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BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

Annual Reports

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR,

AND THE

BOROUGH SANITARY INSPECTOR,


FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1906.

KEIGHLEY:

BOROUGH PRINTING WORKS, ADELAIDE STREET.

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THE TWENTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
Borough of Keighley.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in laying before you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

In reviewing the vital statistics of the year, I find it difficult to determine how we stand. The death-rate is almost the lowest recorded, and yet I hesitate to say it is satisfactory. The Borough has been comparatively free from epidemic disease, and on the whole very free from serious sickness, so that one naturally concludes the death-rate would be low. On the other hand, we must not forget the fact that a low death-rate may be due to other causes than absence of unhealthy conditions among the people. For instance, the population of the Borough is fully 5,000 more than it was ten years ago, and yet in 1906 there were 200 fewer children born in the Borough than in 1896. Now a high birth-rate is generally associated with a high death-rate and vice versa. Our birth-rate last year was exceedingly low, namely 21.1, and has been falling for years back. Thus with fewer children of susceptible ages and an absence of epidemic disease, a low death-rate is only what one would naturally expect. As long, therefore, as our birth-rate is low and the infant mortality keeps high, we must moderate our satisfaction at a death-rate whose lowness is not fully accounted for by excellence of hygienic surroundings.

Instead, therefore, of summarising the good and bad points connected with the several wards of the town, I beg to refer you to the details given in the body of the Report. Some few extracts are taken from former reports, such as the statement of the physical characteristics of the Borough for the sake of making each report complete in itself.

Physical Features and General Character of the Borough.—The Borough of Keighley is situated at the confluence of the River Worth with the River Aire, and geologically, is built upon the millstone grit—hard sandstone found in the coal measures. In few words, the nature of the soil may be described as loam, clay, gravel, and the subsoil as clay and grit. The town proper is intersected by the Worth, and its tributary the North Beck, while the Borough extends up the hill sides and includes as suburbs the villages of Hainworth, Thwaites Brow and Braithwaite. The height above sea-level varies from 300 to 950 feet. The area of the Borough is about 3,600 acres, half being urban, half rural. At the census of 1901 the population was 41,564 and at the end of last year it was estimated to be 44,800.

The town may be said to depend almost entirely upon its manufacturing trade. The woollen industry supplies work for a large proportion of female hands, whilst iron works and various forms of machine-making give employment to the bulk of the male population. Fluctuations in trade, therefore, may and often do have a direct bearing upon the general health of the community. Although during the past year trade has not been good, it cannot be said that any unusual amount of sickness could be traced to the depression.

Housing of the Working Classes.—Considerable activity has been shown in this matter during the year. No special action was taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act; nor did any action seem necessary, seeing that so many houses of all descriptions are standing empty.

You will remember, however, the consideration given to the subject of cellar-dwellings, and the interest taken therein by certain members of the Council, as well as by various religious and philanthropic bodies in the town. Early in the year a report was asked in Council upon every cellar-dwelling in the Borough. In due course a report on 103 cellar-dwellings was presented by your Sanitary Inspector and myself, in which we laid before you details as to height of ceiling above ground, width of area, ventilation, number of

inmates, sanitary conveniences, etc., etc., of every cellar tenement in the town. We were then asked to report specifically on those cellar-dwellings which contravene the requirements of Sec. 72 of the Public Health Act. At this juncture a large and representative deputation of ratepayers met the Health Committee to offer the members sympathy and moral support in their endeavour to improve the conditions under which many of the poor and unfortunate were housed. Your officials next reported that 58 cellar-dwellings failed to comply with the requirements of the Public Health Act, and asked the Committee to inspect these seriatim, with a view to taking such action as was necessary to comply with the law.

In order to enable the Committee to act justly and equably with all parties concerned, information was obtained from most of the towns and boroughs in the West Riding and neighbouring parts of Lancashire, regarding the action taken with cellar-dwellings by other Authorities. The information was very decided, with two exceptions—Keighley being one—all had taken steps to enforce legal requirements, and such cellar-tenements as clearly contravened the Act had been closed.

After carefully inspecting the dwellings reported upon, the Committee decided to recommend the Council that notices be served upon the owners and occupiers of 22 cellar-dwellings in Brunswick, George, Mary, and Worth Streets, that such cellar dwellings were let and occupied contrary to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and that continued letting and occupation thereof would render such owners and occupiers liable to the penalties prescribed by the said Act. The recommendation received the approval of the Council, and during the next fortnight all the tenements were closed.

Another visit of inspection was then made by the Committee, and a similar recommendation was made regarding the remaining cellars contravening the Act. After serious discussion the Council resolved that other 30 dwellings be closed within the following three months. This respite was given in order to avoid causing needless hardship by requiring so many poor families to hurriedly vacate their homes—miserable hovels though some of them were. The Health Committee fully appreciated the gravity of turning over 50 families out of their cellar-homes, but rightly concluded that the hardship caused to one or two aged couples was a small matter compared with the benefits which would come to

dozens of young children by their removal from dwellings into which the sun-light of heaven rarely, if ever, shone.

So far the sanitary conscience has vindicated its right to insist upon the young and helpless poor being forced to pass their lives above ground, instead of in cellar-homes; but, unfortunately, the problem of housing the poor is not so easily solved. Those cellars, unfurnished, cost about 2s. 9d. a week, and in Keighley it is practically impossible to get houses to let at that low rental. The result is that two or more families join at a four-and-sixpenny house, with all the risks to health and morals which arise from overcrowding and its associated evils. We can, of course, require the necessary number of cubic feet of air space per head, and thus deal with overcrowding in its grosser aspects, but until we have houses or flats at a rental suitable to the pockets of the poorer classes we can hope to overcome only some of the difficulties connected with the housing of the so-called submerged tenth. It may be urged that the dirty and intemperate soon bring about deterioration in good property, and though this is perfectly true, our efforts to level up our slums must be continued for the children's sake.

In former years, while considering the subject of house accommodation, I gave the number of new houses certified during the year as fit for habitation. I do so again, and for comparison give also the numbers certified in the several Wards during the past few years:—

Ward.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Central ...	13	7	2	0	6	0	0	0
East... ..	45	25	23	16	27	7	3	0
North East...	97	55	96	49	34	61	41	19
North West	134	67	47	31	38	20	13	21
West	45	33	30	16	16	18	18	11
South	50	35	28	27	3	19	22	23
Totals ...	384	222	226	139	124	125	97	74

Sewerage and Drainage.—Only 148 lineal yards of new sewer were laid during the year—the general sewerage of the Borough being practically completed except for the hamlet of Hainworth, and some outlying houses and farms. In those cases the sewage is run on to cultivated land.

With few exceptions the sewers are constructed of brick and pipe. The exceptions are built of stone, have rounded bottoms, and though less modern in type, are fairly satisfactory. The gradients are good, except in Worth Village, where the land is practically a dead level.

With regard to house drainage steady routine work has been carried on. Whenever a street is about to be paved every house-drain in it is inspected, and if defective, remedied. The same plan is followed in every house wherein any infectious disease occurred. Seeing that over 900 lineal yards of street have been paved during the year, it is obvious that much systematic drainage work, as well as private repairs, have been attended to. Details will be found later in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Excrement Disposal.—The removal of night soil by tumbler-carts is gradually being superseded by the more sanitary and economical system of water carriage. Although 200 houses were provided with w.c.'s, the contents of some 3,500 tubs have still to be carted by night to the sewage farm for disposal. The few remaining privy middens still to be found in the outer districts are gradually being done away with.

Where the privy accommodation is defective or deficient, the Health Committee is trying to maintain the standard set by the Council of requiring a separate w.c. to each house. Difficulties arise at times in carrying this out, and occasionally the Committee may seem arbitrary, when in reality it is only consistent in its action in requiring the same provision being made for all houses, whether the property be good or bad. As I have frequently pointed out, this impartiality is the only course possible, especially when several families, some healthy and clean, some infectious and dirty, use the same tub closet.

The sewage farm consists of 60 acres, of which 50 acres are laid out in beds on the principle of intermittent downward filtration. As the effluent from the farm has not proved satisfactory, steps are being taken to construct several settling tanks and bacteria beds to meet the growing requirements of the town, as well as to produce an effluent satisfactory to the West Riding Rivers Board. During the past year the Special Drainage Committee have visited sewage disposal works in different parts of the county, and revised plans are being prepared for a complete scheme of bacterial treatment. In this connection it is hardly necessary to remind you that the first step of the proposed scheme has already

been completed, namely, the high level sewer from Bradford Road to the Sewage farm. By this means fully five-sixths of the town's sewage can be conveyed without pumping direct to the proposed tanks and bacteria beds. By another year I am hoping to be able to report that considerable progress has been made with the tank formation.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.—House refuse is removed once a week, or as often as necessary, by the Corporation workmen, and tipped upon an extensive and very suitable site near the Gasworks. In the appended report of the Sanitary Inspector you will find the subject of Refuse Removal and Street Scavenging fully detailed.

Water Supply.—The water supply, entirely in the hands of the Corporation, is derived partly from springs, but principally from gathering grounds on Stanbury, Trawden, Oakworth and Haworth Moors—some five to eight miles West of Keighley. To prevent possible pollution from surface manuring, several farms adjoining the moorland were recently purchased by the Corporation. There still remains a small area known as South Dean, the drainage from which might pollute the proposed Sladen Valley supply unless precautions be taken against such a contingency.

The Water is naturally pure but somewhat brownish in colour from the peaty gathering ground. Like all moorland supplies it has an acid reaction produced by certain bacteria present in peat. To remove the peaty colour as well as to help in neutralising the organic acid which gives peaty water its solvent action on lead pipes, the water supply is filtered at Oldfield through coke, sand, lime-stone, and polarite. The degree of acidity varies from time to time, being largely dependent upon temperature, rainfall, etc., and consequently a varying amount of alkali has to be added to the storage reservoir to destroy the plumbo-solvent power of the water. I frequently examine water which has stood in lead service pipes during the night, and find that amounts of ammonia-alkali varying from 100 to 200 lbs., must be added daily to effectually guard against the possibility of lead poisoning. There would be less need for adding this alkali, if, by boring or sinking wells, the amount of hard spring water could be increased, especially if storm-water could be deflected into the compensation reservoir so as not to require treatment at the filter beds. Periodic visits of inspection are made to the gathering ground and to the small areas of pasture land without finding cause to complain of surface pollution.

The average daily consumption of water for domestic and trade purposes is about 28 gallons per head of the population. Generally speaking there is a plentiful supply, and only during prolonged drought has any restriction been put on the consumer to limit the amount used for swilling door-steps and watering gardens. The only exception to this plentiful supply is Hainworth and some scattered cottages and farms which are dependent on springs and shallow wells.

Milk Supply.—The milk sold in the Borough may be described, I believe, as good. Your Veterinary Surgeon three times a year inspects all dairy cows within the Borough limits, and has reported favourably upon the high standard of animals kept for dairy purposes. A summary of the Veterinary Inspector's report will be found on page 39. As previously reported, all cowsheds are subject to regular inspection, and every effort is made to induce dairymen and retailers to adopt the most modern methods of collecting and storing their milk. So far, I am afraid it is considered utopian to expect farmers to don overalls, groom their cows, and wash their udders before milking. Though this simple precaution means a reduction of millions of germs in the milking-can, the necessity for such care on the part of the farmer was not brought home to his father, and consequently is not incumbent on him! The same might be said regarding the advisability of retarding the growth of germs in milk by quickly cooling or refrigerating it, and of purveying their supplies in perfectly clean bottles, instead of in open cans. Consumers, however, have both common-sense and science on their side in this matter, and ought to insist on scrupulous cleanliness at every stage of milking, storing, transporting, etc. It is not suggested that dairymen are wilfully negligent as to these important matters, but a general awakening of both householders and milkmen would tend to lessen the mortality among children from such diseases as summer diarrhœa and tuberculous peritonitis. A list of suggestions drawn up by your Veterinary Inspector and approved by the Health Committee has been printed on stiff card-board and hung up in the various cowsheds, so that ignorance of hygienic requirements can no longer be urged by either dairyman or milkman.

Places over which the Corporation have supervision:—Slaughter-houses and Meat Inspection.—These continue in much the same condition as in last Report. They are regularly inspected—in season and out of season—with the result that the various owners and occupiers try to satisfy the requirements of the inspecting officials. If, however, the

hose-pipe were turned on the floor a little more frequently during slaughtering operations, it could not be considered an unreasonable suggestion.

I have frequently referred to the impossibility of thoroughly supervising the processes of killing and dressing conducted simultaneously in 14 slaughter-houses in different parts of the Borough. Very little meat is sold without being previously inspected, but inspection after the carcase is dressed is of comparatively little use. During the past year, however, your officials have found it necessary to condemn $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons of beef and pork. With regard to the condemnation of tubercular pigs exception was taken to the action of your Sanitary Inspector, Veterinary Surgeon, and Medical Officer of Health in following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis. As you know the Commission made certain recommendations regarding the seizure of tuberculous meat. According to the extent and situation of the tuberculous deposit discretionary powers were given for the destruction of the whole or part of the carcase, but in the case of pigs the Commission added the following important clause:—"In view of the greater tendency to generalization of tuberculosis in the pig, we consider that the presence of tubercular deposit, in any degree, should involve seizure of the whole carcase, and of the organs." After this, it seems unnecessary that when a butcher has reported to the Health Department a pig with obvious tubercular disease, it should have to be condemned by the Sanitary Inspector, doubly condemned by the Medical Officer of Health, and trebly condemned by your Veterinary Surgeon before it is hopelessly condemned by all concerned. Even then, some contend that seizure of a part of the pig would be sufficient, but this view does not meet the approval of the Health Committee, who have instructed their officials to continue to follow the recommendations laid down by the Royal Commission, and repeated by the Local Government Board for the guidance of meat inspectors.

So long as butchers leave word at the Health Office that a carcase shows evidence of disease no formal seizure of meat takes place, and thus no legal proceedings are taken against the owner. If any question as to the seizure of a whole carcase arises the owner gets the benefit of the doubt until the Veterinary Surgeon has examined and agreed with the Sanitary Inspector and myself that the meat is unfit for human consumption. Whenever your officials have to cut down any carcase it is the assurance that they are acting in accordance with your instructions and in the interests of public health that enables them to perform the disagreeable duty.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are still five common lodging-houses with accommodation for 400 persons. Two of these, or may be three, may be considered as fairly complying with modern requirements; the others pass by gradation to a lower level. With regard to the worst—one in Upper Green and one in Baptist Square—I have no hesitation in reporting that they are no longer suitable for the reception of lodgers, and recommend that steps be taken to have them struck off the register. There would still be ample provision for the inmates of these institutions without any risk of overcrowding. There are also upwards of 20 furnished apartments, and some of these come dangerously near the same low level. A regular system of inspection is maintained over all, and every effort is made to supervise the temporary residences of the floating migratory population.

Offensive Trades.—There has been no addition to the so-called offensive businesses carried on in the town. The five tanners or leather dressers, three tripe boilers, one gut scraper, and one tallow melter, have conducted their various processes without causing any serious complaint. During the early part of the year the last-mentioned trade gave rise to complaint during the Friday operations, and an improvement in the condensing apparatus in use had to be called for. After passing through the modified condenser the steam and noxious vapours were passed through the furnace, and thence into the tall chimney, with a corresponding diminution in the disagreeable smell arising from the melting tallow.

