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THE

YEADON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Area in Acres 1723.
Population (1891) 7396.
Estimated Population (middle 1894) 7550.
Inhabited Houses 1684.
Empty Houses 70.
Rateable Value { Poor Law £21,295 13s.
{ Buildings & Land £18,475 7s. 11d.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S

ANNUAL REPORT

1894.

Signed,
CHAS. J. R. McLEAN, M.D. Edin., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Tweed House, Yeadon,
6th Feb. 1895.

W. WALMSLEY, PRINTER, YEADON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

OF THE

Yeadon Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN:

It is my duty to present to your first Council my Report as to the health and Sanitary condition of the district during the past year, and I think it will be convenient and conduce to uniformity to adhere to the plan I have hitherto adopted in these Annual Reports by commencing with the usual formal record of the Deaths and Births occurring in the district during the past twelve months.

During the year 1894 the Deaths of 120 persons, 52 male and 68 female have been registered, giving a DEATH RATE of 15·8 per thousand of population.

During the same period the births of 213 children, 105 male and 108 female have been registered. The BIRTH RATE for the year being accordingly 28·2 per thousand living.

Of the births, 12 were illigitimate, equal to 5·6 per cent, of the total births, or 1·58 per thousand of population living. This is slightly above the average rate for England.

DEATH-RATE. The Death-Rate for the year is very satisfactory, being with the exception of 1888 (see Table II.), when the death-rate was 14·8 per thousand, the lowest we have had for over ten years, and 2·13 per thousand less than the average for the ten preceding years.

DEATH-RATE CORRECTION. This, which can only be compared with that of the previous year (1893), when I first began the system of correcting the death-rate for residents and non-residents, somewhat raises our true death-rate, as, during the last twelve months 8 persons belonging to, and resident in Yeadon, died outside the township in various institutions, whilst against this number we have only one death recorded as taking place in Yeadon, of a person who was not a resident in, nor belonging to the township, leaving therefore 7 deaths to be added to those already mentioned, and making a total of 127, which gives a *true Death-rate of 16·7 per thousand of population*, which, as will be seen in Table II. still compares favourably with the preceding years, when no notice was taken of deaths occurring outside the district, though belonging to it, the rate in fact being still 1·2 per thousand below the ten years average.

INFANTILE MORTALITY. During the year there were 33 deaths in children under one year of age (Table III.) and the births numbering 213, we get an *Infantile Death-rate of 154·9 per thousand Births.* This rate is rather excessive and is 22·4 per thousand births above the average for the ten preceding years. It is chiefly accounted for by the mortality from Whooping Cough, a very fatal disease in infants. The rate is, however, considerably below the Infantile Death-rate for England.

MEAN AGE AT DEATH. The average age at death for males was 29·8 and for females 34·7, together equal to 32·25 years. This is a lower average than that of the two preceding years, and is again to be accounted for by the mortality in infants. It is considerably lower than the mean age at Death for England.

BIRTH-RATE. The rate of 28·2 per thousand is again somewhat low, being 2·9 per thousand below the average of the ten preceding years. The reduction is most marked in the 4th quarter of the year (see Table I.). On reference to Table II. the great reduction in this rate from those at the beginning of the last decade will be noticed, being no less than 9·6 per thousand below that of the year, 1887, bearing out the well-known statistical fact that "A low Birth-rate is due to, and concomitant with depression in the trade of a district."

TABLE I.

	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Population	No. of Births	Rate per 1000 Population
1st Quarter, 1894	26	13·8	58	30·8
2nd ,, ,,	36	19·0	59	31·2
3rd ,, ,,	30	15·84	54	28·5
4th ,, ,,	28	14·8	42·	22·2
	120	15·8 (average)	213	28·2 (average)

TABLE II.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Death-rate per 1000 of Population Living	18·4	16·6	20·2	17·2	14·8	18·7	20·6	18·5	16·3	18·4	15·84
Death-rate corrected for residents & non-residents										18·4	16·7
Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births	148·5	166·6	144·1	121·4	82·9	149·3	95·0	112·0	162·7	143·4	154·9
Birth-rate per 1000 of Population Living	30·9	33·9	32·5	37·8	35·0	21·7	31·4	28·9	27·7	31·6	28·2

TABLE III.

OF THE AGES AT DEATH THERE WERE.

