
			395

The death-rate was 3 per cent., compared with the previous year's figure of 4.4 per cent. The average for a number of years is about 4 per cent. Of the 12 deaths, four occurred within 48 hours of admission.

The past year has been a notable one in the history of the hospital, in that your committee decided to appeal to the people of Ilkley for funds to enable a new hospital to be built as a permanent commemoration of the Coronation of H.M. King George VI. That there is urgent need for greater accommodation is shown by the very considerable increase in the number of cases treated—the past year having been a record in that respect—and by the fact that there is usually now a waiting list of some length. Your committee having considered the approximate size and scope of the proposed new building, were advised on good authority that a sum of £32,000 should be looked upon as our probable requirement for capital expenditure. An appeal for this sum was accordingly made and by the end of the year, no less than £28,000 was received in cash and promises from the people of Ilkley alone, which, without doubt, can be looked upon as a magnificent effort, having regard to the fact that very considerable sums have recently gone from this district to help the huge enterprises at Leeds and Bradford.

Your committee before settling upon a site or taking any steps to have plans of the building prepared, had their outlook complicated by the recent inclusion of Burley and a portion of Menston in the area governed by the Ilkley Urban District Council, and it became a point for their consideration whether those districts would expect to enjoy the facilities afforded by the new hospital. Enquiries were made, and while Menston appeared to be perfectly satisfied with their present arrangements, whereby their patients receive treatment at Leeds and Bradford Infirmarys, Burley, by reason of a

closer proximity to Ilkley, seemed, as far as could be ascertained in the early stages, to have a leaning toward co-operation with us. Matters came to a head at a Public Meeting held in Burley on the 30th September, 1937, at which a resolution was passed recommending to the people of Burley the desirability of joining in our hospital scheme, and setting up a committee to collaborate with us as to ways and means. The result of this will be that, subject to Burley being able to contribute a reasonable quota towards the capital expenditure, and forming an organisation for collecting adequate annual sums for proportionate upkeep, the new hospital will be open for the admission of Burley patients and there will naturally have to be some increase of accommodation over and above that which was originally deemed to be sufficient.

The question of site has been an exceedingly troublesome one—the scarcity of suitable pieces of ground in the district being very marked—and only after prolonged investigation, the Committee negotiated for and secured a plot of land on Wheatley Grange Farm, Ben Rhydding. The services of Mr. W. Harold Watson, F.R.I.B.A., of Wakefield, have been engaged as architect, and as Mr. Watson has had a wide and successful experience of hospital construction, your Committee confidently expect that Ilkley will have a Hospital equal to meeting general requirements and of which it may be proud.

It is perhaps wise, at this stage, to sound a warning note to our supporters. All is not ended when our Hospital is built and paid for. Our annual expenditure, on the present basis of 16 beds, amounts on an average to about £2,300. With a prospective accommodation of 40 beds, we shall need an income considerably in excess of what we receive at present. The point is, where is this to come from? Assuming that there will be a substantial revenue from payments by patients—there will be more private wards—a considerable annual sum will still have to be obtained from outside sources if we are to make ends meet. The fact is plain that, apart from the recent call for the new Building Fund, the Hospital for many years past has touched the pockets of the people of Ilkley comparatively lightly, and it can hardly be gainsaid that a very considerable increase in the regular subscriptions could be obtained without anyone having to exercise much self-denial.

Not only that, but a contributory scheme of a copper or so per week each from the members of the poorer classes would entail little or no hardship and would bring in quite a good sum in the year. Such contributions ought to be looked upon as an Insurance premium, and the basis of all insurance is that the many pay for the few. Those who do not need to use the Hospital can be thankful for health, and realise that their money has gone to assist someone who is not so fortunate.

These remarks are to some extent inspired by the revelation that our income for the past year fell short of our expenditure by £228, in spite of careful economy. As is perhaps somewhat natural, the people of Ilkley seem to have focussed their generosity during the past year on the Building Fund, rather to the neglect of the wherewithal to meet our ordinary expenses, which keep on relentlessly whatever our income may be.