Factories and Workshops.—The register, as revised and amended, contains 104 factories, where the power employed was steam, 168 with gas engines, and a few with electric motors, and 177 workshops. Many of the workshops previously reported on have been re-visited, some have been discontinued, and those added during the year have been systematically inspected. That is to say, the cubic contents of the various rooms and workshops have been measured, and the number of workpeople who may legally be employed therein proportionate to the air-space has been specified on notice-boards fixed up in each room. The means of ventilation, as well as the nature, sufficiency, and sanitary condition of the conveniences have carefully been noted.

At the end of 1905 there were on the register 186 workshops, with 224 rooms, and 652 employees. As amended the register shows only 177 workshops, with 205 rooms and 626 employees. This total is made up of the following classes:

Tailors, 27; drapers, dressmakers and milliners, 39; hosiers, 4; shoemakers and saddlers, 32; plumbers, 6; jewellers, 7; cycle-repairers, 4; ; skep-maker, 1; blacksmiths, 2; tripe-dressers, 3; pork butchers, 3; upholsterers, 3; bakers (under-ground), 15; bakers (above ground), 31.

Domestic Workshops.—A separate entry in the register is kept for those domestic workshops in which only members of the family are employed, and only for part of the day. During the rest of the time the room is used by the family as a living-room. These have been inspected on much the same lines as the others:—that is, as regards ventilation and general sanitary condition, but no measurements are taken as to cubic space as in ordinary workshops. The new domestic workshops added to the register include 20 confectioners, 9 cobblers, 16 milliners, 5 pork butchers, 2 jewellers, 1 tailor, 1 laundress, 1 plumber, 1 cabinet-maker, and 1 shirt-maker.

Sanitation in Factories and Workshops.—There has been no contravention of the Act detected so far as relates to cleansing and whitewashing, nor any instance of overcrowding. Two complaints of defective ventilation were remedied. Section 22 of the Public Health Amendment Act of 1890 being adopted, the Corporation are responsible for the suitable provision of water closet accommodation. The standard is not less than one w.c. to every 25 employees, with separate provision for the sexes. Among the improvements carried out during the year were:—

Factories provided with sufficient w.c. accommodation	8
Workshops	3
Factories with unsanitary closets made sanitary	3
Factories with unsanitary pail-closets made into w.c.	1
Workshops improperly ventilated	2
Workshop with w.c. ventilating into room altered	1

Among the matters in hand are:—

Factories under notice to provide sufficient w.c. accommodation	6
Workshops	2
Factories with insanitary closets	1
Nuisances arising from winnowing machines in factories	2

Bakehouses.—There are now 46 bakehouses on the register. Of these 15 are underground—as in last year's Report. The three new bakehouses have been carefully inspected before being added to the register, and to many of the others occasional visits of inspection have been made. The revised list of domestic bake-houses contain 20 names. These have been supervised on the same lines as the domestic workshops previously mentioned.

Home Work.—No instance of home-work being given out has come to the knowledge of the Health Department, nor do I think it probable there has been any contravention of the law regarding lists of home-workers.

Schools.—During the year, as Medical Officer to the Education Committee, I have made a systematic inspection of all the Elementary schools, and have already reported upon the sanitary condition of each. I was able to report that all the schools, with one exception, are provided with sufficient and suitable w.c. accommodation. I have strongly urged that water carriage should be adopted in place of the existing insufficient and insanitary accommodation at the school specified. With one or two exceptions, the means of ventilation are fairly satisfactory, and before long I hope these defects will be remedied. Other matters mentioned in the report are receiving, or have already received, the attention of the Education Committee.

Last year I urged upon your consideration the question of physical degeneration and the exclusion from school of children under 5 years of age. In view of recent enactments regarding the provision of meals to underfed children the subject of physical degeneration is being forced before the notice of Educational Authorities, and although I am not aware that any great amount of physical degeneracy among our school children can be traced to chronic or intermittent underfeeding, I am pleased to have another opportunity of bringing the subject before your notice. Another suggestion I made last year was the teaching of hygiene in schools, and especially of domestic economy, and the feeding and management of infants. That suggestion I again beg leave to repeat.

As mentioned later in the Report, there was a considerable amount of infectious disease among the schools, though no school in particular suffered, and no school was closed as a means of checking the spread of infection.

Hospital Accommodation.—During the past year 332 patients were admitted into the Fever Hospital from all parts of the Union. Of these 214 came from the Borough. This is slightly more than during the previous year—the increase being chiefly in the number of cases of diphtheria. For comparison I give the numbers from the various constituent authorities since the hospital was opened:—

District.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Keighley Boro'	164	267	210	237	91	73	88	201	214
Bingley ...	35	81	102	36	30	34	18	40	60
Oakworth ...	11	10	20	5	5	3	41	26	33
Haworth ...	19	11	13	18	4	44	21	6	2
Oxenhope ...	...	5	1	1	5	17	0	14	8
Keighley Rural	4	13	68	35	8	27	29	7	15
Outside Authorities...	7	27	3	27	28	15	1	...	...
Totals ...	240	414	417	359	171	213	198	294	332

The admissions from the constituent authorities during the year comprised:—

District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.
Keighley ...	156	53	5	214
Bingley ...	36	23	1	60
Oakworth ...	26	4	3	33
Haworth ...	2	...	...	2
Oxenhope ...	8	...	...	8
Keighley Rural	15	...	...	15
Totals ...	243	80	9	332

(This includes a case of supposed typhoid from Keighley subsequently withdrawn.)

Of these 332 cases, 18 proved fatal, namely, 9 Scarlet Fever and 9 Diphtheria. This may seem a heavy mortality, but a comparison with the results of home treatment may alter that impression. I am unable to give the numbers for

districts other than the Borough, but so far as Keighley is concerned the figures are as follows:—

SCARLET FEVER.

Treated at home,	18 cases	...	1 death,	5·5 % fatal.
„ hospital,	156 „	...	2 deaths,	1·2 „

DIPHTHERIA.

Treated at home,	20 cases	...	9 deaths,	45 % fatal.
„ hospital,	53 „	...	5 „	9·2 „

Further, it may be pointed out that out of the 18 fatal cases no fewer than 10 died within 24 hours of admission, and some even within an hour or two of arrival at the hospital. These cases, of course, were dying on admission, and seriously vitiate the otherwise good record of the hospital. In spite of that, the evidence in favour of hospital treatment compared with treatment at home, is sufficiently convincing. It must not be supposed that pressure is used to get consent for removal. The facts are exactly otherwise. Plainly stated, it means that parents prefer making use of the hospital mortuary in infectious cases rather than have the body of their child lying in their single tenement room—perhaps a cellar—until the usual time for interment has passed.

In three or four instances it seemed as if the Scarlet Fever cases had been discharged while still capable of spreading infection, seeing that another member of the family contracted fever within the fortnight. On investigation, however, I found at least two instances that the second case was taken ill on the very day the primary case returned, but without having been in contact, or even having seen the one from whom it was supposed to get infection.

Last year I reported that the throat of every Scarlet Fever case was swabbed immediately on admission, and the swab examined bacteriologically for germs of Diphtheria. How necessary this precaution is will be understood when I state that out of 243 Scarlet Fever admissions no fewer than 68 were found by the West Riding bacteriologist to exhibit the bacillus of Diphtheria, and an additional 33 had the spurious or pseudo-bacillus of Diphtheria in their throats. Many of these children were doubtless “carriers,” and it is reasonable to conclude that many carriers of Diphtheria existed among the children treated at home. This would help to explain cases of Diphtheria arising among children who had not been exposed to any known infection.

Rather less sickness occurred among the nursing staff during the year, only one contracting Scarlet Fever and one Diphtheria.

Methods of Dealing with Infection.—I need only refer very shortly to what has been detailed in former reports. On receipt of notification of infectious disease the house is visited and inspected as soon after as possible. The case where possible is removed to hospital and the room or rooms disinfected by Formalin in vapour and spray. Clothing, etc., is either disinfected at home, under instructions given by the Sanitary Inspector, or removed to the hospital for disinfection by steam. Small-pox "contacts" are supervised until the incubation period is passed. Immediate notice is sent to the school authorities to exclude all children from infected families until due notice has been sent that disinfection has been completed. Informal notification is frequently sent to the Health Department by the school attendance officer of suspected cases of infection, and these are then investigated in the usual way. When the spread of disease is directly traceable to school life the school is either closed or regularly visited, so that suspicious cases may be inspected, and teachers advised on points of difficulty. I may here express my indebtedness to the work of the West Riding Bacteriological Department for much valuable assistance given in dealing with special infections, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Tuberculosis, etc. More than 700 tests have been made microscopically and bacteriologically on specimens sent during the past year, including the swabs taken at the hospital already referred to. Details of specimens sent from Keighley district to the Bacteriological Laboratory, Wakefield:—

Enteric Fever (Widal reaction)	...	...	...	8
Sputum (for Tubercle bacilli)	...	...	...	52
Diphtheria	...	...	...	656
Urine (for Tubercle bacilli)	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3

Nuisances.—For full details of the various nuisances brought to the notice of the Health Committee, and of the steps taken to abate or remove such nuisances, I refer you to the accompanying Report of the Sanitary Inspector. In making my Report I have tried to avoid entering into details which are better given by your Inspector, and therefore have referred only in general terms to those insanitary conditions most likely to affect the public health.

Vital Statistics.

Births.—There were registered during the year 943 births. Of these 481 were males and 462 females. On an estimated population for the middle of the year of 44,500, the birth-rate is 21.19 compared with 23.7, 23.3, and 23.4, for the three previous years. This is not only the smallest number of children born during any of the past ten years, but more than 200 fewer than were registered ten years ago. How steadily the birth-rate is declining may be seen from the following comparisons:—

Birth-rate for 10 years	1880—1889	equalled	30.4
" " " "	1890—1899	"	28.2
" " 5 "	1900—1904	"	25.3
" " 1905		"	23.4
" " 1906		"	21.1

Although this decrease is progressive it is not equally distributed throughout the Borough. For many years the North-West Ward has shown the greatest decrease, while the North-East and West Wards have maintained the highest averages. Why there should be any marked disparity is of more than speculative interest, and the general decrease might be looked upon with greater equanimity if the fewer numbers born were characterised by better mental and physical development.

Wards.	Population.	Births.	Birth-Rate.	Average of previous 10 years.
Central	5,080	118	23.2	24.0
East	7,395	159	21.5	30.6
N. East	7,494	173	23.0	27.4
N. West	9,146	141	15.4	20.6
South	8,381	190	22.6	26.1
West	6,684	162	24.2	30.3
Public Institutions ..	320			
Borough	44,500	943	21.1	26.5

For England and Wales the birth-rate is 27.0. For the 76 great towns—that is, those with a population over 50,000—the rate is 27.9, and for the 142 smaller towns, 26.5.

The illegitimate births numbered 43, that is 4.5 per cent. of the whole.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered as actually occurring within the Borough was 675. Seeing, however, that the Fever Hospital, which admits a large proportion of our infectious sick lies outside the Borough, and that the Union Infirmary, which takes in cases from the whole of the Union, is situated inside the Borough, it is obvious that certain corrections must be made in order to arrive at the correct number of deaths properly belonging to the Borough. Such corrections have been made by adding 15 deaths of town's people who have been removed to outside institutions as the Fever Hospital, Menston Asylum, etc., and deducting 26 deaths in the Union Infirmary and Victoria Hospital of non-residents temporarily brought into the Borough for treatment. The corrected total is, therefore, 664. Of these 322 were males and 342 females. The death rate works out at 15.16 gross, and 14.92 corrected. The rates for the three previous years were 15.3, 17.7 and 14.5. As in previous years we find that the lowest rate is recorded in the North-West Ward, and the highest in the Central and West

Wards.	Population.	Deaths.	Death-Rate.	Average of past 10 years.
Central ...	5,080	95	18.7	18.3
East ...	7,395	113	15.2	16.3
N. East ...	7,494	100	13.3	15.1
N. West ...	9,146	115	10.2	12.9
South ...	8,381	116	13.8	16.2
West ...	6,684	125	18.7	19.0
Borough ...	44,500	664	14.9	17.5

For further comparison it may be noted that the death-rate for the whole county was 15.4; for the 76 great towns 16.0; and for the smaller towns, 14.4.

Infant Mortality.—This is slightly below the average of the past 10 years, but considering the greatly diminished number of children born, as well as the lower death-rate generally the smallness of the decrease is to be regretted. In former years I have laid great stress upon the excessive mortality among infants in the Central Ward, and without again enlarging upon this deplorable condition, I wish through you to ask ratepayers generally to give their attention to

some of the preventible causes connected with this mortality. In my report for 1905 I expressed the opinion that ignorance was the chief cause of infant deaths, and strongly urged the teaching of Hygiene and Domestic Economy in public schools. This opinion was endorsed at the National Conference on Infant Mortality held last June, when one authority stated that "it is largely due to industrial developments that the infantile death-rate is sustained. The girl who has become a weaver or spinner, a typist, or a teacher at an early age, has her energies fully occupied with her daily task, and when she becomes a mother enters on her new life in a condition of profound ignorance." The average girl, say from the Central Ward, leaves school with a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, but there her education for practical purposes comes to an abrupt stop. She knows little or nothing of the all-important subjects which fit her for being a good wife or a good mother. Cooking, the management of infants, the care of her own and her baby's health are entirely beyond her sphere of knowledge, and consequently, a heavy penalty in the shape of an unhappy home and an empty cot has to be paid for the experience she will have to gain. How much better it would be were girls, during their last year at school, given practical training in housewifery and the elements of maternal and infantile hygiene. We pride ourselves upon trying to give our sons such practical or technical education as will make them successful business or professional men, and it seems passing strange that we allow our daughters to grow up with little or no training for their equally important and responsible life-work.

Statistics have amply proved that the large proportion of infant deaths are due to disorders of digestion arising from irrational feeding. Breast-feeding of infants is almost superseded by the use of artificial foods so-called, though why a decoction of starch should be called a food in the case of infants is more than I can say. Very little elementary physiology would be necessary to convince the future mother that rickets and diarrhœa may well follow such an error in diet.

In former Reports I have discussed the results connected with the employment of Health-visitors, district nurses, handbills on the feeding of infants, and municipal milk depots, and in estimating their usefulness I cannot do better than quote the authority previously mentioned: "All these educational influences, however, will be of minor value compared with the effect of a good practical training of the

older girls at school, especially if this be supplemented by instruction in continuation classes. Such training will be general and will penetrate everywhere, while the aids mentioned above exist only in favoured places. Even where these are at hand the girl educated at school will appreciate them and will know how to profit by them."

At page 35 will be found an interesting table showing the causes of death of all the children dying in the Borough under one year, sub-divided into weeks and months.

At the first glance it will strike you as strange that roughly 10 per cent. of the deaths were guessed at, or at least, were "uncertified." Next you will notice that about half the deaths were under one month, and that nearly half of these occurred during the first week. Of the deaths occurring during the 1st month, most were registered as due to diarrhoeal and wasting diseases, while of those between 1 and 12 months the most fatal cause was inflammatory disease of the lungs. How many of those infant lives might have been saved had only the mothers been trained to fulfil the duties of motherhood, one can only surmise, but I for one, cannot think that Keighley parents are so physically degenerate that 10 per cent. of their offspring are too weakly to live for more than a month.