		1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	TOTAL
Under one year		7	13	7	6	33
Over 1 year and under 5 years		2	5	3	4	14
,, 5 ,, ,, 15 ,,		0	0	2	1	3
,, 15 ,, ,, 25 ,,		1	2	2	3	8
,, 25 ,, ,, 65 ,,		8	10	9	7	34
Of 65 years and upwards		8	6	7	7	28
	Total	26	36	30	28	120
Estimated Population	Death-rate	13·8	19	15·8	14·8	15·8
	Birth-rate	30·8	31·2	28·5	22·2	28·2

TABLE IV.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH WERE AS FOLLOWS.

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr	TOTAL	Rate per 1000
I. **ORDINARY DISEASES**—						
Diseases of the Respiratory System	7	6	2	10	25	3·30
,, ,, Circulatory & Urinary System	5	3	3	3	14	1·84
,, ,, Nervous System	3	7	3	3	16	2·11
,, ,, Digestive ,,	1	3	3	3	10	1·32
Diseases of Parturition	0	0	0	0	0	0·00
Phthisis Pulmonalis (consumption of lungs)	3	3	2	4	12	1·58
Cancer	0	1	2	1	4	·52
Premature Birth	0	0	0	0	0	0·00
Old Age	2	1	2	0	5	·66
Other Diseases	1	3	8	2	14	1·84
Coroner's Certificate	1	2	1	0	4	·52
Uncertified Cases	1	3	1	0	5	·66
II. **ZYMOTIC or PREVENTABLE DISEASES**—						
Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever	1	1	2	0	4	·52
Whooping Cough	1	3	1	2	7	·92
Smallpox Scarlet Fever Measles Erysipelas Croup & Diphtheria Diarrhœa	0	0	0	0	0	0·00
	26	36	30	28	120	15·84

I. Ordinary Diseases (14·39).

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (3·3). These diseases caused 25 deaths, a similar number to that in 1889, and of these, 13 were due to Pneumonia (Inflamation of the Lungs), 11 to Bronchitis and 1 to Laryngitis. Seven of the cases of Pneumonia occurred in the first quarter of the year. The Death-rate of 3·3 per 1000, is just under the rate for England. In 1893 there were 36 cases here, giving a rate of 4·8 per 1000 which was an excessive number.

CIRCULATORY & URINARY DISEASES (1·84). The number of deaths from these diseases is the same as occurred in the years 1892 and 1893, and is slightly above the average for the country generally.

NERVOUS DISEASES (2·1). These are fewer than last year. They are again chiefly due to deaths in children from "Convulsions and Teething." The rate is a shade higher than the average for England.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (1·32), although slightly below our average are a little above the rate for the country.

DISEASES OF PARTURITION. For the second year in succession there have been no deaths from the diseases due to child-birth, which is a most satisfactory point. In 1892 there were 3 cases ending fatally, and in 1891, one.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS (Consumption of Lungs) 1.58.

TABLE V.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
No. of Deaths from Phthisis	9	9	13	13	11	5	5	12
Rate per 1000 Living	1·3	1·3	1·6	1·6	1·4	·66	·66	1·58
Average for 1887—1893 inclusive = 1·21.								

As will be seen in Table V. the Death-rate from Consumption of the Lungs is 1·5 per thousand, which is ·37 per thousand above the average for the seven preceding years, but is still well below the average for England generally, which is satisfactory. The Death-rate from Phthisis is by some considered a measure of the healthiness or otherwise of a district. It is certainly less in districts where the subsoil water is low.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM. Although there were numerous cases of this disease during the year, especially in January, no deaths occured.

II. Zymotic or Preventable Diseases (1·45).

TABLE VI.

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Deaths from Infectious Diseases	4	1	14	28	9	8	6	11
Rate per 1000 living	·61	·15	1·80	3·60	1·20	1·06	·79	1·45
Average for 1887—1893 inclusive = 1·31.								

Table IV. and VI. show us that during the year 1894, there were 11 deaths from Infectious Diseases, viz: 4 from Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and 7 from Whooping Cough, giving a Zymotic or Infectious Death-rate of 1·45 per thousand of population. These two are the only Infectious Diseases from which death has resulted. The rate is ·14 above the average of the 7 preceding years.