There has again been a steady trend upwards in practically all sections of the expenditure side of our accounts, and it can be attributed almost entirely to the greater number of patients using the Hospital.

On the receipts side the Annual Subscriptions, as hinted above, show quite a substantial decline, having fallen to £319, while on the other hand Donations have increased by £50 to £398.

The item "Patients' Payments" reflects the busy time the Hospital has had during the past year, the figures just exceeding £1000.

The average contribution made per day by each patient was 4/-, and the average cost per day per patient was 9/8.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water. The drought experienced during the early part of the year caused considerable anxiety. The spring yield dropped rapidly, but fortunately when it was so low that the small amount of storage was being drawn upon, rain fell freely and quickly replenished the reservoirs and natural storage grounds.

Copies of all analyses, bacteriological examinations and alterations in the water supply are supplied immediately to the Medical Officer of Health.

The amount of water consumed per head remains about the same.

Annual Rainfall during the past five years :—

		ILKLEY.	MENSTON.
1933	...	28.55 inches	—
1934	...	33.42 "	—
1935	...	42.23 "	—
1936	...	38.82 "	—
1937	...	35.85 "	26.36 inches

Total daily consumption in gallons :—

Summer 427,212 (June, July, August and September).

Winter 412,740.

Springs' Winter Yield (daily), not recorded.

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

Average of analyses of all springs during 1937 in grains per gallon :—

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

Sunshine Record.

	<i>No. of Hours</i>	<i>No of Days.</i>
January	30.3	12
February	63.4	18
March	70.8	22
April	74.1	17
May	164.1	28
June	129.2	26
July	132.0	30
August	164.3	28
September	121.2	27
October	58.4	18
November	70.0	16
December	28.6	12
	<hr/> 1,106.4	<hr/> 254

Drainage and Sewerage. A loan has been sanctioned for, and work is in progress of constructing a new sewer at Viewlands, Menston. This sewer will open up an area for building of 106 acres or an estimated population of 4,400.

To deal with the sewage problems of Manor Park, Burley, a scheme has been prepared and plans are in the hands of the Ministry of Health awaiting approval. This is a most necessary piece of work.

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 Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Schools. The new area contains nine elementary schools and one secondary school for boys. No epidemics have occurred necessitating closure of any of these schools. I have made routine inspections of these premises. In addition there are numerous small private schools for both girls and boys in the area. (Ilkley 8, Burley 2, Menston 1).

Unfortunately there is no secondary school for girls in the district. The nearest are at Otley and Skipton. This necessitates one or two hours per day being taken up in travelling. In my opinion this time in a child's school life is wasted. It is detrimental to the individual, it cannot be occupied in any useful work nor spent in healthy exercise. The time which is wasted in travelling is time taken from the necessary leisure time of a growing child. This is uneconomic in every way and should be more seriously considered when balancing the health budget.

Swimming Baths and Pools. The popularity of the Ilkley Swimming Pool is maintained. There is no such ideal setting near us. Bacteriological counts have been satisfactory. It is unfortunate that the low temperatures of our freak Summer have prevented further enjoyment of this healthiest of all pastimes. I am satisfied that once again no epidemic disease has been spread by this means. No changes have occurred in the number of swimming pools at private schools nor in their administration.

Housing.

A separate table will be found below giving details of the housing inspections carried out by the sanitary inspector and his staff.

There still remains a certain number of families in the district which are overcrowded. Four families in Ilkley comprising 7 to 10 persons per family have not yet received alternative accommodation. Four other cases, three from Burley and one from Menston, have been passed to us as a consequence of the County Review Order.

A study of the housing records shows that in Ilkley there is a definite need for at least fifty houses of a type which will suit newly married couples and couples over sixty years of age, which will let at a rental of five shillings a week. These may be built in various ways such as blocks of four flats, or semi-detached houses similar to those provided in neighbouring townships.