The infant mortality stated in terms of the ratio to 1,000 births was 149. For England and Wales it was 133; for the 76 great towns, 146; for the smaller towns 138; and for the rural districts of England, 115. The following table shows how the different Wards compare in this respect:—

Wards.	Population.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infant Mortality.	Average of past 10 years.
Central ...	5080	17	144	204
East ...	7395	31	195	135
N. East ...	7494	20	115	147
N. West ...	9146	18	127	101
South ...	8381	25	131	159
West ...	6684	30	185	169
Institutions	320	...	...	...
Totals ...	44500	141	149	152

Zymotic Deaths.—The seven principal zymotic diseases—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever and Diarrhœa—were registered as the cause of 51 deaths, compared with 30, 123, and 36 in the three previous years. The disease claiming most victims was Diarrhœa with 17 deaths, then followed Diphtheria with 16, while Measles and Whooping Cough claimed 8 each. Of the 51 deaths 47 were children under five years of age. As usual, the largest number of deaths occurred in the West Ward, notwithstanding the current but erroneous belief that infectious disease rarely visits that quarter.

The Zymotic death-rate was 1.14 compared with 3.4, 1.9, 1.1, 0.6, 2.8 and 0.8 in the previous 6 years. The rate for England and Wales was 1.73. For the 76 great towns, 2.24; for the smaller towns, 1.70; and for rural England, 1.18. So far, then, as epidemic diseases are concerned, our death-rate compares very favourably with the rates given above. For further comparison I give the rates for the previous six years:—

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Smallpox ...	·00	·00	·02	·00	·02	·00	·00
Measles ...	1·00	·02	·87	·02	1·47	·06	·18
Scarlet Fever ...	·64	·11	·04	·04	·08	·15	·06
Diphtheria ...	1·15	·74	·07	·16	·16	·25	·31
Whooping Cough ...	·02	·26	·00	·23	·71	·11	·18
Fever ...	·24	·23	·00	·09	·04	·06	·02
Diarrhœa ...	·36	·57	·16	·13	·32	·15	·38
Totals ...	3·43	1·96	1·16	·69	2·82	·81	1·14

Deaths occurring in the Fever Hospital are, of course, included, being allocated to the Wards from which the cases were removed.

Table showing Births, Birth-rate, Deaths, Death-rate, and Zymotic Deaths, etc., for the past 26 years for the whole borough :—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.
1880	25,180	841	33·3	559	22·2	2·1	177
1881	25,333	792	31·2	608	24·0	2·5	183
1882	25,883	768	29·6	567	21·9	2·9	162
1883	26,404	724	27·4	536	20·3	1·4	172
1884	26,935	865	32·1	586	21·7	2·0	190
1885	27,477	781	28·4	560	20·3	1·9	177
1886	28,030	878	31·3	567	20·2	1·4	132
1887	28,594	914	31·9	666	23·3	3·4	174
1888	29,168	849	29·1	637	21·8	4·0	146
1889	29,756	878	29·5	602	20·2	1·9	163
1890	30,354	989	32·5	707	23·3	2·9	158
1891	30,965	970	31·3	664	21·4	2·1	165
1892	31,530	907	28·4	601	19·0	1·7	158
1893	32,070	922	28·7	616	19·2	2·2	158
1894	32,750	862	26·3	600	18·0	1·8	190
1895	33,202	899	27·0	639	18·4	1·1	177
1896	38,000	1156	28·4	695	17·7	1·5	163
1897	38,800	1128	29·0	662	17·0	1·6	139
1898	40,000	1195	29·8	739	18·4	2·2	171
1899	40,900	1127	27·5	790	19·3	2·7	170
1900	41,020	1066	26·0	875	21·3	3·4	164
1901	41,564	1120	26·9	707	17·0	1·9	142
1902	42,500	1129	26·5	667	15·6	1·1	155
1903	43,120	1023	23·7	663	15·3	·6	140
1904	43,490	1017	23·3	774	17·7	2·8	156
1905	43,940	1029	23·4	638	14·5	·8	132
1906	44,500	943	21·1	664	14·9	1·1	149

Table showing Population, Birth-rate, Death-rate and Infant Mortality in the several Wards:—

Wards.	Population	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant Mortality.
Central ...	5080	23·2	18·7	144
East ...	7395	21·5	15·2	195
North-East ...	7494	23·0	13·3	115
North-West ...	9146	15·4	10·2	127
South ...	8381	22·6	13·8	131
West ...	6684	24·2	18·7	185
Institutions ...	320			
Borough...	44500	21·19	14·9	149

The Table given above is reproduced so that its contents may be translated from figures to words, because of its special interest:—

Wards.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality
Central ...	Medium	High	Medium
East ...	Low	Medium	High
North-East ...	Medium	Low	Very low
North-West ...	Very low	Very low	Very low
South ...	Medium	Low	Medium
West ...	Medium	High	High

Thus the record of the North-East is good. That of the North-West might be called very good were it not that the birth-rate is so notoriously low, and the West Ward would be very bad were not the high deaths partly explained and compensated by the high birth-rate.

Ages at Death.—Of the 664 deaths from all causes registered as belonging to the Borough, 141 died under one year. During the previous year there were 638 deaths, of which 138 were under one year. Considering that there were nearly 100 fewer children born than last year, and 200 fewer than in 1896, even the most optimistic could hardly venture to say the outlook was either creditable or hopeful. With 21

per cent. of the deaths under 1, and 36 per cent. under 5, on the one hand, and 20 per cent. fewer births than 10 years ago, one can easily understand why there are fewer children of school age than was anticipated some years ago. Between 1-5 years there were 88 deaths, compared with 64 in the previous year, and with 134 in 1904, when Measles and Whooping Cough were epidemic. The principal causes of death during the period 1-5 years were Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, and other Respiratory diseases. Between 5-15 years there were 28 deaths, compared with 27 in 1905, while between 15-25 years there were 31 (33 in 1905)—the principal causes in each age-period being again Tuberculosis. The same cause also accounted for the largest mortality at ages 25-65 years, when 238 deaths were registered—the same number as in the previous year. From 65 upwards, 138 deaths occurred, the chief cause being certified as old-age.

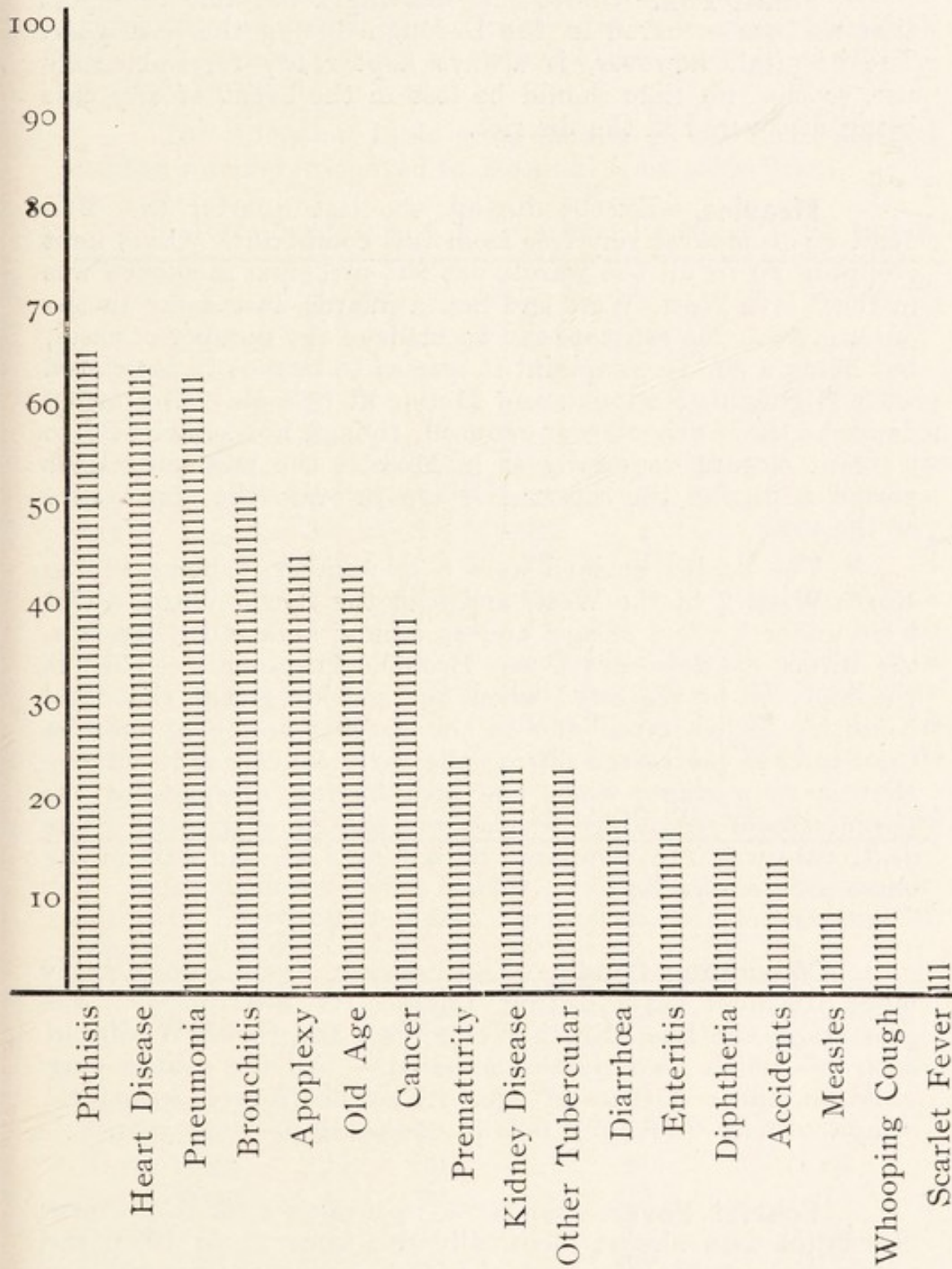
Deaths in Public Institutions.—Compared with the previous year, fewer deaths occurred in Institutions:—namely 131, with 26 non-residents, compared with 149 and 35 non-residents, who were brought into the borough for hospital treatment. The majority of deaths took place in the Union Infirmary, next came the Victoria Hospital, while 2 Scarlet Fever and 5 Diphtheria cases died in the Fever Hospital. Among the principal causes of deaths in Public Institutions were Old-age 15, Phthisis 11, Pneumonia 9, Cancer 9, Heart Disease 7, Apoplexy 7, Diphtheria 5.

Uncertified Deaths and Inquests.—There were 33 deaths registered without the cause being certified either by a medical man or by the Coroner. This is double the number so registered in 1905, and gives a percentage of 5, which is probably amongst the highest in the county.

There were 17 Coroner's inquests held during the year, 12 being in cases of accident.

The number of still-born children interred in the Cemetery was 57, compared with 67, 65, 64 in the three previous years.

Diagram showing what diseases have caused the greatest number of deaths during 1906 :—



Special Diseases.

Small Pox.—Under this heading I am able to report that no case occurred in the Borough during the past year. The hospital, however, is always kept ready for immediate use, so that no time should be lost in the event of any case being discovered in the district.

Measles.—Except during the last quarter the Borough was comparatively free from this complaint. Cases kept cropping up in all the wards, but the principal incidence was in the North-West, West and South Wards, increasing in the order given. No estimate can be made of the number of cases, but being a child's complaint it seemed to be mostly associated with Highfield, National, and Holycroft Schools. The attendance at these Schools was reduced, though not sufficiently to warrant closure, especially as in Measles the most infectious period is during the catarrhal stage prior to the appearance of the rash.

The deaths notified were 8 in number, 1 being in the North-West, 2 in the West, and 5 in the South Ward. All were under 5 years of age, and as almost invariably happens, the direct cause of death was Broncho-Pneumonia. This is the more to be regretted when one considers that this fatal condition is less often due to the specific poison of measles than to cold contracted during the early convalescent stage—that is at a stage when the rash having disappeared the parents seem to think the danger has gone as well. The death-rate was 0.18, compared with 0.06, 1.47, and 0.02 in the three previous years.

Whooping Cough.—This disease was considerably more prevalent than during 1905. Its distribution was greatest in the East, North-West, West and South Wards, in each of which two deaths occurred. All the deaths were children under 5 years of age. The death-rate was 0.18, compared with 0.11, 0.71, 0.23 in the three previous years.

Scarlet Fever.—So far as prevalence is concerned, Scarlatina was almost identically the same as in 1905, the notifications being 173 and 174, but during the year under review the type of disease was much less serious. All the wards were invaded—the East and North-East getting off most

easily. So far as seasonal distribution is concerned the maximum incidence occurred in July, then fell during the Autumn school holidays, and rose again in October. Still, the cases occurred so widely apart and seemed so little dependent on aggregation in school that closure did not appear justified. Either it meant closing all or none, for no one school was specially invaded.

The following table gives details of the cases notified and the numbers removed to Hospital from each Ward:—

CASES NOTIFIED.								CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.							
	C.	E.	N.E.	N.W.	W.	S.	Total.	C.	E.	N.E.	N.W.	W.	S.	Total.	
Jan ...	2	3	2	3	...	1	11	2	3	2	1	...	1	9	
Feb. ...	2	...	5	3	...	3	13	2	...	3	1	...	2	8	
March	2	...	3	5	...	6	16	2	...	3	5	...	5	15	
April ...	...	3	4	2	3	5	17	...	3	3	1	3	5	15
May ...	1	1	3	2	3	2	12	...	1	1	...	3	2	7	
June ...	1	2	2	4	1	5	15	1	2	2	4	1	4	14	
July ...	1	2	4	3	13	6	29	1	1	4	3	13	6	28	
August	4	...	1	...	4	2	11	4	...	1	...	4	1	10	
Sept. ...	1	1	1	1	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	4	1	9	
Oct. ...	5	2	1	3	7	3	21	5	2	1	3	7	3	21	
Nov. ...	2	2	2	1	2	1	10	2	2	2	1	2	1	10	
Dec. ...	2	2	1	2	1	2	10	2	2	1	2	1	2	10	
Totals	23	18	29	29	38	37	174	22	17	24	22	38	33	156	

As in former years I show, in tabular form, the degree to which householders avail themselves of the benefits of hospital isolation:—

Wards.	Cases Notified.	Cases Removed.	Percentage Removed.
Central ...	23	22	95
East ...	18	17	93
North-East ...	29	24	82
North-West ...	29	22	75
South ...	37	33	89
West ...	38	38	100
Totals ...	174	156	90

The 174 cases occurred in 144 houses. Defects in drainage were found in 3. It is not suggested that these defects had any but secondary or indirect influence in accounting for the spread of disease. There is still much to be learned concerning the cause and propagation of this zymotic disease, and although personal infection is doubtless the primary cause, in nearly all cases insanitation is a very likely predisposing cause, as well as one which directly influences the type of disease.

It is interesting, and at the same time satisfactory, to note that the largest proportion of removals took place from those wards, which, generally speaking, are least provided with means of isolation. For instance, in the Central and West Wards it is practically impossible to isolate, whereas in the North-West the difficulty is lessened by the better class of house and the less congested area.

There seems little doubt that the benefits of hospital treatment are being better appreciated. Of 174 cases notified, 156 were treated in Hospital, with 2 deaths, 18 were, therefore, left at home, with one death. These numbers are too small to get reliable results, but so far as they go they give a mortality of 5.5 per cent. among those treated at home, and 1.2 per cent. among those treated in hospital.