SMALLPOX. (0·0). I am glad to be able to report that we had only one case of this disease during the year, viz: in January, and that in a mild form. We were exceptionally fortunate in getting the patient early removed to a neighbouring Smallpox Hospital, some days in fact before the public knew there had been such an outbreak. We are much indebted to DR. WHITELEGGE for his exertions in helping us to find a place of isolation for the case. The patient made a good recovery. That such a satisfactory termination be arrived at in any future outbreak without hospital accommodation of our own is very doubtful. The premises after the patient's removal were thoroughly disinfected and cleaned. The greatest difficulty I find in such cases, after the removal or the cure of the patient is, the absence of means for properly disinfecting bed and body clothes, &c., which would avoid in many instances their otherwise necessary destruction. Surely we might, either alone, or in combination with one or more neighbouring authorities procure and keep up a proper disinfecting apparatus. This, by saving the authority the expense of replacing articles destroyed, would in the end pay itself. I would here point out that the owners of the property where the above mentioned case of Smallpox occured, were at the sole expense of removing and maintaining the patient in hospital, as well as replacing all infected articles which were destroyed at my instigation. We will very rarely again ever find it to be the case, that an outbreak of Smallpox did not cost the Local authority anything beyond a few pence for disinfectants, and I would most emphatically impress these points on the Council.

SCARLET FEVER (0·0). Five cases were notified during the year, and of these there were 3 in one family. The first case occured in South View, in May, the second at New Scarbro', in August, and the others (3) in East View, in October. The three outbreaks had no connection with each other, and no deaths occured. Disinfection of the premises was carefully carried out, and the fact that such a very infectious disease as Scarlet Fever did not spread beyond the house first attacked in any of the outbreaks is very satisfactory. I was not able to discover the original sources of the infection, but in none of them had the milk supply anything to do with the outbreak.

MEASLES (0·0). A few cases occurred sporadically during the year but no deaths resulted.

WHOOPING COUGH (·92). There were numerous cases during the year and no fewer than 7 deaths in consequence, which shows that Whooping Cough rightly deserves the epithet "Dangerous Infectious Disease." Many people look too lightly and carelessly on this affection (as I may also say regarding measles) with the result that serious consequences often ensue. It is a most fatal disorder of young children, especially when complicated with Bronchitis or Inflamation of the Lungs, as is so frequently the case in the colder months of the year. The Death-rate of ·92 per thousand, is just about double that for the country generally for this disease.

DIPHTHERIA (0·0). A single case of this dangerous disease was notified in Carlton Grange, in September, recovery taking place. The district has been singularly free from this dangerous Infectious disease, there being but 4 deaths attributed to it during the last eight years. In some parts of the country, notably in the London district for the past year or two, Diphtheria has been almost epidemic, causing a large mortality, but the "Anti-toxin" cure recently discovered by Behring, a German Surgeon, bids fair to reduce this mortality in a marvellous manner.

PUERPERAL FEVER 0·0). As mentioned under the heading of "Diseases of Parturition," there were no cases during the year.

ERYSIPELAS (0·0). Two cases were notified during the year, which is a smaller number than usual. In 1893, there were four cases with one death.

INFLUENZA (0·0). Many cases occurred during the past twelve months, but in nothing like the epidemic form of the immediately preceding years. The cases also were of a milder type and not complicated so much with Pneumonia as in former outbreaks, notably in that of the spring of 1893. No deaths resulted.

ENTERIC (OR TYPHOID) FEVER (·52). No fewer than 15 cases of this disease have been notified during 1894, and of these 4 ended fatally, giving a Death-rate of ·52 per thousand. This is above the average for the country generally. The case mortality was 26·6 per cent (*i.e.* of those attacked) which rate is also in excess.

The first two cases occurred early in March and simultaneously in one family, the cause in all probability being defective drainage, as, when opened up the drains and connections at the basement of the house were found in a horribly blocked up and foul condition. Such a state of matters if it did not directly cause the outbreak, would certainly predispose those living in the house to such an attack. The landlord on being notified to this effect, had the drainage overhauled and put in a satisfactory and efficient condition.