It is my intention in the near future to submit a separate report on the question of housing accommodation in the district.

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 | ...239 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | ...654 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations | ... 0 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... 0 |

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	...239
(a)	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... 4
(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...235

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 147
---	--------	--------

3—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

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

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	... .. 0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... .. 0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... .. 0

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

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

- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 0

4—*Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding.*

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the
year ... 8
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... 8
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 65
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the
year ... 0
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the
year ... 0
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 0
(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 ... *nil*

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply. The milk supply of the district maintains a high standard of quality and cleanliness. To obtain this excellence a constant supervision is necessary. Education of the producer and retailer must still be urged on every possible occasion. I am unable to produce figures concerning the number of milk cows found to be suffering from Tuberculosis, as this inspection and work is in the hands of the West Riding County Council. Their reports continue to show an improvement in the conditions of our milk supply.

Infectious Disease.

No serious outbreak of notifiable infectious disease has occurred. Measles and whooping cough broke out in the Spring months. The disease was mild in type and the epidemic soon abated. Measles has ceased to be a notifiable disease, but this change has not interfered with the control of outbreaks.

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.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
20	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
25	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
35	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and up	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	6	2	0	4	5	3	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										55 and over.	TOTAL.	Moved into Hospital	Died
	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-				
Scarlet Fever	...	-	4	3	3	28	27	5	7	3	2	-	82	78
Pneumonia	...	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	5	3	6	21	2
Diphtheria	...	-	1	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	10	10
Erysipelas	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	4	10	6
Enteric Fever	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2

TOWN HALL, ILKLEY,
1st January, 1938.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

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

MRS. HAMPSHIRE AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my report for the year 1937 on the work carried out in my department under the Public Health Acts, the Housing Acts, the Factory and Workshop Act and the several byelaws and regulations in force within the district.

The outstanding incident of the year was, of course, the amalgamation with Ilkley of the Urban District of Burley-in-Wharfedale, part of the Urban District of Guiseley, and part of the Rural District of Wharfedale. The first result of the amalgamation was that many matters requiring attention by my department were brought to my notice by ratepayers, many of whom had borne with unsatisfactory conditions of one kind or another over, in some cases, a number of years, but who had decided that these conditions must be rectified without delay.

The increase in work necessitated the appointment of an additional sanitary inspector and a clerk and typist to work under the direction of the Medical Officer and myself.

On Oct. 1st the Public Health Act, 1936, came into force and gave additional powers to local authorities, and the previous law has been consolidated and simplified. The provisions dealing with the licensing of Camping Grounds were especially welcome as some measure of control has now been granted to the Council.

The following is a summary of the 2878 visits and inspections made by the department.

- 239 Housing Inspections.
- 127 Visits re infectious disease.
- 233 Visits re refuse collection and disposal.
- 360 Visits re new buildings.
 - 5 Visits re private water supplies.
 - 6 Visits re private sewage disposal plant.
- 10 Visits re rats and mice.
- 68 Visits re closet conversion.
- 62 Visits re public sanitary conveniences.
- 98 Visits to factories and workshops.
- 27 Visits to food shops.
- 57 Visits to farms.
- 437 Visits re drainage.
 - 8 Visits re petroleum installations.
- 496 Revisits to work ordered or in progress.
- 417 Visits re other general sanitary work.
- 165 Miscellaneous visits and inspections.

Notices.

Two statutory and 137 informal notices were served during the year. 95 of these notices were complied with by the end of the year. Little difficulty is experienced in the majority of cases in persuading owners to carry out any works required and it was not necessary to exercise summary powers.

Nuisances.

249 Nuisances were abated during the year, relating to the following:—

Refuse Storage	...	84
Drainage	...	56
Housing	...	85
Miscellaneous	...	24

An inefficient sewage disposal plant at Chevin End, Menston, received the immediate attention of the Council, and plans prepared for a new sewer to drain the valley from the Viewlands Estate to the Otley Road boundary.