The death-rate was 0.06, compared with 0.11, 0.04 and 0.15 in the three previous years.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—Compared with the previous three years there was a distinct increase in the number of notifications received, though much below the numbers received in 1900 and 1901. During the first half of the year the infection was mostly confined to the Central, East and North-East Wards, while during the latter half the North-West, West, and South suffered most. As usual, the chief sufferers were children, and probably school-life had most to do with the spread of infection. Anyhow, the minimum incidence corresponded with the autumn holidays, while the maximum, as with Scarlet Fever, occurred in October. Some light may be thrown on the modes of spreading infection by the fact already mentioned, that Diphtheria germs were found in 20 per cent. of the throats of Scarlet Fever cases sent to the hospital.

The wards least affected were the North-East and North-West, and the East and West suffered most. Details of distribution of isolation in hospital are given as formerly :

CASES NOTIFIED.

CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

	C.	E.	N.E.	N.W.	W.	S.	Total.	C.	E.	N.E.	N.W.	W.	S.	Total.
Jan. ..	1	...	3	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Feb. ...	1	3	1	2	...	...	7	1	2	1	1	...	...	5
March .	3	1	4	...	...	...	8	3	1	3	...	...	...	7
April ...	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	3
May ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
June .	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
July ...	...	1	1	...	2	1	5	...	1	1	...	2	1	5
August ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sept. ....	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Oct. ....	...	...	1	...	6	6	13	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Nov.	1	...	...	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
Dec. ...	...	1	...	1	8	1	11	...	...	...	1	6	1	8
Totals ..	9	17	10	8	19	10	73	5	13	6	5	16	8	53

For further comparison I give, in tabular form, the percentage isolated from each Ward:—

Wards.	Notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Percentage Isolated.
Central ...	9	5	55
East ...	17	13	76
North-East ...	10	6	60
North-West ...	8	5	62
South ..	10	8	80
West ...	19	16	84
Totals ...	73	53	72

The 73 cases occurred in 66 houses, in 7 of which the drains were found defective.

I have, in former reports, referred to the greater use made of the hospital in Scarlet Fever than in Diphtheria, and yet it is in the latter disease that the benefits of hospital treatment are most marked. For instance, 20 cases were treated at home, with 9 deaths—a mortality of 45 per cent., whereas 53 were treated in hospital, with 5 deaths—a percentage of 9.4.

The Diphtheria death-rate was 0.31 per thousand, compared with 0.47, 0.07, and 0.25 in the three previous years.

Typhoid Fever.—Last year I introduced this subject by saying “never before has the Borough been so free from Typhoid Fever. For many years I have persisted in urging the adoption of water closets instead of tubs, and of recent years we have been reaping a good reward in the greatly diminished prevalence of this “filth-disease.” It is gratifying to note that since the Health Committee began to enforce the rule of one closet per house, and that a w.c., the number of cases of Typhoid Fever has rapidly declined. The decline coincides so closely with this improvement in the condition of the sanitary conveniences that the Committee are justified in continuing their efforts in this direction, in order “to render a preventable disease less prevalent.”

This year we probably have reached the high-water mark of success, so far as freedom from Typhoid is concerned; only 5 cases were notified. One of these contracted the disease while away at school, while another was brought to the Infirmary for treatment. Thus, our record is really better than the notification figures imply. Still, the decrease during the past 10 years is so marked that I give the notifications received during that period, namely:—62, 73, 56, 57, 33, 23, 21, 11, 10, 5. Another case suspected to be Typhoid, came from a neighbouring borough, and was sent to the Fever Hospital, but was afterwards withdrawn, as the diagnosis was found to be Tuberculosis. The death-rate was 0.02, compared with 0.06, 0.04, and 0.23 in the three previous years.

Diarrhœa.—The number of deaths from this cause was considerably above the average. An exact comparison, however, is rendered difficult, owing to changes in the nomenclature. Under the heading of Diarrhœa and Zymotic Enteritis, 17 deaths were registered, and an additional 16 were certified as Gastro Enteritis and Gastric Catarrh. If we include all these as Diarrhœa diseases, then this complaint has proved by far the most serious of the Zymotic diseases. That many of the cases might be classed among the preventable deaths, I have little doubt. In previous reports I have so frequently referred to the evils resulting from careless dieting, dampness, decomposing filth, and dirty surroundings, that further remarks upon their influence in inducing Diarrhœa in children should be unnecessary. As generally happens with this complaint, all parts of the Borough suffered, and with two exceptions, all the deaths occurred among children under 5 years of age.

The death-rate from Diarrhœa and Zymotic Enteritis was 0.38, compared with 0.15, 0.32 and 0.57 in the three previous years.

Respiratory Diseases.—The deaths registered under this heading numbered 114, and comprised: Bronchitis, 49; Pneumonia, 61; and Pleurisy, 4. This is below the average of former years. Nearly half the total occurred among children under 5 years. The death-rate was 2.5, compared with 2.8, 2.8 and 2.9 in the three previous years.

Diseases of the respiratory organs, other than those mentioned above, caused 8 deaths, compared with 3, 7, 6, in the previous three years. The death-rate for all the respiratory diseases was 2.74.

Phthisis or Tuberculosis of the Lung.—So much has been said in former Reports regarding the infectiousness of the sputum in this disease, that for once I refrain from dwelling on the subject of Tuberculous sputum and the danger arising from indiscriminate spitting. Phthisis was registered as the cause of 64 deaths, and other forms of Tuberculosis of 22 deaths—practically the same as in the previous year. If overcrowding, dampness, and want of sunlight are favourable to the growth and spread of the Tubercle Bacillus—and about that there can be no doubt—then your recent action in closing so many cellar dwellings has been a good blow struck at the root of this formidable disease. Another blow, levelling some of the dilapidated dwellings in Westgate, and so letting in fresh air and sun-light into that crowded district might well be struck against the insidious but preventable zymotic.

As you know, Sanitary Authorities throughout the land are combining to grapple with this scourge, and statistics show a very steady decline in the number of deaths from Phthisis during the past 30 years. I repeat the figures given in last year's report to show how we stand in the matter, as well as to encourage us to continue our efforts to strictly supervise such other possible cause of tuberculous disease as milk from cows with tubercular udders, and meat from cattle and pigs infected with the same disease.

The death-rate during the quinquennium 1881-85 was				2.4
"	"	"	"	1886-90 „ 2.1
"	"	"	"	1891-95 „ 1.7
"	"	"	"	1896-00 „ 1.6
"	"	"	"	1901-05 „ 1.4
"	"	"	"	during the year 1906 „ 1.43

I ask the more consideration for this important subject because I find our death-rate from Phthisis is higher than many other boroughs in the West Riding. The disinfection of rooms occupied by Tuberculosis cases is willingly carried out by the Sanitary staff, free of charge, and I am anxious to see this preventive measure more largely made use of. The in-

fluence of the private medical attendant towards this end would be especially good, and their co-operation in the matter would be greatly appreciated.

The death-rate from forms of Tuberculosis, other than Phthisis, was 0.49. In this return no account is taken of deaths among children registered as Debility, Marasmus, etc., but doubtless many of these are of Tubercular origin.

Cancer.—The deaths registered were 37, compared with 37, 48, and 33 in the three previous years. For a few years it seemed as if Cancer was more prevalent in the North-West Ward than in other parts of the Borough, but the tide has turned, and now at least, fewer deaths are reported there than elsewhere. For many years I have kept a record of every house in which a death from malignant disease has occurred, and although in a few instances more than one such death has taken place in the same house within a period of three years, there is no data sufficient to warrant one in drawing conclusions regarding direct infectivity or otherwise. The death-rate was 0.83 compared with 0.81, 1.1 and 0.76 in the three previous years.

Notification of Infectious Disease.—The following table shows the number of notifications received each year since the Act was adopted:—

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphth- eria and Croup.	Erysip- elas.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerpe- ral Fever	Total.
1890	...	427	63	45	72	4	611
1891	...	92	36	43	38	2	216
1892	8	131	38	38	83	6	304
1893	72	68	44	43	33	8	268
1894	1	57	26	44	33	6	167
1895	...	54	18	45	46	4	167
1896	2	13	17	55	60	6	153
1897	...	49	13	40	62	4	168
1898	...	72	148	41	73	2	336
1899	...	369	43	74	56	8	550
1900	...	311	216	69	57	4	657
1901	...	260	145	29	33	2	469
1902	31	52	44	36	23	3	189
1903	25	43	15	36	21	3	143
1904	3	60	49	28	11	1	152
1905	26	173	50	24	10	2	285
1906	...	174	73	25	5	4	281

Further particulars as to distribution in Wards, age, etc., will be found in Table III., page 35.

L.G.B. Table I.

KEIGHLEY BOROUGH.

Year.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Deaths under One Year of age.		Deaths at all Ages. Total.		Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- Residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.		Deaths at all Ages. Nett.	
		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number	Rate.		10	11	Number	Rate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1896	38000	1156	28.4	189	163	695	18.2	79	21	6	680	17.8		
1897	38800	1128	29.0	157	139	662	17.0	93	13	11	660	17.0		
1898	40000	1195	29.8	205	171	739	18.4	107	27	27	739	18.4		
1899	40900	1127	27.5	192	170	797	19.4	123	39	32	790	19.3		
1900	41250	1066	25.6	175	164	869	21.0	130	28	34	875	21.2		
1901	41800	1120	26.6	159	142	699	16.7	99	16	24	707	16.9		
1902	42500	1129	26.5	175	155	684	16.0	69	24	7	667	15.6		
1903	43120	1123	23.7	144	140	686	15.4	112	29	6	663	15.3		
1904	43490	1017	23.3	159	156	792	18.2	132	41	23	774	17.7		
1905	43940	1029	23.4	136	132	651	14.8	149	35	22	638	14.5		
Averages of years. 1896-1905	41380	1109	26.3	169	152	727	17.5	110	27	19	721	17.3		
1906	44500	943	21.1	141	149	675	15.1	131	26	15	664	14.9		

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Note.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the Number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in Public Institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, namely, Victoria Hospital, and Workhouse Infirmary within the district, and Keighley and Bingley Fever Hospital and Menston Asylum outside the district.

Area of District in Acres, 3,600.

The total population at all ages, 51564; Number of Inhabited Houses, 9,229; Average Number of Persons per House 4.503 (at Census of 1901).

L.G.B. Table II.

KEIGHLEY BOROUGH.

Names of Localities.	CENTRAL WARD.				EAST WARD.				NORTH-EAST WARD.				NORTH-WEST WARD.				WEST WARD.				SOUTH WARD.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1896	5640	147	103 27	6580	252	129 36	6290	181	75 25	6860	168	89 26	6160	218	108 41	6230	183	112 33						
1897	5500	156	90 22	6500	197	86 22	6350	177	88 23	6800	162	89 14	6450	226	111 42	7200	210	105 27						
1898	5500	173	103 34	6620	259	107 33	6580	179	96 32	7210	159	105 18	6430	212	88 40	7420	213	133 44						
1899	5350	112	10 38	6720	235	119 41	6780	180	112 30	7600	173	103 13	6600	219	110 30	7600	208	130 35						
1900	5060	133	114 25	6785	201	139 39	6710	179	118 31	8335	164	116 17	6175	196	127 30	7830	193	125 26						
1901	5080	126	105 27	6900	216	105 24	6777	196	111 36	8542	170	120 16	6216	213	130 25	7878	209	136 31						
1902	5080	110	98 23	7096	203	104 28	6966	209	91 29	8688	199	106 23	6344	194	135 37	8016	214	133 35						
1903	5080	101	83 22	7215	195	97 22	7025	194	116 26	8854	154	106 16	6461	196	151 32	8165	183	110 26						
1904	5080	132	124 29	7300	175	126 23	7108	172	115 26	8970	167	120 13	6510	189	151 41	8202	182	138 27						
1905	5082	127	82 24	7354	185	122 21	7280	202	99 18	9056	161	105 5	6574	183	116 28	8276	171	114 30						
Averages of Years. 1896—1905	5445	131	100 27	6916	212	113 29	6785	186	102 27	8091	167	105 17	6392	204	122 34	7581	196	123 31						
1906	5080	118	95 17	7395	159	113 31	7494	173	100 20	9146	141	115 18	6684	162	125 30	8381	190	116 25						

(a)—Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions beyond the District are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the district excluded. See note on Table I, as to the meaning of term "residents" and "non-resident."

(b)—Deaths of residents occurring in Public Institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

L.G.B. Table III.

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.							NO OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.						Central.	East.	North-East.	North-West.	West.	South.	Total.	Central.	East.	North-East.	North-West.	West.	South.	Total.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards														
Small Pox
Cholera
Diphtheria
Membranous Croup
Erysipelas
Scarlet Fever
Typhus Fever
Enteric Fever
Relapsing Fever
Continued Fever
Puerperal Fever
Plague
Totals

Meteorology.—Rainfall: Observations are taken at two places within the Borough, namely, The Knowle, 385 feet, and Thwaites Brow, about 700 feet above sea level. The other two stations, the Filter beds at Oldfield, and Water-sheddles Reservoir (four and eight miles west of Keighley) are respectively 1,008 and 1,115 feet above sea level.

It will be seen from the tables given below that the rainfall did not differ materially from the average of the previous 21 years.

	The Knowle, Ivy Cottage, Keighley. Long Lee.		Filter- beds.	Water- sheddles Reservoir.	Average for 21 years.
January	3'55in...	4'64oin...	6'79in...	7'60in...	3'66in
February	2'98 ...	2'395 ...	3'23 ...	5'18 ...	2'81
March	2'83 ...	2'535 ...	3'59 ...	5'06 ...	2'78
April	1'64 ...	1'251 ...	1'91 ...	1'93 ...	2'27
May	3'24 ...	3'215 ...	3'69 ...	4'14 ...	2'24
June	2'18 ...	1'795 ...	2'05 ...	2'01 ...	2'38
July	1'80 ...	1'800 ...	1'98 ...	2'72 ...	2'90
August	3'68 ...	3'100 ...	3'71 ...	5'00 ...	3'43
September ...	0'75 ...	0'685 ...	1'52 ...	1'63 ...	2'87
October	5'35 ...	4'908 ...	6'57 ...	7'36 ...	4'36
November ...	3'01 ...	3'625 ...	5'30 ...	6'78 ...	3'24
December ...	3'34 ...	3'500 ...	3'46 ...	4'92 ...	3'75
Totals.....	37'25 ...	33'439 ...	43'80 ...	54'33 ...	36'72

Temperature.—The early months of the year were marked by the usual fluctuations in temperature caused in our changeable climate by the constant succession of cyclonic disturbances, but the range of these fluctuations were by no means unusual, and there were no records of excessively high or low temperatures.

WILLIAM SCATTERTY,

Medical Officer of Health.

L.G.B. Table IV.

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN WARDS (AT ALL AGES.)						Un-certified.	DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	Central.	East.	North-East.	North-West.	West.	South.		Resi-dents.	Non-Resi-dents.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...
Whooping-cough	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	14	1	12	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	4	3	...	5	...
Croup	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea (Cholera nostras & Zymotic enteritis)	17	11	5	1	...	...	...	2	2	5	4	3	1	2	...	...
Enteritis (Gastro-enteritis & Gastric catarrh)	16	12	3	...	1	...	...	4	4	3	1	3	1	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	64	...	2	2	12	44	4	10	8	10	11	13	12	...	11	3
Other Tubercular Diseases	22	5	9	6	2	...	...	...	5	4	4	6	3	...	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	37	...	...	...	...	25	12	5	7	7	4	8	6	...	9	...
Bronchitis	49	14	4	1	...	11	19	9	5	4	10	9	12	1	2	...
Pneumonia	61	18	11	5	5	17	5	9	12	12	8	11	9	...	9	4
Pleurisy	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	8	1	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	3	4	4	2	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	...
Heart Diseases	62	1	1	3	3	38	16	10	7	10	15	7	13	7	7	3
Accidents	13	...	4	2	...	6	1	2	4	2	...	2	3	1	2	2
Suicides	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
Apoplexy	43	...	...	...	1	21	21	5	9	6	9	7	7	1	7	2
Kidney Diseases	22	...	2	...	...	17	3	2	5	2	4	7	2	...	4	...
Old Age	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	9	4	4	12	6	7	3	15	2
All other causes	131	48	17	4	5	44	13	21	24	25	18	23	20	16	28	9
All causes	664	141	88	28	31	238	138	95	113	100	115	125	116	33	105	26

NOTES.—(a) The deaths of residents occurring beyond the limits of the district are included in this table, and deaths of non-residents occurring in the district are excluded.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars, and in addition classified under "Public Institutions."