The other cases of the disease occurred, 2 in May, 2 in June, 3 in July, 3 in August, 2 in October (the month in which it is most prevalent in England) and 1 in November. In several of the houses where the disease occurred, deficient or defective drainage was discovered and remedied as far as possible. The absence of a trap on the sink pipe was noted in eight of the houses. Two of the cases occurred in a house where there had already been an outbreak of Typhoid Fever a few months previously, and in the yard where this house is situated, there have been no fewer than 7 cases, all within the last fifteen months. The first case of the present outbreak occurred in this yard. Some of the cases notified however seem to have been of an exceptionally mild type, recovery from all accounts taking place in a few days. In 8 of the cases the milk supply was got from the same party; in the other 7 it was from varied sources. Yeadon has not been exceptional in having an outbreak of Enteric Fever, as during the last 12 or 18 months, the disease has been prevalent over the greater part of England to a higher degree than usual.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever is a disease closely associated with, and disseminated by foul and decomposing accumulations and exhalations, together with defective or deficient drainage, after receiving the *specific excreta* of a first case. Certain it is that the incidence of attack is greatest in districts where such defects exist, and according to Buchanan the mortality from Enteric Fever has declined *pari passu* with improved drainage. I would therefore again urge on the Sanitary Committee the necessity of their using all the means in their power to promote the cleanliness of the township, and to discover and rectify any drainage defects. By so destroying the hotbeds of pollution where the Bacillus or minute organism of this or kindred diseases tends to grow and flourish, mankind would be protected from their infective influences.

DIARRHŒA. This disease during 1894, has only been present to a very limited extent and no deaths have resulted. This is contrary to what is usually the case especially when there has been so much Typhoid Fever, for as a rule when one finds that Fever in excess, Diarrhœa is usually above the average also. The exception in this case is of course satisfactory. Some authorities hold that "The general healthiness of a town is to be measured by the amount of Diarrhœa present."

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT. During the year 24 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified under the above Act, as against 36 in 1892 and 17 in 1893, and as will be seen on reference to Table VII., those of this year were chiefly due to the outbreak of Enteric Fever, there being only 9 notifications for all the other Infectious Diseases which are included in the Act.

TABLE VII.

	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Smallpox	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Erysipelas	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Scarlet Fever	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	5
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	–	–	2	–	2	2	3	3	–	2	1	–	15
Total		1	3		3	2	3	5	1	5	1		24

WATER SUPPLY. I am indebted to the Secretary of the Waterworks Company for the following particulars:

> "The average quantity of water consumed per day in Yeadon is about 100,000 gallons. All the "water is filtered before delivery, the process of filtration consisting in passing the water through "4 ft. of filtering material, consisting of 2 ft. of river sand and 2 ft. of fine broken stone, which is "in graduated layers from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 ins. in size. The total area of filtration at Reva Reservoir is "3,826 superficial ft. and the rate of filtration is 75 gallons per square foot in 24 hours. The "total amount of water in Reva Reservoir at present date (10th Jan. 1895) is 95,000,000 gallons. "In addition to this the amount of water in the Reservoir at Yeadon is 8,000,000 gallons, with a "filtering area of 1813 superficial ft., constructed similar to that at Reva."

From the above data we find that the supply of water is about 13¼ gallons per head per day, this of course including the supply to certain mills and all other purposes as well as that for domestic use. We also find that the amount at present in Reva Reservoir is capable at the rate of 13·25 gallons per head per day, of lasting for upwards of 2½ years. The water supply which Yeadon now has is therefore capable of serving the township when its population is more than doubled. The quality of the water during the year has been good, and a point of great satisfaction is, the absence so far of any plumbo-solvent action (*i.e.*, of its power of dissolving and containing lead in solution).

DISTRICT WELLS. I have analysed the water of several of these wells during the year. I would recommend the Council to close them all, and have the Town's water supply put on wherever it is still absent.

DRAINAGE. The town drains have been in a fairly satisfactory condition, and the gullies in a much improved state to formerly. Thirty of these of the Alexandra pattern have been added during the year, and if house-holders would properly use and look after them, a further improvement would be attained. The regular emptying of the basins by the scavenging staff must also be attended to, especially in the summer months, when their contents more readily putrify and give off noxious gases. Some people still persist in throwing slop water across the streets in defiance of all laws, but not to the extent of formerly.

Much advance has been made in the connection of house property with the main drains, there having been 301 sinks connected and trapped during the year. This work is still being carried on as fast as offending property owners can be discovered, but there being no plan of this system its almost impossible to find them out. This will however be eventually done and the necessary alterations completed.

I should recommend that a plan of the entire system be made, showing all the connections that already exist and others could be added to the plan when finished. This method would lead to the discovery of those houses not already connected, and would also greatly assist the Sanitary and Planing Committee in their work.