Complaints were received of the unsatisfactory sewage disposal plant at Manor Park, Burley-in-Wharfedale, and the sewerage of this part of the district is now under consideration.

Complaints.

115 Complaints were received during the year. Visits were made as soon as possible after the receipt of the complaint and any necessary action taken.

Housing.

239 Dwelling houses were inspected during the year, a total of 654 visits being made for this purpose. Four were found to be unfit for habitation and action was taken under the Housing Acts with respect to these. The Council themselves purchased three houses in Ilkley, and the tenants are being rehoused in Council houses and the property scheduled for demolition.

One house, in Back Lane, Burley-in-Wharfedale, was considered to be not repairable at reasonable expense and the necessary legal machinery for its demolition has been set in motion.

The standard of housing in the district is satisfactory. There are, however, several blocks of back-to-back dwellings, which will eventually have to be dealt with under the Housing Acts, in Ilkley, Burley, and Menston. Apart from these and a few ill-planned dwellings the district is remarkably free from slums. Certain houses are in an unsatisfactory condition so far as repairs are concerned and these are listed for inspection and action in the near future.

New Buildings.

360 visits were paid to new buildings in course of erection or alteration. 72 new houses were erected by private enterprise during the year.

New Drains.

244 lengths of 4" drain, 51 lengths of 6" drain and 12 lengths of 9" sewer were tested with water, and any defects found were made good before the drains were covered over.

The standard of drainage is a high one and contractors are asked to conform to the lay-out of the system advised by the officials on the site. In the very large majority of cases no difficulty is experienced in persuading builders to do this, and a uniform method of lay-out is gradually being provided over the whole district.

Certain contractors who carry out work in the district do not seem to be aware of their obligations under the Public Health Acts to notify the Council that drainage work is being carried out. The Act states that except in case of emergency, the Council must be notified before any underground drain is uncovered. In a case of

emergency the drain can be opened before notification, but the Council must be notified as soon as possible and in any case while the drains are bared. Penalties are provided for non-compliance with these requirements, and the contractors have been warned that in future legal proceedings may be taken in cases where the provisions of the Act are ignored.

In order to avoid waste water being admitted to the surface water drainage system, contractors are asked to notify the installation of all new baths, lavatory basins and sinks.

Milk Supply.

The cowkeepers in the district number 28, an increase of 17 over the number prior to the amalgamation, and there are approximately 500 milch cows. The number of cowsheds is 46. Conditions were found mainly satisfactory, but there are still a large number of producers who do not possess proper coolers, and a still larger number who rely upon inefficient methods of sterilisation of vessels and churns. Suggestions are made to the producers as the occasion demands and it is hoped that there will eventually be an improvement in this respect.

The structural condition of the cowsheds is good in the greater number of cases.

12 samples of milk for examination under the Food & Drugs Act were taken by this department. All were found to be genuine.

2 samples of "Ordinary" milk and 1 sample of "Tested" milk were taken for bacteriological examination. One of the "Ordinary" samples (of milk produced outside the district) proved to be unsatisfactory.

29 samples of graded milk, including 2 samples of milk supplied to schools, were taken by the County Council. Copies of the analyst's certificates show that one of the samples of school milk was unsatisfactory and 9 of the other samples were unsatisfactory.

In every case where the milk was not of the prescribed standard the necessary enquiries were made and action taken.

Other Foods.

A communication was received from the Burnley Public Health Department concerning the suspected contamination by copper sulphate of butter supplied to a local shopkeeper. Samples were taken, but the analyst reported that examination of the specimens submitted failed to show the presence of copper sulphate.

Through the kindness of the Inspector of Weights and Measures I am able to furnish particulars of samples of various foods taken in the Urban District for examination under the Food & Drugs Act.