Small-pox
 Measles
 Scarlatina
 Whooping-cough
 Diphtheria
 Group
 Fever
 Epidemic
 Cholera
 Plague
 Dysentery
 Enteritis
 Typhoid
 Typhus
 Other
 Epidemic
 Other
 Cancer
 Bronchitis
 Pneumonia
 Pleurisy
 Other
 Asthma
 Venereal
 Syphilis
 Diseases
 Heart
 Accidents
 Suicide
 Apoplexy
 Kidney
 Old age
 All other

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	24	7	12	18	61	9	5	4	8	9	7	8	5	5	6	2	129
	Uncertified	...	...	5	...	1	1	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
	Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	4	2	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis,	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	5
	Gastro-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal	}	...	1	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Catarrh	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	...	11	3	3	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Congenital Defects	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Injury at Birth	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Diseases.	Want of Breast-milk	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	starvation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	4	1	3	4	12	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
	Tuberculous Peritonitis:	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
	Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
(not Tuberculous)	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Convulsions	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	12
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	...	...	18
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	
				29	7	13	19	68	10	6	6	8	9	7	8	6	5	6	2	141
District of Keighley Borough.				Population estimated to middle of 1906, 44,500.																
Births in the year, legitimate, 900;				Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 124;																
" " illegitimate, 43.				" " illegitimate infants, 17.																
				Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 664.																

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS and MILKSHOPS
REGULATIONS.

REPORT

OF THE
VETERINARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE
YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER, 1906.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Report of my inspection of the Cow Sheds and Milking Cattle within the Borough of Keighley for the past year.

The number of Milking Cows maintains its usual mean as regards numbers, and the condition and quality of the Cattle its general high standard.

During the past twelve months I have had to request the removal of three Cows from the milking stock, two of them for emaciation and generally debilitated condition in consequence of tubercular disease, and one Cow for distinct tubercular lesions in the Mammary Gland; in each instance my representations were readily complied with, and the Cattle at once removed from the premises. This is satisfactory to note, as the existing state of the law, or rather

the absence of law, dealing with tubercular udder diseases in Cows, permits the owner to sell the milk from Cows so affected for human food, as long as the sale has not been interdicted on the certificate of a Veterinary Surgeon, and no penalty attaches to the crime of deliberately or carelessly placing on the market a food material charged with the germs of a dangerous disease. This state of affairs renders any action to be taken in such cases necessarily of a delicate and diplomatic character, and it is gratifying in this behalf to be able to state that any efforts of mine in this direction have been fairly and sensibly seconded on the part of the Cow Keepers.

I may here remark whilst on this question of Tuberculosis, that since the International Medical Congress held in London in 1900, when Prof. Koch made the now famous announcement that in his opinion human and bovine tuberculosis were distinct affections, and not intercommunicable. Very strong opinions have been expressed that the action taken by certain local authorities respecting the sale of tubercular infected flesh and milk for human food was entirely unjustifiable in face of such declaration from so eminent an authority, but since that time the Royal Commission, appointed in 1901, to enquire into the relations of human and bovine tuberculosis, have recently issued a second interim report, which will be generally accepted as conclusive upon points of great practical importance to the health and welfare of the community. In the first report of the Commission, it may be remembered that it was stated that they had succeeded where Prof. Koch had failed, in communicating human tuberculosis to bovine animals, and that his assumptions, even if they had any foundations, were at least too sweeping to be accepted as guides to conduct, or to legislation.

The present report carries the matter considerably further, and gives details of a large series of experiments in which healthy Cattle, specially selected and tested for the purpose, and also many other animals, including Pigs and Rabbits, were either infected with tuberculous material, or fed with it, and in one series of these experiments the tuberculous material was obtained from human subjects, and from the results of these experiments the Commissioners say, definitely and at once, that the effects produced in animals were absolutely identical with the effects of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis. They have wholly failed to find any essential differences between the one and the other,

both are equally virulent, viz., they are equally able to set up tuberculosis in bovine and other animals.

The general results so far attained by the enquiry are summed up in the following conclusions:—

“ There can be no doubt that in a certain number of cases the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject, and especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into the human body of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis; and there also can be no doubt that in the majority at least of these cases the bacillus is introduced through Cow's milk. Cow's milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli is clearly a cause of tuberculosis, and of fatal tuberculosis in man.”

Then an analysis is made by the Commissioners of 60 cases of human tuberculosis investigated, and from the results obtained they deduct the fact that 28 of these cases possessed clinical histories, indicating that in them the bacillus was introduced through the alimentary canal, and that a very large proportion of tuberculosis contracted by ingestion is due to tubercle bacilli of bovine source.

“ The Times,” commenting upon the report of the Commission, says “ A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of Cow's milk containing tubercle bacilli. The presence of tubercle bacilli in Cow's milk can be detected, though with difficulty, if the proper means be adopted, and such milk ought never to be used as food. There is far less difficulty in recognising Clinically that a Cow is distinctly suffering from tuberculosis, in which case she may be yielding tuberculous milk. The milk coming from such a Cow ought not to form part of human food, and indeed ought not to be used as food at all.”

We, in Keighley, can therefore congratulate ourselves that the public lives are safe-guarded with respect to the sale of tubercular infected milk, so far as the law will at present permit us to do, and our ability to detect such milk extends.

It will be recollected that some time ago this Committed approved of a series of recommendations as to the treatment of Milk Cows and their produce, which I drew up, and these in placard form and legible type have been distributed throughout the Cow-sheds in the Borough. I

am pleased to report that I observe the placards are still retained upon the walls thereof, and I am of opinion that a considerable improvement in the manner of handling and dealing with milk has accrued therefrom, though there is yet room for further improvement in this direction.

The general sanitary condition of the Cow-sheds which followed upon the adoption by this Committee of the requirements of the Milk Shops and Dairies Order, is now producing its fruit, as there has, of late years, been a very marked diminution of the number of septic diseases amongst Dairy Cattle within the Borough. I am in a particularly favourable position to speak with authority upon this subject, as my experience extends over a period of thirty years' intimate acquaintance with the health of the Cattle in the district, and I am satisfied that this fact is to be attributed to the better hygienic surroundings of the Cattle as regards drainage, ventilation, light, air space, etc., and to no other cause.

The fine weather experienced during the past summer of 1906 has had the effect of considerably reducing the number of Catarrhal affections of the udder in Milk Cows, a class of disease that is comparatively frequent after wet and cold summers.

There is one other aspect of the milk question that I think should be made reference to here, and that is the subject of Milk that is sold within the Borough, and which is produced and brought in from outside sources. I am not aware that the adjoining local authorities have as yet adopted any thorough method of dairy inspection, and I think the time has come when they ought to bring themselves into line with the Borough authorities upon this question.

GEO. W. CARTER, F.R.C.V.S.,

Veterinary Inspector.

TOWNFIELD, KEIGHLEY,
13th FEBRUARY, 1907.

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

Sanitary Inspector's Report

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1906.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,
AND TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Sixteenth Annual Report, which shows, as far as possible in tabular form, the work accomplished or taken in hand by the Health Department during the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Infectious Disease Notification and Prevention Acts.

—The following table shews the number of cases of Infectious Diseases reported during the year, and for comparison the number of cases reported each year since the Notification Act came into operation. The population for each year is also given, and also the rate of illness from Notifiable Infectious Diseases per 1,000 of population for each year.

Table I.

NAME OF DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED EACH YEAR.														
	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Scarlet Fever ...	131	68	57	54	13	49	72	369	311	260	52	43	60	173	174
Typhoid Fever ...	80	33	32	46	57	60	73	56	57	33	23	21	11	10	5
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	38	44	26	18	17	13	148	43	216	145	44	15	49	50	73
Erysipelas ...	38	43	44	45	55	40	41	74	69	29	36	36	28	24	25
Puerperal Fever ...	6	8	6	4	6	4	2	8	4	2	3	3	1	2	4
Continued Fever ...	3	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	8	72	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	25	3	26	...
Cholera ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total No. of Infectious Cases	304	270	167	167	153	168	336	550	657	469	189	143	152	285	281
Population for each year ...	31530	32070	32750	33202	38000	38000	40000	40900	41250	41800	42500	43120	43490	43940	44500
Rate of Infectious Illness } per 1,000 of Population }	9.64	8.42	5.10	5.03	4.03	4.42	8.40	13.45	15.93	11.22	4.45	3.32	3.49	6.48	6.31

The following list shews the number of houses in which cases of Infectious Illness occurred during the past year:—

TABLE 2.

NAME OF DISEASE.	No. of Cases.	No. of Houses.
Scarlet Fever	174	144
Typhoid Fever	5	5
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	73	66
Puerperal Fever	4	4
Erysipelas	25	23
Totals	281	242

The following list shews the number of cases of Infectious Diseases reported in each Ward, and the number of cases sent from each Ward of the Borough into the Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital:—

TABLE 3.

NAME OF DISEASE	No. of Cases reported.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital.						
	Wards.						Totals	Wards.						Totals
	C	E	NE	NW	W	S		C	E	NE	NW	W	S	
Diphtheria ...	9	17	10	8	19	10	73	5	13	6	5	16	8	53
Scarlet Fever ...	23	18	29	29	38	37	174	22	17	24	22	38	33	156
Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5	...	...	1	2	1	...	4
Erysipelas ...	4	7	3	5	5	1	25	No provision is made for treating these cases in hospital.						
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	1	2	...	4							
Totals ...	37	42	43	46	65	48	281	27	30	31	29	55	41	213

TABLE 4.

LIST OF VISITS BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS *re* INFECTIOUS CASES.

Cause of Visit.	By Assist. Insp. John Foy in the Southern District.	By Assist. Insp. F. Whitehead in the Northern District.
Houses visited <i>re</i> Infectious cases reported	127	146
Visits to houses <i>re</i> " "	297	342
Houses disinfected <i>re</i> " "	127	135
Rooms disinfected <i>re</i> " "	134	203

Table 3 shews that of the total number of cases of infectious disease reported for which hospital provision is made 84.5 per cent. were removed to the Joint Hospital.

Disinfection of Infected Premises has been carried out as heretofore by the use of Formalin or Paraformaldehyde tablets—24 lbs. of such tablets and 2 gallons of liquid 40 per cent. Formalin were used for this purpose. We also distributed, for general disinfection purposes in infected houses, 40 gallons of Cyllin fluid; this quantity being sufficient to make 16,000 gallons of efficient germicide. Disinfection has also, in several instances, been performed where deaths have occurred from either consumption or cancer.

Twenty-two Notifications to Librarians *re* library books found in infected houses, and 132 Notices to the School attendance authorities *re* exclusion from school of children from infected houses, have been sent out during the year.

It may here be stated that our inspections of drains and sanitary fitments at the 242 houses in which infectious cases occurred revealed defects in 12 instances only, or in slightly less than 5 per cent. of the infected houses. Compare this with the following extract from my report for the year 1892:—"70 per cent. of the 244 houses in which infectious disease occurred were found to have defective drainage.

The steady annual decrease in the number of cases of Enteric Fever reported each year since 1898, viz:—73, 56, 57, 33, 23, 21, 11, 10, and 5 cases respectively, may also, in some measure, be regarded as testimony to improved sanitary conditions within the Borough.

A Street and Ward List of infectious cases reported during the year will be found as an appendix to this report.

NUISANCES.

The following list records the work accomplished under this heading during the year, and also shews the varied character of the matters dealt with:—

Nuisances left on books on December 31st, 1905 ...	523
„ reported during 1906	826
Total number of Nuisances dealt with	1349
Number of Nuisances, etc., disposed of	848
Matters remaining on Register or in course of abatement	501
	1349

COMPLETED MATTERS.

Defective and untrapped house drains, trapped and relaid	132
Houses without proper slop sinks and drains connected to main sewers	11
Farmsteads redrained	2
Blocked gulleys and drains, cleansed and repaired...	76
Street gulley drains trapped, cleansed or repaired...	73
Wastepipes cleansed, repaired or renewed	10
Blocked and defective water-closet drains cleansed and repaired	20
Blocked and defective waste-water closet drains cleansed and repaired	42
Blocked or defective trough closet drains cleansed or repaired	17
Dilapidated w.c. basins, cisterns, and seats repaired or renewed	42
Houses supplied with sufficient water-closets and ashplaces in substitution for foul and insufficient midden privies	56
Houses supplied with sufficient water-closets and ashplaces in substitution for insufficient pail closet and ashpit accommodation	144
Houses supplied with sufficient ashplace accommodation only	9
Pail closets converted into water-closets	6
Midden privies converted into water-closets	8
Waste-water closet converted into a clean water closet	1
Dilapidated privies and ashplaces repaired	22
Passages and yards reflagged or repaved	4
Filthy privies cleansed	13
Filthy yards and passages cleansed	3
Offensive accumulations removed	2
Houses under notice to provide proper water supply—now closed	6
Houses under notice to provide proper means of drainage—houses now closed	6

Nuisances arising from dirty houses	1
" " " the emission of black smoke	24
" " " subsoil water or sewage per-	
colating into cellars	18
Nuisances arising from the keeping of swine ...	1
" " " disused midden privy ...	1
" " " overcrowded house	1
Factories and Workshops supplied with proper w.c.	
accommodation	11
Insanitary Factory and Workshop conveniences put	
into a sanitary condition	3
Factory with insanitary pail closet converted into	
w.c.	1
Workshops properly ventilated	2
Workshop w.c. properly ventilated	1
Cellar dwellings under notice to provide sufficient	
w.c. and ashplace accommodation thrown	
to houses above or closed	26
Insanitary cellar dwellings closed	40
House under notice to provide w.c. and ashpit ac-	
commodation—now demolished	1
Insanitary tripery closed	1
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	3
	—840

SUSPENDED MATTERS.

Houses with insufficient drains (no sewer available)	2
Houses with insufficient w.c. and ash-place accom-	
modation	6
	— 8
	848

MATTERS IN HAND UNCOMPLETED.

Houses under notice for insufficient and im-	
proper sanitary conven-	
iences	253
" " for defective and un-	
trapped drains	131
" " to provide slop-sinks and	
proper means of drain-	
age	23
" " for insufficient ash-place	
accommodation	43
Houses with foul midden privies	6
Houses with improper means of water supply	8
Factories and Workshops without proper and	
sufficient sanitary conveniences	8
Factory with insanitary closets	1
Nuisances arising from Willowing Machines ...	2
Foul middens to be filled up	2
Cowsheds with defective drainage	7
Miscellaneous nuisances to abate	6
Insanitary cellar-dwellings to be closed ...	11
	— 501

Total number of Nuisances dealt with ... 1349

The 132 house drains trapped and put in good order, plus the 11 houses provided with slop-sinks and drains, are situate as follows:—In the Central Ward, 23; East Ward, 40; North-East Ward, 27; North-West Ward, 39; West Ward, 8; and in the South Ward, 6.