In most of the cellars in the town, especially where these have a water tap and where washing is carried on, the waste pipe goes right into the drain, all there being to prevent a reflux of sewer or drain gas being a siphon trap, which may on the one hand be effective in preventing this according as its water seal is intact, or on the other absolutely useless should this water seal be broken, either by suction action, by being allowed to evaporate and dry up, or in any other way destroyed. It would be impossible in most cellars owing to their level, to have the waste pipe discharging over a gulley in the open air, but certain it is that the danger of sewer gas entering a basement in the manner I have stated, and flooding the house with its unpleasant and dangerous emanations is a real one In Leeds and elsewhere this danger is to a great extent averted by means of "a special shaft to each gulley, and having the fall pipe conducted into it, thereby preventing sewer gas entering the basement."

Defects in private drainage are not readily discovered nor interference allowed until an illness breaks out in consequence, and, when taking a house how very rarely is any investigation made by the ingoing tenant, with regard to the all important condition of the drainage of the property, and I might add how few landlords take any pride in putting their houses into a thorough sanitary condition. Every house built should in my opinion (besides having the original plan of it examined and passed by the Sanitary Authority), be inspected after it is erected in order to see that such matters as drainage, water supply, etc., have been put into an efficient state. What is wanted is a compulsory law for England, something similar to a clause in a private Bill recently introduced into the House of Commons, entitled: "The Sanitary Registration Bill," which enacts that "Any owner, or occupier, of any dwelling-house, shop, etc.—if the premises are not certified as complying with certain specific conditions of health—are liable to a penalty of £10 and in addition £1 per day, so long as the defective premises remain occupied." Such an Act as this would very soon put an end to so many insanitary dwellings and so much "scamped" work as at present exists.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL. The sewers of the district are in a good and efficient condition. There has been no extension of any importance during the year.

The treatment of the sewage at the outfall has been carried out in the same manner as formerly, viz: after passing through the two receiving tanks, the sewage is conducted into the agitator where it is mixed with quicklime, and after passing through a series of six settling tanks, where further precipitation takes place, the effluent runs into the river. The variable quantities of the sewage and the different kinds of dye material are the greatest difficulties in the treatment. The effluent is fairly clear but I would, here point out that simple clarifying of the sewage, by the removal of the suspended matter is not enough, as besides rendering the effluent clear, it should also have the more important putrescible organic matter, and ammonia, &c., in solution, removed in order to be thoroughly safe to turn into the river. Doubtless several of the many chemical processes in use in the country, produce a clear effluent and although some of these are better than others, in my opinion the complete removal of the matter in solution can only be accomplished by the subsequent application of the effluent to land (irrigation) and however effective the addition of lime alone is, I would again recommend in order to make the results still more satisfactory that other chemicals be used in addition to it, *e.g.*, Ferrous Sulphate or Sulphate of Alumina.

Lime and Ferrous Sulphate together have been successfully used, and quite recently reported on by Mr. DIBDIN, the chemist to the London County Council, the chief point to be observed in the process being that "correct quantities of each be used in order to exactly neutralise each other as well as the Carbonic Acid evolved from the sewage, and render the resulting effluent of a neutral character, and which must be determined by the character of the sewage to be treated."

LODGING HOUSES. These have been regularly inspected during the year. They have been kept in fairly good order. More than a year ago their number was reduced from the excessive number of 7, to the more manageable one of 3, but until the new byelaws come into force nothing will be done towards enforcing this and other points regarding them.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES. Much improvement has taken place during the past year with regard to the condition of the Slaughter Houses, and on the passing of our byelaws by the Local Government Board, further improvement may be expected. A public Slaughter House or Abbatoir under the town's control would in my opinion be a great advance in Yeadon.

UNSOUND FOOD. On two separate occasions during the year the Police Authorities gave notice that certain pigs in the district were suffering from Anthrax. In both cases the animals were dead on my receiving notice. They were destroyed by burning and the pig-styes thoroughly disinfected.

Pigs, cattle, horses, sheep, mice and many other animals are liable to take this disease, cattle Anthrax being the more powerful affection, and a more important point is that Anthrax is a disease communicable to man, occuring either in the external form of "Malignant Pustule," or internally as "Wool-Sorter's Disease." The most stringent measures are therefore ordered by the Board of Agriculture in dealing with outbreaks of this fatal disorder, and in both of the above cases these were adhered to. It seems to me a pity that the same compensation is not made in this disease as in Pleuropneumonia—Swine Fever, &c.

