

[Report 1920] / Medical Officer of Health, Yeadon U.D.C.

Contributors

Yeadon (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1920

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mz7wrtu5>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

Robert Muschamp

THE
YEADON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER,
ROBERT MUSCHAMP.

1920

YEADON :
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, GENERAL PRINTER,
1921.



YEADON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF M.O.H. 1920.

Vital Statistics :—

Population 1920—7,708 (estimated)*

do. 1911—7,442

do. 1901—7,059

do. 1891—7,396

Birth-rate 19.2 per 1,000 of the population.

Death-rate 12.0 do. do.

Zymotic-rate 1.16 do. do.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

rate64 do. do:

Infant Mortality-rate 74.3 do. of the Births.

Amount of Poor Law (Outdoor) relief, £878 os. od.

*Figures supplied by General Registry Office, Somerset
House.

YEADON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer, 1920.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report for the year 1920.

The area of the township is 1723 acres exclusive of the Moor Dam (about 20 acres) and may be divided into three parts according to attitude; the higher and more urban position varying between 600 and 700 feet above sea level; the middle runs from 600 to 400 feet, while the lower and more agricultural part of the district stretches from the latter to the river Aire which at this point is about 200 feet above sea level.

The Midland Railway Company runs a single track for goods traffic from the Leeds and Ilkley line at Guiseley, across the middle portion and the Leeds to Guiseley tramway runs through this part. The Leeds and Bradford line touches the lower part of the township and there is a station at Apperley Bridge.

The geological formation is mainly sandstone, the quartzite variety of a somewhat porous quality predominates in the higher parts, while that of the lower attitude is of the laminated or flagstone nature.

There are deep wells at several of the factories and dyeworks.

Woollen textiles form the staple product of the district; piece dyeing employs large numbers of men and other industries include agriculture, worsted spinning, gas making, bootmaking, brickmaking, quarrying, &c.

During the first half of the year there was full employment at the various factories and workshops, but in the early months of the second half night-work stopped and before the end of the year there was short time all round.

The amount paid during the year in poor (outdoor) relief was £878.

Population.

The population as estimated by the General Registry Office is 7708. I am inclined to consider this on the low side, but the census to be taken in April will give us the true figures.

Birth-Rate.

BIRTH-RATE. The number of births registered was 148—73 boys and 75 girls—of which 4 were illegitimates. This gives a birth-rate of 19.2 per thousand of the population against 14.1 for the previous year, and 25.4 for England and Wales. It is the highest birth-rate since 1913. The quarterly-rates were respectively 21.8; 17.6; 20.7; 16.1.

Death-Rate.

The nett number of deaths was 93—50 males and 43 females of which 14 took place outside the district. This gives a death-rate of 12 per thousand of the population against 13.4 for the previous year, and 12.4 for England and Wales. With the exception of the year 1910 when the rate was 10.2 per thousand, this is the lowest death-rate of which I have any record. The quarterly rates were respectively 13.2; 11.4; 6.7; 14.0.

The causes of death were certified as follows:—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	0	1
Diphtheria	...	...	1	0	1
Influenza	...	...	2	3	5
Erysipelas	...	...	2	0	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	3	2	5
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	1	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	1	1	2
Malignant Disease	...	...	4	5	9
Meningitis	...	...	0	1	1
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	5	6	11
Bronchitis	...	...	3	5	8
Pneumonia	...	...	3	2	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	1	0	1
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	2	0	2
Nephritis	...	...	2	1	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	0	1	1
Parturition (apart from Puerperal Fever)	...	...		1	1
Congenital Debility, &c.	...	...	1	2	3
Violence (apart from Suicide)	...	...	3	1	4
Suicide	...	...	1	0	1
Other defined Diseases	...	...	13	11	24
Causes illdefined or unknown	...	...	1	0	1
			50	43	93

Infant Mortality.

The deaths in children under a year old numbered 11—7 boys and 4 girls—equal to an Infant Mortality Rate of 74.3 per thousand of the births, against 119.3 for 1919, and 80 for England and Wales.

The causes of these Infant deaths were :—

Respiratory Diseases	...	...	5
Premature Birth and Defects at Birth			3
Acute Gastric Catarrh	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	1
Marasmus	...	...	1

11

The disease to which we may look for a further diminution in the rate of mortality is Respiratory Disease—a matter to which I have called attention repeatedly.

Zymotic Diseases.

These diseases were responsible for 9 deaths, five of which were due to Influenza; of the others Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria caused one each and Erysipelas two. This gives a Zymotic death-rate of 1.16 per thousand of the population.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Under this head are recorded 5 deaths—against 4 in 1919—a death-rate equal to .64 per thousand of the population. The number of deaths in the three 10 yearly periods of the past 30 years is interesting.

<i>Period.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
1891—1900	93
1901—1910	106
1911—1920	76

So that in the past 10 years we have had an average of 3 deaths a year fewer than in the previous ten. How much and in what ways the war may have modified these figures are questions full of interesting speculation.