ILKLEY.	18 Milk samples	...	One cautioned for 98 % only of fat.
	Dried Mint ...	...	Cautioned for containing 5% sand.
	Boracic Acid ...	...	Genuine.
	Epsom Salts ...	...	Genuine.
	Lemon Jelly ...	...	Genuine.
	Kidney Soup...	...	Genuine.
BURLEY.	12 Milk samples	...	All genuine.
	Pearl Barley ...	...	Genuine.
	Malted Milk ...	...	Genuine.
MENSTON.	12 Milk samples	...	One cautioned for 87.3% only of fat. One summonsed at Otley W. R. Court and dismissed on payment of costs for containing 13% of added water
	Tea ...	...	Genuine.
	Custard Powder	...	Genuine.
	Pepper ...	...	Genuine.
	Cheese ...	...	Genuine.

Bathing Pool.

Samples of water at the inlet and outlet of the Bathing Pool were submitted to the County Laboratory for bacterial and chemical examination.

The examination showed that the waters were satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses and Abattoir.

There are 3 private slaughterhouses (licensed) in the district, 2 in Burley and 1 in Menston. Conditions were found to be satisfactory in every case.

The Public Abattoir at Ilkley is used by persons slaughtering within the old urban district. All slaughtering is carried out by mechanical means and in a satisfactory manner. The total number of animals slaughtered during 1937 was 513 beasts, 256 calves, 2,988 sheep and lambs and 1,675 pigs.

Inspection of these resulted in the surrender as unfit for food of 2,318 lbs. of beef, 847 lbs. of pork and 1,181 lbs. of livers and offals. 2 whole beast carcasses and 2 pig carcasses were surrendered as suffering from generalised tuberculosis, and 2 pig carcasses affected with other diseases were also surrendered.

The meat killed is of very good quality and the majority of the butchers deal only in an excellent class of beast.

Camping Grounds.

The Public Health Act, 1936, gave the local authority some measure of control over land used for camping purposes and for the accommodation of van dwellers. In Ilkley the Wheat Sheaf Yard has been used extensively by van-dwellers for a large number of years, and Burley Woodhead is a popular locality for week-enders.

The relevant sections of the Act require the occupant of land used for camping purposes on 42 consecutive days or 60 days in any consecutive 12 months to obtain a licence from the local authority for the use of his land for camping. The local authority may make conditions dealing with sanitary matters before they issue such a licence.

It was decided that general conditions should be made and each applicant should comply with these and also with any special conditions the Council may impose owing to special circumstances or peculiarities of the site. The general conditions laid down are as follows—

1. The site shall be a dry one.
2. There shall be separate sanitary conveniences for the sexes.
3. There shall be at least one sanitary convenience for every twenty-five persons, it being assumed for the purpose of any calculations in this respect, that each moveable dwelling contains three persons.
4. The site shall be provided with a plentiful and satisfactory water supply, and if the supply is not town's water, samples shall be taken and analysed at least once a year and prior to any licence being granted.
5. The holder of the licence shall be responsible for the provision of a sufficient number of suitable receptacles for the reception of refuse and likewise be responsible for the emptying of the receptacles and the disposal of such refuse. Refuse to be removed as often as may be necessary and in any case not less frequently than once every seven days.
6. The holder of the licence shall be responsible for the cleanliness and tidiness of each individual moveable dwelling and also for the general tidiness of the site.
7. Before any licence is granted the Council shall have the opportunity of inspecting the proposed site so as to compute the permitted number of dwellings and to ensure that the Council's requirements are, or will be, provided.
8. The Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector shall be permitted access to the site at all times.

Any special conditions affecting a particular site are separately notified to the applicant for the licence.

Applications were duly received from the occupiers of lands, and the licences have been withheld until such time as the conditions laid down are satisfied.

Collection of House Refuse.

The amalgamation necessitated some re-organisation of the refuse collection service in order to bring the added areas into line with the service operating in Ilkley.