OFFENSIVE TRADES. No difficulty has arisen during the year as there are none of these in the district. Several complaints have been made of the smell arising from fish frying, and if the owners of these fish-shops exercised a little more care this nuisance might be somewhat reduced. Certain it is that badly constructed frying pans, which allow the fat to reach the outside of the pan where it is burnt, tend to increase the evil. I consider that all such businesses should be under a system of registration (similar to cowsheds, lodging-houses, &c.) so that rules or byelaws could be framed for their benefit and for that of the public generally.

SMOKE NUISANCE. As usual some complaints have been received on account of the nuisance arising from smoke, which is perhaps not so well consumed on some premises as it might be.

NUISANCES. During the year many nuisances were discovered and remedied, there being only five left over to deal with at the end of the year. No legal procedings were necessary, The 30 privy middens which were uncovered at the end of 1893, have been covered in and ventilated, and in some cases quite reconstructed. 130 new ones were built during the year all being covered and ventilated.

All the middens have been emptied as near as possible once a fortnight.

Regarding house drainage, 301 sinks have been disconnected and trapped.

Fewer complaints have been received than in any previous year.

The nuisance from defective or absent spouting to houses has been reduced, but there is still room for improvement in that direction.

A good deal of the road cleaning and scavenging has been done at night.

Under the Public Health Act a nuisance is "Anything injurious to Health," and I think that you will all agree with me when I say that many of the so called private or bye streets of our town, might be included under this catagory and dealt with accordingly. This is unnecessary however seeing there is a special clause (150) in the Public Health Act for this purpose, which requires "Owners of property abutting on any private street, or part of a street, to level, pave, sewer, and light, or make good such street or part of a street, and in case of default, the Sanitary Authority may carry out the work and

recover the expenses from the owners, according to the frontage of their respective premises." With such a law, it behoves the Council to take advantage of their powers by putting it in action, and compelling some alteration in the disgraceful quagmires that exist in some parts of our town, extending in some cases right up to the doors of the houses, and consequently keeping their basements in a wet and filthy condition, and certainly prejudicial to health if not a real factor in the cause of many diseases, such as Consumption, Rheumatism, &c.

INSPECTIONS. Ordinary Inspections of the district have been carried out during the year, and many others as occasion required. The Sanitary Committee have done excellent service during this period.

BYELAWS. I hope the Council will before long have the new byelaws in full force.

PROVISIONAL ACTS. I would again urge the adoption of the following Acts, which have really been passed as law, *to make up for deficiencies found existing in the Public Health Act of 1875.*

I. The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

This may be adopted in all or any of its sections, and the Infectious Diseases which the Act deals with, are the same as those included in the already adopted Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. The Act provides for greater powers in dealing with milk supplies either within or without the district. Further powers are also given regarding the disinfecting and cleaning of houses, or infected articles, infectious rubbish, &c.

II. The Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

This Act gives greater powers to authorities regarding sewers, closets, polluted sites, slaughter houses, byelaws, &c.

I have gone more fully than usual into some of the points of my report, in order that the Council in its new form may see exactly the state of matters pertaining to the Sanitation of the district.

The Report may be considered satisfactory.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. J. R. McLEAN,
M.D. EDIN., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TWEED HOUSE, YEADON.
6th Feb. 1895.

(A) *TABLE OF* **DEATHS** *during the year* 1894, *in the YEADON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT, classified according to* DISEASES, AGES *and* LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (*Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.*)	Mortality from all Causes, at Subjoined Ages.								Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.																					
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
													FEVERS.																	
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Cont'd.	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	(*h*)	(*i*)																						
YEADON	120	33	14	3	8	34	28	Under 5													7					11		2	26	46
								5 upwds.						4											12	14	13	2	29	74

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occuring outside the District among persons belonging thereto. **8.** Deaths occuring within the District among persons not belonging thereto. **1.**

Area and Population of the District or Division to which this Return relates. Area in Acres, **1723.** Population (1891) **7396.**

25th January, 1895. **CHAS. J. R. McLEAN,** *Medical Officer of Health.*

(B) *TABLE OF* **POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS,** *coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year* 1894, *in the YEADON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT; classified according to* DISEASES, AGES *and* LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities	Population at all ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.													Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the Several Localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital.												
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
									FEVERS.													FEVERS.								
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1893.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid	Cont'd.	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Cont'd.	Relapsing	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)																										
YEADON	7396	7550	213	Under 5		2	1																							
				5 upwds	1	3				15					2			1												

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District. **Yes.** Since when? **April, 1892.** Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the Locality in which such Hospital is situated; and if not within the District, state where it is situated. **None in District, got Smallpox removed to Shipley S. P. Hospital.**

TABLE C. 1894.