Notification of Infectious Disease.

The cases of Infectious Disease notified were :—

Scarlet Fever	...	23
Diphtheria	...	6
Enteric Fever	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	1
Erysipelas	...	1
Pneumonia	...	5
Malaria	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	4
Tuberculosis of Knee Joint		1

43

Scarlet Fever.

21 of these cases were removed to Hospital and two treated at home. Two of the cases occurred in a house where another had returned recently from the Hospital.

Diphtheria.

All these cases were treated in Hospital. Three of them (in one house) commenced with the disease soon after the return of a child from the Hospital.

As I have pointed out previously the question of return cases is a very serious matter and it is well to remember in this connection that a patient discharged from Hospital potentially infectious (say with a discharge from the ears or nose), is no less a danger to the public Health because he or she is sent into the country or to the seaside for a week or two before rejoining the family circle.

The number of return cases by no means can be accurately measured by the new cases arising in the house to which the patient returns. A patient often returns to a house containing no further susceptible material when there can be no other case; but it is obvious that an infectious case may spread the disease far beyond the limits of the household,—in school, tram and workshop.

Enteric Fever.

This was an isolated case and was removed to Hospital.

We have had only 5 notifications of this disease in the last 5 years, a pleasing contrast with twenty years ago when I wrote "This disease like the poor, we have always with us."

Puerperal Fever.

This case which unhappily proved fatal is the first of its kind notified in the last 20 years.

Erysipelas.

1 case—fatal—in a child who had acute Bronchitis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were four notification of this disease, two advanced cases—already dead—and two earlier cases, one of whom was sent to a sanatorium, as was another case previously notified.

The high proportion of deaths to the number of cases reported since this disease became notifiable (1912) suggests that an earlier detection and notification are essential if we are to obtain the results the public have been led to expect.

Malaria.

This was the case of a discharged soldier who had served abroad.

Water Supply.

This consists of Moorland Surface Water collected at Hawksworth in a reservoir, holding over one hundred million gallons. Like all waters of this kind, it is more or less plumbo-solvent, but by carrying out the clauses as to treatment and filtration contained in the Act obtained, in 1916 by the Company, the latter have one of the finest water supplies in the county.

The water is conveyed some 4 or 5 miles to the township in two iron mains, one of which is intended for trade and the other for domestic purposes. Throughout the year the supply has been constant and of good quality.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Township is well drained and has an efficient system of Sewerage. The sewage is conveyed for treatment to the works of the Bradford Corporation at Esholt, with the exception of that from the New Scarbro District which goes to the Guiseley Works.

Closest Accommodation.

In my report for 1901—the first I had the honour to make—I wrote “The privy-middens constituted the great blot on the sanitary condition of Yeadon, and they should be substituted by water carriage wherever practicable and as opportunity affords.”

In 1914 I suggested to your Council the advisability of formulating a scheme for the conversion of some 500 earth closets in the more populous parts of the township into w.c.'s, and wrote in my annual report for that year. “From a sanitary point of view I can suggest no work your Council might at present undertake likely to yield more beneficial results to the public health.”

This work was taken up in real earnest by the Council and in the following year (1915) no fewer than 87 water closets were provided and 59 old privies were demolished.

Unfortunately the continuance of the war put a check on this important development which since then has proceeded more slowly. There has been a revival in this work during 1920, 43 additional w.c.'s having been provided and 31 privies removed. We have now 845 w.c.'s, nearly half of which have been installed during the past 10 years. In the same period we have done away with 184 privy-middens, but there remain some 735 of these abominations to be dealt with.

Our Scavenging bill now amounts to over £1000 a year ; it should be worth while considering how much this sum might be reduced by a wholesale substitution of water carriage.

Slaughter Houses (6).

These have been inspected and all conform with the bye-laws.

There is no public abbatoir, though most of the slaughtering was done at one place during part of the war period. There is no provision for the regular inspection of animals when slaughtered.

No. of Slaughter-houses Licensed	1914	<i>Beginning of</i> 1920	<i>End of</i> 1920
	9	5	6

The Sanitary Inspector's Report is attached.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. MUSCHAMP, D.P.H.

Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have pleasure in forwarding my twenty-third Annual Report on the Sanitary Administration of the district during the year ended 31st December 1920.

Continuous inspection of the district has been carried out and progress has been made in the conversion of privies into water closets.

The general sanitary condition of the district is good and efforts are being made to substantially reduce the numbers of ordinary privies.

CONVENIENCES—43 Additional water closets have been provided during the year and 31 privies abolished.

The record now stands.

Ordinary Privies	..	735
Water Closets	..	845
Waste Water Closets	..	12
Pail Closets	..	8
		<hr/>
		1600

Common Lodging Houses (2).