The 131 houses with defective drainage, plus the 23 houses without sufficient means of drainage, remaining upon the Register as uncompleted matters at the end of the year, are located in the Wards as follows:—Central, 59; East, 52; North-East, 13; North-West, 16; West, 10; South, 4.

The 200 houses supplied with separate water-closet and ash-place accommodation are situate as follows:—Brunswick Street, 5; North Brunswick Street, 6; North Adelaide Street, 2; Hanover Street, 2; Wellington Street, 1; Market Street, Sloe Street, Longcroft, and Albion Square, 35; Parker Street, Smithers Street, and Marley Street, 23; Wesley Place, 13; Hard Ings Lane, 6; Emily Street, 3; Brigg Street, 7; Oak Street and Well Street, 15; Rook Street and Mornington Street, 7; Utley, 2; Westgate, 8; Leeds Street, 4; Buckle Street and Lustre Street, 4; High Street, 4; Ingrow, 41; Moss Street, 6; Junction Street, 3; Gladstone Street, 3. Their distribution in the Wards are as follows:—Central, 74; East, 13; North-East, 9; North-West, 31; West, 20; and South Ward, 53.

The 40 Insanitary cellar-dwellings closed are situate as follows:—Brunswick Street, 2; George Street, 8; Mary Street, 10; Worth Street, 2; Ingrow Lane, 1; West Turkey Street, 1; Baptist Square, 1; Bengal Street, 2; Smithers Street, 2; Parker Square, 4; Parker Street, 3; and Wellington Street, 4. In addition to these, 5 cellar-dwellings in Brunswick St. have been voluntarily added to houses above them. The following 11 Insanitary cellar-dwellings are under notice to close and remain upon the Register of matters in hand at the close of the year, viz.:—Wellington Street, 2; Parker Street, 1; Parker Square, 4; Smithers Street, 2; and Baptist Square 2.

The 253 houses remaining on the Register to be dealt with for insufficient or improper closet and ash-place accommodation are situate in the following Wards:—Central, 58; East, 16; North-East, 8; North-West, 6; West, 102; and South Ward, 63.

The 200 new water-closets provided—plus 15 substituted for pail or modern privies, and 11 provided in factories and workshops, total 226—are all fitted with rim flushed wash-down pedestal w.c. basins, 41 of which have automatic flushing apparatus, and the remainder have separate chain pull cisterns.

The following works included in the foregoing list were executed by our own staff of workmen :—

Defective house drains trapped and relaid	92
Water-closet, waste water closet and latrine closet drains opened and cleansed	63
Houses supplied with separate w.c. and ash-place accommodation	3
Midden privy converted into a water-closet	1
Dilapidated ash-places and privies repaired	26
Blocked drains opened and cleansed	10
Urinal accommodation provided	1
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	32

228

The cost of the drainage and other works executed by our own staff of workmen was £610 10s. 2d.

390 Formal Notices relating to insufficient or improper sanitary convenience, drainage, or water supply, were served. It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings for noncompliance with the requirements of any of the said notices.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

The following list shews the number of observations taken, the names of the firms whose chimneys have been under observation, and the maximum and average number of minutes of black smoke emitted per hour by each chimney whilst under observation :—

Name.	Address.	No. of observations taken each for a period of 60 minutes.	No. of minutes dense smoke emitted per hour.	
			Maximum.	Average.
1 Anderton Bros. ...	Hard Ings Lane ...	15	Nil	Nil
2 Bairstow, W. & J. ...	Mantra Mills, South Street ...	15	"	"
3 Baldwin, James ...	Parkwood Street Brass Works ...	15	"	"
4 Baths and Wash-houses...	Albert Street ...	15	1	·06
5 Baxendall & Dixon ...	Ingrow Corn Mills ...	15	6	·6
6 Beadman, J. B. & Co. ...	Railway Wagon Works	15	Nil	Nil
7 Blakey, John ...	Low Bridge Corn Mills ...	15	"	"
8 Bottomley, J. & Sons ...	Adelaide Street ...	15	"	"
9 do. do. ...	Park Street ...	15	"	"

Name.	Address.	No. of observations taken each for a period of 60 minutes.	No. of minutes dense smoke emitted per hour.	
			Maximum.	Average.
10 Brigg, John & Co. ...	Calversyke Mill ...	15	4	.4
11 Briggs, J. & F. ...	Parkwood Brick W'ks	15	Nil	Nil
12 Brooksbank, E. & Co. ...	Station Oil Works, Thwaites ...	15	"	"
13 Brooksbank, R. ...	Beck Street ...	15	"	"
14 Butterfield, David ...	Central Iron Works...	15	2	.33
15 Cattle, W. W. ...	Eastwood Brewery ...	15	Nil	Nil
16 Clapham Bros. ...	Wellington Foundry	15	2	.13
17 do. ...	Market Street ...	15	2	.2
18 do. ...	Lawholme Lane ...	15	Nil	Nil
19 Clegg & Howgate ...	do. ...	15	"	"
20 Clough, Robert ...	New Grove Mills ...	15	2	.43
21 do. ...	Old Grove Mills ...	15	Nil	Nil
22 Clough, Robert ...	Botany Mills ...	15	"	"
23 Cooke, Jesse ...	Greengate ...	15	1	.06
24 Dalton Mills Co. ...	Dalton Lane ...	15	2	.2
25 Darling & Sellers ...	Airedale Tool Works	15	1	.06
26 Dawson, Bentley & Co....	Paragon Iron Works...	15	Nil	Nil
27 Dean, Smith & Grace ...	Worth Valley Tool Works ...	15	2	.13
28 Dickinson, J. & Co. ...	Pitt Street ...	15	2	.13
29 Earnshaw, James ...	Russell Street ...	16	5	.37
30 Farrar, Thomas ...	Borough Brass Works	15	Nil	Nil
31 Firth, I. & Co. ...	Beech Mills ...	15	2	.33
32 Fleece Mills Co. ...	Fleece Street ...	15	Nil	Nil
33 Foulds, I. & Son ...	Parkwood Street ...	15	"	"
34 Great Northern Ry. Co.	Low Mills ...	15	16	2.97
35 Greenhow & Murgatroyd	Townfield Works ...	15	2	.13
36 Greenwood, A. ...	Russell St. Tannery	15	Nil	Nil
37 Haggas, J. & Co. ...	Ingrow Lane ...	15	3	.27
38 Haggas, Shelah ...	Sun Street, Greengate	15	Nil	Nil
39 Hall & Stell ...	Park Works, Dalton Lane ...	15	1	.2
40 Hanson, Chas. & Co. ...	Cabbage Mill ...	15	2	.13
41 Hattersley, Geo. & Sons	North Brook Works...	17	18	2.41
42 do. do. ...	Heber Street ...	15	Nil	Nil
43 Hird, T. & Sons ...	Acres Mill ...	15	2	.13
44 Holmes & Pearson ...	Starkie Street ...	15	2	.2
45 Hoyle & Colburn ...	Market Street ...	15	Nil	Nil
46 Hugill Bros. ...	Dalton Lane ...	15	6	1.46
47 Ickringill, Ira & Co. ...	Eastwood Mill ...	15	Nil	Nil
48 do. ...	Walk Mills ...	15	"	"
49 Ingrow Council School...	Ingrow ...	15	1	.06
50 Keighley Ironworks Socy.	Goulbourne Street ...	15	2	.2
51 Keighley Corporation ...	Electricity Works ...	15	1	.06

Name.	Address.	No. of observations taken each for a period of 60 minutes.	No. of minutes dense smoke emitted per hour.	
			Maxi- mum.	Aver- age.
52 Keighley Guardians ...	Workhouse, Oak- worth Road ...	15	1	.1
53 Keighley Sugden & Co. (late John Dixon) ...	East Parade ...	15	7	1.63
54 Keighley Sugden & Co.	Low Street ...	15	3	.43
55 King, Aaron & Co. ...	Cooke Lane ...	15	Nil	Nil
56 Lambert Bros. ...	Castle Mill ...	15	"	"
57 Laycock, E. & Co. ...	Aireworth Mill ...	15	"	"
58 Laycock, Wm. & Sons ...	Temple Row Tallow Factory ...	16	8	.5
59 Lund, Wm. & Son ...	North Beck Mills ...	15	4	.26
60 Magma Co. ...	Brewery Street ...	15	Nil	Nil
61 Marriner, E. & Co. ...	Greengate ...	15	"	"
62 Marriner, Son & Naylor	Greengate ...	15	1	.33
63 do.	Hope Mill ...	15	Nil	Nil
64 Mitchell, D. & Co. ...	Parson Street ...	15	"	"
65 Mitchell, J. & Co. ...	Stockbridge ...	15	1	.06
66 Miley's Machine Tool Co	Dalton Lane ...	15	Nil	Nil
67 Mountain, W. & Sons ...	Alice Street ...	15	"	"
68 Murton & Varley ...	Anchor Works ...	15	"	"
69 do.	Victoria Works ...	15	"	"
70 Normington Bros. ...	Marley Street ...	15	2	.13
71 Rishworth Bros. ...	Old Corn Mill, Becks Road ...	15	Nil	Nil
72 Rustless Iron Co. ...	Dalton Lane ...	15	"	"
73 Sellers, Wm. & Sons ...	Lawkholme Lane ...	15	1	.06
74 Scaife, Samuel ...	South Street ...	15	Nil	Nil
75 Silverwood, Thomas ...	Drury Niche ...	15	"	"
76 Smith, H. & Son ...	King Street Tube Works ...	15	"	"
77 Smith, John (K'h'l'y.) Ltd.	Alice Street ...	15	"	"
78 do.	Bradford Road ...	15	"	"
79 Smith & Paget ...	Parker Street ...	15	"	"
80 Smith, Swire & Bro. ...	Springfield Mills ...	15	1½	.1
81 Smith, Prince & Son ...	Burlington Shed ...	15	4	.53
82 do.	Timber Yard, Lawk- holme Lane ...	15	Nil	Nil
83 Smith, John ...	Green Street ...	15	"	"
84 Schneider & Co. ...	Church Street ...	15	"	"
85 Spencer, John ...	Pitt Street ...	15	3	.2
86 Stell, J. & Sous ...	Holme Mill ...	15	2	.13
87 Stell, Thomas ...	Starkie Street ...	15	Nil	Nil
88 Summerscales, W. & Sons	Coney Lane ...	15	"	"
89 Summerscales, W. & Sons	Royd Works ...	15	"	"

Name.	Address.	No. of observations taken each for a period of 60 minutes.	No. of minutes dense smoke emitted per hour	
			Maximum.	Average.
90 Summerscales, Sons, W. & S. ...	Parkside Works ...	15	Nil	Nil
91 Taylor, Timothy & Co....	Knowle Spring Brewery ...	15	4	.26
92 Thompson S. and S. Mitchell ...	Hanover Street ...	15	3	.43
93 Tomlinson, Robert ...	Russell Street ...	15	Nil	Nil
94 Thorpe, Johnson & Co.	Goulbourne Street ...	15	"	"
95 Victoria Hospital ...	Highfield Lane ...	15	"	"
96 Ward, Haggas & Smith	Parson Street ...	15	1	.06
97 Waterhouse, Fred ...	Mortar Mill, West Lane ...	15	Nil	Nil
98 Weatherhead, D. & F. ...	Cook Lane ...	15	4	.26
99 Wells, Jonas ...	Greengate ...	15	10	1.66
100 Whalley, G. & Co. ...	Eagle Works ...	15	Nil	Nil
101 Wilson, Thomas ...	Low Bridge ...	15	1	.06
102 Wilkinson, Geo. & Co. ...	Bradford Road ...	15	Nil	Nil
103 Wright Bros. ...	Prospect Mill ...	15	2½	.36
104 do. ...	Ingrams' Mill ..	15	Nil	Nil
105 do. ...	Damems ...	15	"	"
106 Whitehead, Tom ...	Westgate ...	15	"	"
107 Whitehead, James & Son	Westgate ...	15	"	"

Arising upon my reports presented to your Committee from time to time, formal notice to abate nuisances arising from the emission of black smoke from chimneys in connexion with factories and other works within the Borough have been served upon 8 firms, and 3 of them having again offended six months or more after service of the first notice were re-served. Letters of caution respecting the continuance of smoke nuisances after service of formal notices to abate same were addressed to 8 firms, 11 such letters being sent during the year.

The long-standing smoke nuisance at Low Mills, referred to in my last and previous annual reports, has been greatly diminished, if not cured, by the new boilers, economisers, and machinery fixed during the past year, and it is now evident that, with reasonable care in firing, the emission of black smoke by the chimney at the said mills is under ordinary circumstances unnecessary.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The following is a summary of my Register of Workshops within the Borough. The whole of the Workshops in this list have been measured up and cards stating the number of persons who may legally be employed therein have been posted in each room, and due attention has throughout the year been paid to cleanliness, ventilation, sanitary conveniences, and drainage.

Trade or Business.		No. of Rooms.	No. of Persons emplo'd	No. of Persons who may legally be employed.	
Description.	No.			Ordina'y	Over'me
Tailors	27	40	165	407	244
Drapers, Dress and Mantle Makers, Cos- tumiers and Milliners	39	46	191	350	207
Hosiers and Shirt- makers	4	4	25	60	35
Shoemakers, Cloggers and Saddlers... ..	32	34	87	278	164
Tinners and Plumbers	6	6	20	108	69
Jewellers	7	8	13	57	33
Tripe Dressers, &c. ...	3	3	8	61	37
Cycle Repairers, &c....	4	4	10	77	51
Skep Makers	1	1	1	10	6
Blacksmiths, &c. ...	2	2	5	76	48
Pork Butchers... ..	3	3	5	15	9
Bakers & Confectioners					
Underground	15	18	24	98	58
Other than Underground	31	33	64	271	167
Upholsterers, &c. ...	3	3	8	41	25
Totals	177	205	626	1909	1153

In addition to the foregoing, 57 Domestic Workshops have been inspected and entered upon the Register, viz.:— 20 domestic bakehouses (small Confectioners and others employing only residential members of their own family); 9 Boot-repairers; 16 Milliners and dressmakers; 5 Pork butchers; 2 Jewellers; 1 Tailor; 1 Laundress; 1 Plumber; 1 Cabinet-maker; and 1 Shirtmaker.

Part 3 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, being in force within the Borough, the responsibility

for securing the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences for persons of both sex employed in factories and workshops, rests with the Town Council, and during the past year accommodation of this kind has been required at 19 factories and workshops. At 11 of the premises under notice the required provision has been made, and at the remaining 8 the required works are either in progress or in contemplation.

In addition to the requirement of sufficient sanitary conveniences, the following matters at factories and workshops have been dealt with:—

Foul and insanitary w.c.'s and privies in factories, notices	
'to cleanse	3
ditto	
Pail-closet in factory converted into a	
water-closet	1
Workshops noticed to provide improved means of venti-	
lation	2
W.C. ventilating into workroom and not properly par-	
titioned off	1

At two factories notices requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from dust from willowing machines have been served; this matter being in hand at the close of the year.