The collection in Burley had been carried out fortnightly for dust bins and quarterly for ashpits, and was done mainly by hired motor haulage. In Menston the collection was let out to contract and the frequency of collection was similar to that for Burley. It was estimated that by purchasing a suitable vehicle it would be possible to organise a weekly collection of all receptacles from Burley, Menston and the added portion of Guiseley, with a slight increase in cost. The committee considered this increase to be justified, and a freighter was purchased and commenced work in August. A cart is required, in addition, for two days a week in order to collect from premises inaccessible to the motor freighter.

The staff now engaged is as follows—

ILKLEY AREA. 1 horse and cart with 1 filler, and 1 S.D. freighter with 3 fillers. On certain days of the week one extra filler is engaged on the freighter.

BURLEY AREA. 1 horse and cart 2 days per week with 1 filler, and 1 S.D. freighter with 3 fillers.

No charge is made for the collection of trade refuse.

The disposal of refuse from the Ilkley area is effected by burning in the destructor, and refuse from the Burley area is taken to the Sun Lane tip. Alterations are to be carried out to the destructor, which is to be converted from end feed to top feed. Amongst other advantages the working conditions for the stokers will be greatly improved.

The net cost for House Refuse Collection during 1937 was £2,189 17s. 3d.

Owing to the fact that there was an extension of the service half way through the year, and that any figures given would be misleading, no analysis of costs is given for the year.

Refuse from the Ilkley area is weighed at the destructor, but the weight of refuse sent to the Sun Lane tip is estimated.

The Council passed a resolution that ashpits in the district were to be replaced by ashbins, and owners of property storing refuse in pits are being notified of this decision.

Factories and Workshops.

The following is a summary of the visits paid.

<i>Premises</i>		<i>Inspections.</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>
Factories	...	28	2
Workshops	...	54	4
Workplaces	...	16	—
Total		98	6

The standard of cleanliness is good and limewashing is carried out at the prescribed periods.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

The department has continued to furnish advice, as to the suppression of rats and mice, to ratepayers when requested to do so, and suitable poisons are issued at cost price to persons applying. The responsibility for ridding premises of rats devolves upon the occupier, the Council only acting in an advisory capacity. Where persons refuse to take any action the Council are empowered to serve notice upon those responsible requiring them to carry out repressive measures.

Smoke Observation.

2 smoke observations over a period of 30 minutes each were taken during the year, but the minimum period for black smoke was not exceeded in either case. The few factories in the district appear anxious to co-operate, but the old argument that the domestic grate is responsible for more pollution than the factory chimneys is often raised. There is no doubt that the burning of smokeless fuel would do much to make the air cleaner, even in Ilkley.

Complaints were received of excessive smoke from two of the hotels in the town, and upon the matter being raised with the establishments concerned an immediate improvement was effected.

Closet Accommodation.

The addition of Burley and Menston has brought waste-water closets and privy middens into the Urban District, but accurate

figures are not, at the moment, available. The approximate number of the different types of closets in the area is as follows—

Water Closets	...	6,000
Pail Closets	...	51
Privies	...	37

A programme of the conversion of pail closets and privies capable of conversion to water closets is being prepared. Once these have been carried out it would be in keeping with the previous policy of the Council if assistance were given to owners for the conversion of tipplers to fresh-water closets. There are no waste-water closets in Ilkley, but tipplers are to be found in both Burley and Menston.

Air Raid Precautions.

Although not a public health matter, I feel that this report of the year's working would not be complete if no mention was made of the manner in which the Council tackled the problem of Air Raid Precautions. The various circulars and memoranda with which the Council was inundated were carefully studied and where it was possible to act upon them the Council carried out the recommendations appearing in them. The extra work thrown upon my department was considerable and some routine matters unavoidably suffered. It is to be hoped that the schemes in preparation will never be put to practical use.

Staff.

Finally I wish to tender my thanks for the support and assistance given me by the additional sanitary inspector and the remainder of the staff. Tribute should also be paid to the men responsible for refuse collection who carry out their work cheerfully often under difficult circumstances and in extremely inclement weather.

I am,

Mrs. Hampshire and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. A. SLATER,

B.Sc. Tech., M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.,

Chief Sanitary and Building Inspector.