One of these has always been kept in first class condition, the other (which I have previously condemned) has recently changed hands and has been considerably better managed.

The Council have now purchased the latter mentioned premises with a view to their demolition for street improvement and this is expected to be carried out as soon as circumstances permit,

Slaughter Houses (6).

These are now being used by their respective occupiers and are kept in a satisfactory manner.

Sewers and Drains.

These still continue in a servicable and satisfactory state. The remarks I made in my last year's report as to improvements and extension of sewers still hold good.

Scavenging.

This work is carefully attended to. More attention has been paid to the cleansing of ashpits and the ordinary privy is gradually giving place to the Water Closets.

Infectious Diseases.

Care is exercised to prevent the spread of infectious disease. Disinfectants are supplied free to all applicants and all premises on which cases occur are fumigated as soon as possible after removal of patient.

Cowsheds (19).

These continue to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition and I have received no complaints from any other district to which milk has been supplied.

Housing.

The layout of a portion of the Hawthorn Estate is fast approaching completion and the building of 18 houses is being proceeded with.

Yours faithfully,

N. HOULDEN,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Table 2.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.									
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up			
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	6	1	5	...	..	...	...	...	6	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	23	2	16	4	1	...	...	...	21	...
Puerpal Fever ...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Other forms of do.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pnenmonia ...	5	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Malaria	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	43	1	6	22	6	5	2	1	28		

The Isolation Hospital for Scarlet, Diphtheria and Enteric is situated at Menston in Wharfedale, and the name of the authority is the Wharfedale Joint Isolation Hospital Committee. Total available beds 66. Number of cases removed to Hospital 28. The Hospital for Smallpox, under the same authority is situated in Cross Lane, Guiseley. No. of beds 8.

YEADON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT:

[illegible]

Registered Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District	No. on Register	Total No. of Inspections made	General Condition.	Local Problems (if any)
Common Lodging Houses Houses let in Lodgings Canal Boats Knackers Yard Tents, Vans & Sheds Offensive Trades	2	2	6	One good: the other has been purchased by the Council for demolition.	

[illegible][illegible]

SANITARY STAFFS.—What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H.? £100.				
Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Annual Salary as Inspector	Other appointments held	Salary for each other appointments	
N. HOULLEN	...	Surveyor	...	£162 8s.
Any Assistant? Clerk does Clerical Work.			Is staff sufficient? Yes.	

SUMMARY OF HOUSING WORK DURING 1920.

Action under (Section 15) 1919, Nones.	Houses found with defects 34.	Houses in regard to which notices were served to remedy defects 34.	Action under (Section 17) 1909 Nones.	General statement.
Houses with minor defects (Public Health Act) 4. <td>Houses made fit after notice 30. <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </td>	Houses made fit after notice 30. <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			
Total number of houses in district 1919.	4.	4.	1219.	Much of the old property is below the standard required for health and ventilation.
<i>Observations Buildings</i> —Any building represented by M.O.H. under Sec. 38 (1) of 1890 Act ? No.				
Any building represented by Inhabitant Householders under Sec. 38 (2) of 1890 Act ? No.				
Any building represented by Inhabitant Householders under Sec. 39 of 1890 Act ? No.				
Any building represented by Inhabitant Householders under Sec. 39 of 1890 Act ? No.				

Un-gl-hases—Any complaints by Inhabitant Householders under Sec. 51 of 1890 Act? No.
Do. Any complaints by Parish Council under Sec. 6 (2) of the Local Government Act 1894? No.
Any action by Parish Council under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act? No.
Any action by Public Utility Societies? No.
Any activity of houses, if so where? A slight general scarcity.
Any scarcity of houses, if so where? A slight general scarcity.
Any scarcity of persons in houses, and where? A few.
Any special activity in house building, and where? Not out-
standing. One or two of overcrowding dealt with during 1920. None.

Number of new Houses built during 1920 by private enterprise. (a) Working-class dwellings 4 (b) Other 0
STATE-AIDED HOUSING SCHEMES—Has Scheme been submitted as required by Section 1 of 1919 Act, Yes. Estimated need for
Scheme for 93 houses 150 houses

SITES.				LAY-OUTS		BUSH PLANKS.				TENDERS.
Applications submitted.		Applications approved.		Submitted	Approved	Submitted		Approved		
No.	Average	No.	Average	No.	No.	Southerly	Northerly	Southerly	Northerly	
2	13 1 9	2	13 1 9	1	1	4	14	4	14	4 14

Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under (Sec. 17, 7) 1909 Act? Have notice,
TOWNS PLANNING. Any scheme prepared during 1919? If so give details No. Any scheme contemplated? If so, for
what area? No.
Name and Address of Officer designated to make inspections under Article II. of Housing (Inspection of District)
Bramblings, 1910 of Mr. N. HODGES, TOWNS HALL, YARMOUTH.

1921.

Signed, ROBT. MUSCHAMP,
Medical Officer