Shop Hours and Seats for Shop Assistants Acts.—

Attention has been paid to the provisions of these Acts, and in several instances where the prescribed notices under the Shop Hours Acts had been misplaced, fresh notices have been required to be displayed. Generally, the provisions of these Acts are strictly observed within the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The trades conducted within the Borough that may be classed under this heading, and are subject to the provisions of your Bye-Laws for the Regulation of Offensive Trades, are as follows:—Tanners and Leather Dressers, 4; Leather Dresser, 1; Gut Scraper (the preparation of sausage skins and catgut), 1; Tripe Boilers, 3; and 1 Tallow Melter.

Compared with last year this is a reduction of 1 Tripe Boiler, use of the insanitary tripery referred to in my last Annual Report (Waddington's, in Oakworth Road) having been discontinued.

The only other offensive trade calling for special mention is the Tallow Factory, effluvia from which has for years

been the cause of numerous and frequent complaints. Last spring and summer many complaints were again received from persons residing or employed in the neighbourhood of the works in question, but since the installation of a large condensing apparatus, and the return of cold weather, the nuisance has been minimised, and there have been no further complaints. Whether the condenser will effectually prevent the emission of noxious effluvia in warm weather, when most of the fat dealt with arrives at the factory in a putrid and foul smelling condition, remains to be demonstrated. In my opinion, however, the form and efficiency of the condenser could be considerably improved; but if, as at present constructed, it be found to effectually abate the nuisance, nothing more is desired.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The following list shews the number of Registered Common Lodging-houses within the Borough, and the number of persons for which there is accommodation at each:—

Registered No. of House	Name and Address.	Registered Accomoda- tion.
		Persons.
4	Messrs. Wignall & Anderton, New Model, Burlington St.	189
6	Mr. Henry Humble, Upper Green	20
7	Mrs. M. Bartlett, Baptist Square	37
8	Mr. William Oliver, Allison Square, Chapel Lane ...	54
11	Mrs. F. Green, Boro' Model, Leeds Street	87
Total:—5 Houses with registered accommodation for 387 persons.		

I have no complaint to make with regard to the management of any of the above houses, all of which have been kept under constant inspection throughout the year, and no breach of your Common Lodginghouse Regulations has been observed. There has been no overcrowding, in fact, the keepers of the two larger houses—which, by the by, are the best in the town—have for several years past rarely had more than two-thirds of their beds let.

Your Committee, accompanied by the Mayor, made a midnight visit of inspection to the whole of the above

houses in December last, on which occasion they expressed approbation of the cleanly condition in which the premises were found. Dissatisfaction was, however, expressed with the general dilapidated and unsatisfactory condition of the buildings numbered 7 and 6 on the register, and no doubt your Committee will, at an early date, consider the advisability of either mending or ending the premises in question, especially seeing that in one instance the property is now owned by the Corporation, having been acquired for street improvement purposes.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The following is a summary of my Register of "Houses Let in Lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family," such houses being better known as Furnished Apartments:—

Situation of Premises.	Description of Premises.	Total No. of Occupants.	
		Adults.	Children.
Mary Street, Greengate	4 Single-room Cellar Dwellings ...	9	4
George Street, "	2 " " ...	4	1
Worth Street, "	2 " " ...	4	3
Allison Sq., Chapel Lane	6 " Back to back Dwellings	11	2
Westgate... ..	3 " " "	4	1
Leeds Street	1 Back to back House with Kitchen and Bedroom	2	0
Total :—18 Houses or 19 Rooms.			

I am pleased to report that at the close of the year the above list has been reduced to 10 houses, or 11 rooms; the 8 insanitary cellar dwellings in Greengate having been closed after notices served under Sections 72 and 73 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as previously referred to in this Report.

The so-called furnished apartments remaining on the register are in fairly satisfactory condition with the exception of the 3 in Westgate, and one of these has been unoccupied during the past three months.

VAN-DWELLINGS ATTENDING FAIRS.

As in previous years, attention has been paid to the Van-dwellings of persons attending the Spring and Autumn Fairs, with a view to securing due observance of your Bye-Laws as to the provision of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences, water supply, refuse disposal, and general cleanliness, and as a further precaution against the introduction of infectious disease. In all instances very satisfactory sanitary arrangements were made; the vans were found in a clean condition, and no infectious illness was discovered.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Fifty-three persons are registered as purveyors of milk within the Borough, 5 of whom reside outside the Borough limits. Very few of our Milk Dealers sell at their homes, the milk usually being taken direct from the farm to their customer's door.

We have no registered Milkshops.

There are within the Borough 67 Dairy farms, with an aggregate of 114 cowsheds, registered for the accommodation of a total of 718 cows. The total number of milch cows kept in such sheds did not exceed 635 at any time during the year. In three instances, however, the number of cows kept were found to exceed the registered accommodation, and in those instances notices have been served warning the cowkeepers of their liability to penalties under your regulations.

There are also within the Borough 17 farmsteads, or 18 cowsheds, where no milch cows are kept, or where milk is not produced for sale.

During the year alterations necessary to secure additional accommodation, or to bring cowsheds up to the standard of your Regulations with respect to lighting, ventilation, paving, drainage, and middenstead accommodation, have been made upon five farmsteads. In two of these instances old cowsheds were demolished and new ones built.

Your Revised Regulations made in 1900 have been the means of greatly improving the conditions under which milch cows are housed within the Borough, but your regulation requiring persons selling milk by retail to take "all reason-

able and proper precautions to prevent contamination" is not so well observed, during the winter months especially, as it should be. It is surely not reasonable or proper that after a pint of milk has been allowed to settle for an hour or so, the bottom half-ounce or more should consist mostly of dirt, cowdung, and hairs; nevertheless, anyone residing at the tail-end of a milk dealer's round especially, will not infrequently, during the winter months, find the milk supplied to them to be contaminated in this manner, and this notwithstanding that printed cards containing the following "Precautions to be observed upon Milk Farms," suggested by your Veterinary Inspector of Dairy Cows, have been supplied to every Cowkeeper within the Borough, and are to be found posted in most of our cowsheds:—

"As the purity of milk supplied for human food is of the utmost importance, the following rules should be carefully observed:—Care must be taken that all utensils used for the storage of milk are thoroughly clean.

The hands of the milker should be washed and dried before milking.

The udders of the cows should be cleaned and wiped with a clean cloth before commencing to milk.

An overall should be worn by the milker to cover his clothes, and used for no other purpose, and be kept thoroughly clean.

The cowshed should be kept as free from dust, cobwebs, etc., as possible.

The channels of the shed should be swilled with clean water before each milking period.

The bodies of the cows should be brushed daily, the skin kept clean and free from scurf and dust, and cleanliness can be facilitated by clipping off the long hairs from the tails of the cows.

Milk should be kept covered as much as possible, to prevent contamination by the dust floating in the atmosphere, by flies, etc. Strict attention should be paid to any eruption or disease affecting the udder or teats, and be reported at once to the Veterinary Inspector."

The usual reply of a milk dealer to any complaint respecting pollution of the milk he purveys, is that he will ask the farmer to use either 'a finer clout' or "a finer sile," and although this to him and to the farmer may appear to be a satisfactory remedy for the trouble, one hopes that the time is not distant when cowkeepers will realise that in this matter, as in many others, prevention is better than cure.

Milk, as secreted by the cow, does not contain cowdung, dust, scurf, and hair; and siles and straining cloths—even though the latter be clean and sterile—do but remove the visible evidence of such preventable and dangerous pollution.

In this connection it may be noted that where the person selling milk by retail is not the cowkeeper also, he cannot under the provisions of your regulations be held responsible for pollution of this nature, as, indeed, he should not be; but the cowkeeper should not escape responsibility simply because he does not retail the milk, and to this extent your regulations are defective. A seizure of such unwholesome milk, whether the same comes from farms within or beyond our Borough boundary, might, however, be made under the provisions of the unsound food clauses of the Public Health Act, and a clause proposed to be included in your pending Parliamentary Bill would facilitate such procedure.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, AND ORDERS THEREUNDER.

Swine Fever.—There were 27 suspected outbreaks of Swine Fever affecting premises upon which, in the aggregate, 317 pigs were kept, and the requirements of the Swine Fever Order with regard to the closing of suspected and adjacent premises, and the disposal of carcasses of pigs dead of suspected fever, were duly observed. In two instances only the Veterinary Officers of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries certified the illness to be due to Swine Fever. Altogether, 81 persons, owning in the aggregate 779 pigs, had their premises closed, and 55 pigs either died or were killed and destroyed in consequence of these outbreaks. Two persons were reported for illegal movement of swine on premises closed under the Swine Fever order. Your Committee investigated these cases, and in both instances decided that the explanations and apologies tendered by the offenders be accepted, with a caution that such offences will in future be more severely dealt with.

Arrangements made some years ago, whereby movement licences necessary under the provisions of the Swine Fever Orders and Regulations are granted by the Police, have been continued in the past year, and Mr. Superintendent Tebbutt informs me that 32 such licences to move an aggregate of 290 pigs into the Borough have been granted during the year.

Swine Fever was the only disease notified under the Provisions of the Diseases of Animals Acts during the year.

Sheep Scab (Compulsory Dipping) Order of 1906.—Arrangements were made with the Police to put into effect the Provisions of this Order within the Borough. The Order has been strictly enforced, and the Police have had no offence to report.

Rabies Order.—I am indebted to Mr. Superintendent Tebbutt for the following return, shewing the number of dogs seized under your Regulations made under this Order during the year:—

No. of Dogs seized.	No. of Dogs Owned.	No. returned to finder.	No. of Dogs destroyed.	No. destroyed at owner's request.
24	8	Nil.	16	42

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND FOOD INSPECTION.

In addition to your temporary Public Abattoir there are still 13 private slaughter-houses within the Borough, 4 of which are subject to an annual License. As in previous years the whole of the slaughter-houses have been kept under systematic irregular inspection week by week, and a vigilant watch has been kept over shops and stalls where meat, fish, fruit and other articles of food are exposed for sale, and I have again pleasure in reporting that it has not been necessary to take legal action against any person under either your Slaughter-house Regulations or under the Unsound Food Clauses of the Public Health Acts.

Seventy-seven Notices of diseased conditions in cattle and swine killed for food were given to me by butchers during the year, and 38 other carcasses came to my notice or to the notice of my two assistants on visiting slaughter-houses whilst slaughtering was in progress. 48 of these cases were reported to your Medical Officer for his opinion thereon, and in 31 instances your Consulting Veterinary Inspector's opinion was also taken.

The following is a summary of diseased meat surrendered and destroyed during the year:—

MEAT AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

4 Carcases of Beef	...	...	...	Weight	lbs.
31 Carcases of Pork	...	...	...	„	4580
Beef not in carcase	...	...	...	„	252
Tuberculous lungs, livers, and other offal destroyed	...	...	...	„	2257

MEAT AFFECTED WITH DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

11 Carcases of Pork	...	...	...	„	1100
Pork not in carcase	...	...	...	„	23
1 Carcase of Veal	...	...	...	„	56
Beast, sheep, and pig, lungs, livers and unsound offal destroyed	...	...	...	„	385
Total Weight: 4 tons, 16 cwt, 2 qrs., 7 lbs.					
Unsound fish destroyed	...	...	...	...	56 lbs.
„ tinned salmon	...	...	...	1	„

I have, on several occasions, directed the destruction of the livers of rabbits affected with *coccidiosis*, a disease due to a microscopic animal parasite known as *Coccidium ovi-forme*, and on one occasion the liver of a rabbit so affected was brought to my office by the purchaser. Livers affected with this disease are enlarged. On the surface of the liver and in its substance greyish white nodules are seen, varying in size from a millet seed to a hazel nut, and some of the nodules, when cut into, present a cheese-like appearance. Such livers should, of course, always be destroyed, but the carcase, if not emaciated, wet and flabby, is quite fit for food. Should, however, the livers of poultry present the appearance here described, the disease is most probably due to tuberculosis or consumption, a disease to which, next in order of precedence to the cow and the pig, poultry are most susceptible. Dealers and customers alike observing the conditions here described, may protect themselves from the dangers of selling or consuming such diseased meat by giving notice at my office that inspection is desired. It is a very good plan never to purchase dressed poultry if the liver and lungs be absent.

**Return shewing number of Animals Slaughtered at
Westgate Abattoir.**

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
1905	1051	3216	212	883
1906	1062	2861	173	1014
Increase	11	...	...	131
Decrease	...	355	39	...

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are 40 fried fish and chipped potatoe shops within the Borough, and all of them have been kept systematically under irregular inspection week by week. I have no complaint to make regarding the quality of the fish cooked and offered for sale at these shops, but the objectionable smells pervading the neighbourhood of them when cooking operations are in progress, and the greasy papers and fish bones often littered about the streets in their vicinity, fully justify your Committee's proposal to seek powers in your new Parliamentary Bill to apply the provisions of the Offensive Trades Clauses of the Public Health Act to the business of a Fish-fryer, and thus empower you to, in future, prevent the establishment anew of such a business, and enable you to regulate the businesses already established.

SALE OF FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year I have taken thirteen samples of new milk, all of which the Public Analyst certified to be genuine, and to contain no boric acid or any other preservative.

In reply to my inquiries, Mr. A. Randerson, the County Food and Drugs Inspector, has furnished the follow-

ing report of samples taken by him under the above Acts within the Borough in the same period:—

Articles Purchased.						Number of Samples.
Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	13
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Milk	...	...	...	...	...	18
Ointment (Mercury)	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ (Zinc)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						40

All the samples, with the exception of one sample of new milk, were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine. The sample of new milk was found to be adulterated with 13 4-5ths per cent. of added water. Legal proceedings were taken against the vendor, and he was fined £2 and costs, £2 10s. 6d., this being his third conviction.

(Signed), A. RANDERSON,

“County Inspector under the
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.”

Town Hall, Skipton.
Feb. 11th, 1907.

List of Inspections, &c., by Assistant Inspector John Foy.

Number of Inspections of house drainage	...	...	296
„ inspections re dilapidated and dirty closets	...	...	...
„ ash-places and general nuisances	...	...	534
„ inspections re drainage work done by contractors	...	...	80
„ water tests applied to such drains	...	...	32
„ premises redrained and blocked drains opened and cleansed by men under own charge	...	...	36
„ midden privies and tub-closets converted to water-closets	...	...	4
„ closets repaired and pointed 11. Yards re-flagged and repaired 4	...	...	15
„ blocked water-closets, waste water closets, and latrines opened and cleansed	...	...	14
„ visits to and in connection with the above work	...	...	970
„ inspections of latrines	...	...	1290
„ visits of inspection to fried-fish shops	...	...	262
„ visits of inspection to slaughterhouses	...	...	430

Number of	visits re swine fever	...	...	...	...	51
"	workrooms measured	...	...	...	...	10
"	visits of inspection to workrooms, including					
	bakehouses	...	...	...	...	110
"	visits of inspection to cowsheds	...	...	...	...	90
"	cowsheds measured	...	...	...	...	28
"	inspections re insufficient closet accommoda-					
	tion	...	...	...	...	214
"	visits re cellar-dwellings	...	...	...	...	313
"	visits re dirty houses and overcrowding	...	...	...	...	6
"	visits re smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	16

List of Inspections, &c., by Assistant Inspector F. Whitehead.