YEADON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health: CHAS. J. R. McLEAN, M.D, D.P.H.

Term of Appointment, **One Year, 1st April.** Present Salary, **£40.** Special Reports presented during 1894. Subject: **None.** Sanitary Inspector, **Isaac Wood.** Salary: **£60.** **Rateable Value** (1894) for Poor Rate, **£21,295 13s.** **Rateable Value** (1894) for ~~Poor~~ Bldgs. & Land Rate, **£18,475 7s. 11d.** **General District Rate** (1894-5)

Water Supply.—Any extension or change during 1894? **None.** Average daily consumption per head? **13¼ Gallons.** Action on Lead? **None.**

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal? None. Extension or Improvements during 1894? [illegible] **Same as 1893.**

Scavenging.—Are the privy middens, &c., cleansed by sanitary staff, by contractors, or by tenants? **Sanitary staff clean out and disinfect. Contractor removes.** Frequency? **Two weeks.** Annual Cost? **£120.** Is the present arrangement satisfactory? **Yes.**

Bye-laws, Regulations, and Adoptive Acts.—Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889. Adopted, **April, 1892.** Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890? **Recommended, 1893 and 1894.** Public Healths Act Amendment Act, 1890? **Recommended, 1893 and 1894.** Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshop Orders? **New Bye-laws coming into force shortly.** Building Bye-laws? **New Bye-laws coming into force shortly.**

REGULATED BUILDING TRADES, &c.	Number? Registered.	Number? Inspected.	General Condition?	Legal Proceedings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses	3	3	**Fairly Good.**	**None.**
Canal Boats	0	0		
Slaughter Houses	13	13	**Moderate, better than formerly.**	
Bakehouses	0	0		
Dairies	0	0		
Cowsheds	38	38	,, ,, ,,	
Milkshops	0	0		
Offensive Trades Please specify nature.	0	0		

Schemes before L. G. B.—None.

Births.—Please state (*a*) Number of each sex. **Male, 105; Female, 108.** (*b*) No. Illegitimate. **Twelve.**

Deaths.—Please state (*a*) Number of each sex. **Male, 58; Female, 62.** (*b*) No. Uncertificated, **5.**

Death Returns.—What corrections (if any) is made for non-residents dying within the District? **One person.** Are any Returns obtained of deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, (Workhouses, Hospitals, &c.) outside the District? **Yes. Eight persons.**

Hospital for Infectious Diseases.—No. of Beds, **0.** Charges to Patients, **0.** Construction (Brick, Stone, Wood, Iron, Altered House or Cottage, &c., &c.), **0.** Additions or Alterations during 1894? **0.** What Diseases are admitted? **0.** How many different diseases at one time? **0.**

Disinfection.—Apparatus (Steam? Hot-air? **0.** Work done in 1894?

Sanitary Work.—Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1893. **20.** At close of 1894. **5.** Reported during 1894. **30.** Abated during 1894. **25.**

Total No. of Summonses or other legal proceedings. **None.**

House Drainage.—No. of Sinks disconnected and Trapped during 1894. **301.**

Closets.—Approximate No. of each kind in District.—W.C. **25.** Trough-C. **0.** Slop-C. (Waste-water, C.) **0.** Pail, Pan or Tub-C. **0.** Covered Privy-Middens. **All.** Uncovered Privy-Middens. **30 at end of year 1893.** No. constructed during 1894. **130 new.** Reconstructed. **30.** Kinds. **All covered and ventilated.**

What action has been taken in regard to the following matters?

Houses unfit for habitation. **0.** Overcrowding. **0.** Seizure of Unsound Food. **Two pigs—Anthrax.** Prosecutions. **0.** Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. **0.** Prosecutions. **0.** River Pollution. **0.** Smoke Abatement. **0.** Workshops. **0.**

Please append copy of Report of Inspector of Nuisances if possible.

West Riding Sanitary Forms, No. 9,
Supplementaary Table for Annual Report.