No. of	Inspections of house drainage	...	...	...	...	332
"	visits in connection with dilapidated closets,					
	complaints of nuisances and general nuisances	...	...	...	...	636
"	inspection re insufficient water closet accommo-					
	dation	...	...	...	...	339
"	inspection of drainage work done by contractors	...	...	...	...	279
"	water tests applied to new drains	...	...	...	...	92
"	smoke tests applied to old drains	...	...	...	...	25
"	premises redrained by men under own charge	...	...	...	...	83
"	visits in connection with same	...	...	...	...	781
"	visits to latrine water-closets	...	...	...	...	526
"	blocked waste water closets and latrines opened					
	and cleansed	...	...	...	...	82
"	visits to common lodging-houses and furnished					
	rooms	...	...	...	...	353
"	visits to fried-fish shops	...	...	...	...	231
"	visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	208
"	visits re swine fever	...	...	...	...	51
"	workrooms measured up	...	...	...	...	18
"	other visits to workrooms and shops under Shop					
	Hours Act	...	...	...	...	75
"	visits to cowsheds	...	...	...	...	48
"	visits and observations re smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	27
"	notices re filthy sanitary conveniences served on					
	tenants	...	...	...	...	13
"	visits re overcrowding	...	...	...	...	4

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS THEREUNDER.

Under the Provisions of the above Acts and Orders made thereunder by the Secretary of State, 11 Licences to keep Petroleum (Benzoline and Petrol) were granted, the total quantity authorised to be so kept being 2,000 gallons.

Licences to store an aggregate of 40 tons, 1cwt., 50lbs. of Calcium Carbide were granted to three firms.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

The following list shews the quantity of refuse removed, and for comparison the preceding year's returns are also shown:—

	1905		1906	
	Loads	Weight in Tons	Loads	Weight in Tons
Dry ashes from ash-tubs	10773	12120	11235	12639
Closet pail contents ...	2194	2633	1997	2396
Midden privy contents ...	171	205	120	144
	<hr/> 13138	<hr/> 14958	<hr/> 13352	<hr/> 15179

In addition to the above, we also removed and destroyed or buried 59 straw mattresses, 5 flock beds, 4 tons, 16 cwt., 2 qrs., 7 lbs. of diseased meat, 57 ⁴/₁₆ unsound fish, the carcasses of 32 pigs dead of swine fever, and the carcasses of 48 dogs and 3 cats.

There are within the Borough 3,557 closets upon the pail system.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Team Labour	1498	1	10			
Manual Labour	613	13	7			
Total cost of Collection, Cartage, and disposal of Refuse and Excrement				2111	15	5
Cart Repairs	57	17	11			
New Ash-Tubs and Repairs of old Ash and Excreta Tubs ...	178	18	0½			
Disinfectants, Creosote, and Tar	19	6	5			
Shovels, Baskets, and sundry Tools and Materials	16	17	6			
Rates, Taxes, Coal and Gas at Depot and Tip	40	8	5½			
Sundry payments	3	1	3½			
				316	9	7½
				2428	5	0½
Credit Accounts.—By Sales of Ash-tubs and Removal of Trade Refuse				162	8	5
Total Cost of Refuse Removal Department ...				2265	16	7½

NUISANCE REMOVAL DEPARTMENT.

To Stationery, Books, Forms, Law Costs, postages and sundry			
Office expenses	39	9	3½
Special Expenditure	14	8	10
			53 18 1½
Total Expenditure ...	2319	14	9

STREET CLEANSING.

With the exception of North Street and Skipton Road, which are main or County Roads, your Department undertakes the sweeping, watering and cleansing of all paved roadways, and the emptying of all street gullies therein. North Street and Skipton Road, and also all roadways formed with Macadam are entirely under the charge of the Highways Department.

A list showing the streets and roads cleansed by your Department each day in the week is given as an appendix to this report.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year, the preceding year's figures being also shewn for comparison:—

	1905. Loads.	1906. Loads.
Street sweepings and gully pan contents collected	3138	2870
Snow carted out of streets	834	3999
Sand used on roadways and footpaths	54	149
Ashes „ „ „ „ „ „	17	28
Water used by street watering carts	1893	1507
	<hr/> 5936	<hr/> 8553

No. of street gullies, 3525. No. of street gullies cleansed, 42,684.

The expenditure in this department during the past 12 months was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hired team labour	569	16	7			
Manual labour	618	6	1½			
	<hr/>					
Total wages				1188	2	8½
To repairs of carts and sweep- ing machines	29	13	4			
„ Brushes, shovels, and other tools	41	17	1			
„ Disinfectants, paints, oil and sundries	52	2	10½			
„ Rates, coal and gas at depot	23	5	8½			
	<hr/>			146	19	0
				<hr/>		
Credit:—By sale of old brushes				1335	1	8½
				<hr/>		
				2	7	9
				<hr/>		
Net expenditure on Street Cleansing ...	£1332	13	11½			

The cost of Street Cleansing in the preceding 12 months was £1,175 15s. 11d. The increased cost this year is entirely due to extra snow removal.

The following return shews your Committee's annual expenditure upon Refuse Removal (including office expenditure) and Street Cleansing for each financial year since June, 1894, and also shews what the General District Rate was each year and the relation of your expenditure to such rate for each year:—

Year ending 30th June	Refuse Removal Expenditure	Street Cleansing Expenditure	Total Expenditure on both Accounts.	General District Rate per £ rateable value	Amount realised by a Rate of 1d. in the £	Rate required to meet expenditure on refuse removal and street cleansing accounts
1895	£ 1603 9 5	£ 1015 18 6	£ 2679 7 11	3/8 in the £	£ 351 3 2	7.57 pence
EXTENSION OF THE BOROUGH.						
1896	2028 16 1	881 9 11	2910 6 0	3/8	360 0 0	8.08
1897	2276 7 8	920 3 0	3196 10 8	3/8	371 0 0	8.61
1898	2256 0 11	818 2 8	3074 3 7	4/-	412 12 9	7.45
1899	2326 19 1	938 9 1	3265 8 2	4/-	435 1 2	7.50
1900	*2663 15 8	1313 4 6	*3977 0 2	4/-	445 17 6	8.92
1901	2664 15 5	1098 4 1	3762 19 6	4/8	453 10 0	8.30
1902	2728 7 11	1075 16 2	3804 4 1	5/8	471 3 3	8.07
1903	2412 16 10	1114 5 0	3527 1 10	5/4	496 7 7	7.10
1904	†2622 8 3	1171 12 4	†3794 0 7	5/6	502 4 0	7.55
1905	2351 12 11	1345 11 3	3697 4 2	5/-	505 10 10½	7.31
1906	2303 4 6	1169 6 5	3472 10 11	3/8	678 2 0½	5.12

* 1900. Increased Expenditure accounted for as follows:—

Advance for hire of Team Labour: 18 Teams advanced 4/9 each=£4 5s. 6d.
 per week X 52 weeks per annum £222 6 0
 Extra cartage consequent upon the Removal of the Excreta Tipping Tanks from
 near to Victoria Park to near the Sewage Farm (Payment to the Farm
 Committee) 180 0 0

This remains an Annual Charge from this date ... £402 6 0

† 1904. Includes a special Expenditure of £119 16s. 6d. for paving of roadway leading to Tip, apportioned £79 17s. 8d. to Refuse Removal Account, and £39 18s. 10d. to Street Cleansing Account.

In concluding this Report I take the opportunity to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, my indebtedness to my deputy, Mr. Wm. Mitchell, for his inestimable services in the Street Cleansing and Refuse Removal Departments, and to my two assistants, Mr. John Foy and Mr. F. Whitehead, for their ready and willing assistance in the numerous other duties of the Health Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM C. HALLER.

Town Hall, Keighley,
23rd February, 1907.

APPENDIX A.

Street and Ward List of Infectious Cases reported.

Name of Street.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.	
	No. of cases.	No. of houses.	No. of cases.	No. of houses.	No. of cases.	No. of houses.
Central Ward.						
Alkincote Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Brunswick Street ...	2	2	1	1	...	...
Carr Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cavendish Street ...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Church Green ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Coney Lane ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Devonshire Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Drill Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hanover Street ...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Heber Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Long Croft ...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Low Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Market Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Naylor's Yard ...	3	3	2	1	...	...
North Adelaide Street.	1	1	...	...	...	...
Parker Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Reed Street ...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Sunderland Street ...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Wellington Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Woodhouse Road ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Totals...	23	18	9	8	...	...
East Ward.						
Aireview Terrace (Thwaites Brow) ...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Barrett Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Beta Street ...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Brow Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cliffe Terrace ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Damems Road ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hainworth ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Hainworth Road ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hazel Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Hermit Hole ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
High Spring Road ...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Jeanroyd Terrace ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kendal Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Leylands Lane ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Long Lee ...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Low Spring Road ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Moses Street ...	1	1	1	1	...	...
New England Road ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Park Lane ...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Park Place ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Parkwood Street ...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Rose Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Thorn Street ...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Walnut Street...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wesley Place ...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Totals...	18	17	17	16	...	...

Name of Street.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.	
	No. of cases.	No. of houses.	No. of cases.	No. of houses.	No. of cases.	No. of houses.
North-East Ward.						
Aireworth Road ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Aireworth Terrace ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Alfred Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bradford Road ..	4	4	1	1	...	...
Bradford Street ...	2	1	1	1	...	...
Chatsworth Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Craven Road ...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Dove Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Frederick Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Fruit Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hard Ings Lane ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Lawkholme Lane ...	4	3	...	...	...	...
Linnet Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Marlborough Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Milton Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pheasant Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Plover Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rose Street ...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Rupert Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rylstone Street ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Swallow Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Thwaites Lane ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Vale Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Victoria Park Avenue..	...	...	1	1	...	...
Victoria Terrace ...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Wren Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
York Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Totals...	29	26	10	10	1	1

Name of Street.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.	
	No. of cases.	No. of houses.	No. of cases.	No. of houses.	No. of cases.	No. of houses.
North-West Ward.						
Aireville Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Argyll Street ...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Ashleigh Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Barlow Road ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Campbell Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cark Road ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Croft House Lane ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Devonshire Street ...	2	2	...	...	1	1
Devonshire Street West ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Drewry Road ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Edensor Road ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Eelholme View Street..	...	...	1	1	...	...
Enfield Street ...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Highfield Lane...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Keelham Lane ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Low Well Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mornington Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Oak Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Paget Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rectory Row ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Redcliffe Street ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rosemount ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Royd Street ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sarah Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sladen Street ...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Skipton Road ...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Spencer Street...	3	3	1	1	...	...
Trent Street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Vernon Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
West View Terrace ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Totals...	29	26	8	7	3	3

Name of Street.	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.	
	No. of cases.	No. of houses.	No. of cases.	No. of houses.	No. of cases.	No. of houses.
West Ward.						
Back Westgate...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Baptist Square...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Becks Road...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Carlby Grove...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Exley Head...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fell Lane...	3	2	3	2	1	1
Leeds Street...	10	6	3	3	...	...
Lustre Street...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mount Street...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Nashville Street...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Nashville Terrace...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Oakworth Road...	3	2	1	1	...	...
Orleans Street...	...	...	5	3	...	...
Poplar Terrace...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Turkey Street...	7	4	1	1	...	...
Unity Street...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Westgate...	...	...	1	1	...	...
West Lane...	4	3	...	...	...	...
West Turkey Street...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wheathead Lane...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Totals...	38	26	19	16	1	1
South Ward.						
Acres Street...	4	2	...	...	...	...
Aireworth Street...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Barley Street...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Brittania Street...	2	2	1	1	...	...
Broomhill Avenue...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chandos Street...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chelsea Street...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Clarendon Street...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hardwick Street...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Ingrow Bridge...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ingrow Fold...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Ingrow Lane...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Kensington Street...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Laburnum Street...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Maize Street...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mannville Road...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Minnie Street...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Moss Street...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Nelson Street...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Oak Bank...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Oats Street...	4	2	1	1	...	...
Pickles Street...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rutland Street...	1	1	...	...	...	...
South Street...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Stanley Road...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Staveley Road...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Totals...	37	31	10	9	...	...

B.—List of Streets Cleansed.

Shewing by x the day upon which each is cleansed.

STREET NAME.	DAYS CLEANSED.						
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
High Street	...	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bridge Street and South Street to Goulborne St.	...	x	x	x	x	x	x
Church Street	...	x	x	x	x	x	x
Low Street and East Parade	...	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cook Street and Bow Street to North Street	...	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cavendish Street (swept daily if necessary)	...	x	x	x	x	x	x
Railway Bridge from Cavendish St. to Dalton Ln	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Market Street and Market Place	...	...	x	x	...	x	x
Low Mill Lane to Bridge over beck	x	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalton Lane to Thwaites Lane	x	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brewery Street	x	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malton Street and Thwaites Lane	x	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marlow Street and Lorne Street	x	...	...	...	...	...	...
Through Thwaites	x	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aireworth Road and Aire Street	x	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bradford Road, from Station to Aireworth Road	x	...	...	...	x	x	...
Bradford Street	x	...	...	...	...	x	...
Marlborough Street	x	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parson Street	x	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax Road, from Goulbourne Street to Ingrow Bridge	...	x	...	...	x	...	...
Ingrow Lane to Co-op. Stores	...	x	...	...	x	...	...
Aireworth Street	...	x	...	...	...	...	...
Oakworth Road to Gladstone Street	...	x	...	...	...	...	...
Otley Street, Spring Street, and King Street	...	x	...	...	...	...	...
Woodhouse Road	...	x	...	...	...	...	...
Goulbourne Street	...	x	...	...	...	...	...
Princess Street	...	x	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Road and Aspley Street	...	x	...	...	...	...	...
Coney Lane and Low Bridge	...	x	...	...	x	x	...
Sun Street, from Low Street to Parker Street	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
Beck Street, from Sun Street to Damstones	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
Longcroft and Sloe Street	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
Victoria Street, from Parker St. to South St.	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
Parker Street	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
Dalton Lane to Brewery Street	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
Lawkholme Lane, from Cook Street to Holy Trinity Church	...	...	x	...	...	x	...
Alice Street	...	...	x	...	...	...	...
Low Mill Lane and Pitt Street to Grace Street	...	...	...	x	...	...	...
Bow Street to Hanover Street	...	...	...	x	...	...	...
Hanover Street, from Cavendish St. to Low St.	...	...	...	x	...	...	...
Queen Street, from Lawkholme Lane to Low St.	...	...	...	x	...	...	...

STREET NAME.	DAYS CLEANSED.						
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Mill Street	×
Westgate, from High Street to Moorhouse Street	×
West Lane to Calversyke Hill	×
Devonshire Street and Devonshire Street West...	×
Turkey Street, from High St. to Cross Leeds St.	×
Belgrave Road to Woodville Road	×
Eagle Street	×
Spencer Street, from Eagle St. to Skipton Rd...	×
Wilkin Street	×
Albert Street and Highfield Lane to Eagle St...	×
Chapel Lane and Russell Street	×
Scott Street	×
Mornington Street, from Scott St. to North St..	×
Samuel Street and Campbell Street (part)	×
Park Lane, from Low Bridge to Marriner's	×
Broom Street	×
Parkwood Street to Grace Street	×

Streets Swept Occasionally.

North View Street, Arctic Street (to Clock View Street), and
 Pattie Street, once per month.
 East Avenue, occasionally.
 Earl Street, „
 Drake Street, „
 Hartington Street, „
 Holker Street, „
 Lund Street, „
 Highfield Lane, from Eagle Street to Victoria Hospital,
 occasionally.
 Mornington Street and Ivy Street, occasionally.
 Drewry Road, occasionally.
 Berry Lane, from South Street to Victoria Road, occasionally.
 Catherine Street, from South Street, to Victoria Road,
 occasionally.
 Alkincote Street, occasionally.
 Queen's Road, „
 Sunderland Street, „
 North Beck's Road (to Mill), occasionally.
 Leyland's Lane, occasionally.
 Park Lane, from Marriner's to and including Hog Holes Lane,
 occasionally.
 Gas House Road, occasionally.

